

СИСТЕМАТИЗИРУЮЩИЙ КУРС ГРАММАТИКИ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА

ЧАСТЬ I. ИМЕННЫЕ ЧАСТИ РЕЧИ. АРТИКЛЬ

**Учебно-методические материалы
для студентов ФГБОУ ВПО «НГЛУ»
заочного и вечернего отделений,
обучающихся по направлению подготовки
035700.62 – *Лингвистика***

**Дисциплина: Систематизирующий курс
грамматики английского языка
(III курс, V-VI семестр)**

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Предисловие

Предлагаемые УММ включают материалы, необходимые для успешного овладения следующими разделами систематизирующего курса грамматики английского языка: «Имя существительное», «Местоимение», «Имя прилагательное», «Артикль», в том числе сборник упражнений, расположенных по степени трудности. Предложения и отрывки, которые служат материалом упражнений, отобраны из современной английской и американской литературы, словарей, учебных пособий и представляют собой образцы современного английского языка, типичные для него как по лексическому наполнению, так и по грамматическим структурам. Структура УММ предусматривает упражнения как аналитического, так и обобщающего характера с целью оптимизации учебного процесса. Материалы предназначены для самостоятельной и аудиторной работы студентов заочного и вечернего отделений.

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THE NOUN. CLASSIFICATION OF NOUNS

Exercise 1. Define the class the italicized noun belongs to.

1. Several wooden shingles had fallen from the *roof* of the *chapel* in the night. (Ken Follett)
2. My *organization* needs the *means* to buy *arms* for our *people*. (Jack Higgins)
3. On *Easter Monday*, *Joseph* went to *Gimmerton* fair with some *cattle*; and in the afternoon, I was busy getting up *linen* in the *kitchen*. (E. Bronte)
4. *The police* were baffled by the locked *gate*. (S. Sheldon)
5. That's terrible *news*. (S. Sheldon)
6. It's hard to have *faith* in your fellow *man* when you're forced to look at some of his *handiwork*. (S. Grafton)
7. *France* was a land, *England* was a *people*, but *America* was ... the graves at Shiloh and the tired, drawn, nervous faces of its great men. (F. Scott Fitzgerald)
8. *Scissors* are used to cut *the jeans*.
9. He'll cause *trouble* of some kind. I can guarantee it. (S. Grafton)
10. Have you put *pepper* in this dish? I like plenty of seasoning.
11. The morning *traffic* was still heavy and it was five past nine before we were able to come to *Melanie Joan's* rescue. (Robert B. Parker)
12. *Clothes* make the man. (Latin proverb)
13. Her gray *hair* was honest and her make-up was light. (S. Grafton)
14. She picked up her *wineglass* and drank most of it and lowered the glass and gazed at me over the rim of it. Then she threw *the contents* at me. She missed. (R.B. Parker)
15. *Place* was destroyed by *fire* about ten years back. (S. Grafton)
16. At fifty and sixty, he'd no doubt look just the same, the years making only moderate adjustments to his good *looks*. (S. Grafton)
17. He put reading *spectacles* on the *end* of his *nose*. (Jack Higgins)
18. I observed once, indeed, something like *exultation* in his aspect: it was just when the *people* were bearing the *coffin* from the *house*. (E. Bronte)
19. The *money* doesn't matter to me. (S. Grafton)
20. In the wake of these burns, *species* of native plants known as fire followers appeared, dainty *beauties* emerging from *the ashes* of the charred and the dead. (S. Grafton)
21. It was a sweet substitute for the yet absent murmur of the summer *foliage*, which drowned that *music* about the Grange when the *trees* were *in leaf*. (E. Bronte)
22. I noticed a rather sober-looking *gentleman* in a black *coat* and striped *trousers*.
23. *The public* has a right to know these things. (S. Grafton)
24. 'I don't know, my Lord, I acted on my *father's advice*.' (John Galsworthy)
25. *Hareton* is gone with some *cattle* to the Lees. (E. Bronte)

26. I climbed the wooden *stairs* and knocked on the dilapidated *screen*. (S.Grafton)
27. I'd inform, if he were my own *son*, and it's felony without benefit of *clergy*! (E. Bronte)
28. *Benny* put *the luggage* in the back and *Keogh* slung his duffle in. (Jack Higgins)
29. He said *thanks* for looking after his *belongings*.
30. The *resolution* to become a Red Cross *nurse*, taken under stimulus of *Jolly's* enlistment, had been loyally fulfilled with the *irritation* and *regret* which all *Forsytes* feel at what curtails their individual *liberties*. (John Galsworthy)

Exercise 2. Insert the correct form of the verb and explain your choice. State the type of collective nouns.

1. You know what the *police* here like. (to be) (J.H. Chase)
2. I had a look at the paper, but there much *news*. (to be) (G. Orwell)
3. And the *baggage* apparatus and appliances. (to contain) (Wells)
4. My *clothes* organized in carefully laid-out categories, on hangers, spread on the bed, over the backs of chairs. (to be) (Robert B. Parker)
5. The door opened and Bennet Malek came in. He was four years younger than Donovan with the same fair *hair*. Where Donovan'sglossy, Bennet'scoarse, and he kept it cut short to discourage a visible tendency to curl. (to be) (S. Grafton)
6. The *sugar-tongs* too wide for one of her hands, and she had to use both in wielding them. (to be) (Ch. Bronte)
7. He collected twenty-five hundred dollars for the life insurance and he'll get twenty-five thousand for the structural damage to the house. The *contents*uninsured. (to be) (Sue Grafton)
8. Not all *news* bad news. (to be) (S. Grafton)
9. If *looks*language, the merest idiot might have guessed I was over head and ears: she understood me at last, and looked a return – the sweetest of all imaginable looks. (to have) (E. Bronte)
10. *Trouble* a vacuum into which the rest of us get sucked. (to create) (S. Grafton)
11. The *outdoors*, as far as I can see, made up almost entirely of copulating creatures who eat one another afterward. (to be) (S. Grafton)
12. Most of the office *staff*forced to scrounge parking elsewhere. (to be) (S. Grafton)
13. Far from celebrating Guy's good fortune, the *public* going to end up resenting his sudden wealth. (to be) (S. Grafton)
14. The *family* agreed that the funeral should be held in Ireland. (to have)
15. The *family* all gathering here for Christmas. (to be)

16. The only *people* who..... interested in the book to be lawyers.
(to be, to seem)
17. That *band*.....always had a reputation for performing better in the
studio than live. (to have)
18. The *media*..... interested in this story. (to be)
19. *Money*..... nothing to me, but my cause does. (to mean) (Jack Higgins)
20. *Work* starting to take over my life. (to be)

➤ As distinct from their Russian equivalents, some commonly used English nouns, in the meanings indicated, are singular in number and take the singular verb, or are plural in number and take the plural verb. Study the correspondence between English and Russian words given in the table.

English singular	Russian plural
advice	советы
applause	аплодисменты
debate	дебаты, прения
fighting	бои
fruit (when used collectively)	фрукты
evidence	улики, свидетельские показания
funeral (the plural – funerals – is used to indicate two or more occasions)	похороны
gate (the plural – gates – is used to denote two or more objects)	ворота
gossip (a gossip – сплетник)	сплетни
hair	волосы
information	сведения
knowledge	знания
money	деньги
news	новости
progress	успехи
race	соревнования, состязания
sledge	сани
vacation (the plural – vacations – is used when two or more events are meant)	каникулы
watch, clock (a regular countable noun)	часы
election (the plural – elections – is used when two or more events are meant)	выборы

English plural	Russian singular
contents	содержание (письма, бумаги, документа)
clothes	одежда
opera-glasses	бинокль
wages (pl. tantum)	зарплата
grapes, carrots, beets, potatoes, onions, radishes (when used collectively)	виноград, морковь, свекла, картофель, лук, редис
stairs (pl. tantum)	лестница
police (multitude noun)	полиция

➤ Note the singular and the plural form of the noun in the following patterns:

He spared no effort to get you out.	Он не жалел сил , чтобы помочь вам выбраться.
It'll require/ it'll cost them a lot of effort .	Это потребует большой затраты сил (больших усилий).
You have no grounds for complaint.	У вас нет основания для жалоб.
Don't go into details .	Не вдавайтесь в детали .
He explained everything in detail .	Он объяснил все в деталях .
On second thoughts , he decided not to tell her anything.	Поразмыслив , он решил ничего ей не говорить.
He was deep in thought .	Он был погружен в свои мысли .
compound numerals with one (e.g. twenty-one, thirty-one) take <i>the noun in the plural</i>	<i>Twenty-one students were present at the lecture.</i>

Exercise 3. In the sentences below, only one of the alternatives in brackets is appropriate. Cross out the one that is wrong.

1. I could see that closets were being emptied, – suits and dress shirts – packed into large cardboard boxes. (the content/ the contents) (S. Grafton)
2. He wants to sell his business and move to Napa and grow (grape/ grapes) (Terry McMillan)
3. It was a very dark evening for summer: the clouds appeared inclined to thunder, and I said to bring him home without further (trouble/ troubles). (E. Bronte)
4. The police already talking to people at the country club. (is/are) (S. Grafton)
5. There news from home. (is/are) (F. Scott Fitzgerald)
6. The country's first general since it won independence to be held next month. (election/ elections; is/are)

7. Mrs Linton'sappointed to take place on the Friday following her decease. (funeral/funerals; is/are) (E. Bronte)
8. The man's smooth hair gray. The woman's smooth hair blond, and other than that, allowing for anatomy, they looked interchangeable. (is/are; is/are) (Robert B. Parker)
9. I didn't need on how to dress. (advice/advices) (Sue Grafton)
10. ...this watch a special favourite with Mr. Pickwick, having been carried about... for a greater number of years than we feel called upon to state, at present. (was/ were)
11. The nurse's wages good. (was/ were) (Collins)
12. Money so scarce that it could fairly be said not to exist at all. (was/were) (Dreiser)
13. Its greatest virtue, as your uncle says, is its simplicity. It could work perfectly just like On the other hand, even break down sometimes. (a Swiss watch/ Swiss watch; Swiss watches/ a Swiss watch) (Jack Higgins)
14. Sollazo told him in of his conversation with Salamone. (detail/details) (Jack Higgins)
15. They confirm the mention in the New York Times, but in more (detail/details) (Jack Higgins)
16. Linda likes exotic (fruit/ fruits)
17. are prevented from sprouting by a new technology using radiation. (potatoes and onions/ potato and onion)
18. I put the orange in his hand, and bade him tell his father that a woman called Nelly Dean was waiting to speak with him, by the garden (gate/gates) (E. Bronte)
19. At sunrise opened again. And the Jewish merchants were permitted to go into the city of Krakow to conduct business with the gentiles. (gate/ gates; was/were) (S. Sheldon)
20. 'Sure,' Cassidy said. 'I've got all the ' (detail/details) (Jack Higgins)
21. 'And they get of my uncle's labours?' (fruit/ fruits) (Jack Higgins)
22. Sometimes Jacob seemed so deep in (thought/thoughts), I wasn't sure if he was listening. (S. Meyer)

Exercise 4. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Оглавление книги составили заново.
2. Полиция искала преступника по всему городу.
3. Лестница была старая.
4. Ешьте фрукты, когда они созрели.
5. Улики против него.
6. Похороны всегда печальны.
7. Ворота закрыты.

8. Это сплетни.
9. Отсутствие новостей – это хорошая новость.
10. Современная одежда красива и удобна.
11. Вы будете принимать участие в соревнованиях по гребле?
12. Ваши часы отстают на пять минут.
13. Это надежные сведения.
14. Актеров встретили бурей аплодисментов.
15. Прения были долгими.
16. Ваши успехи в шведском языке просто удивительны.
17. Это неожиданные новости.
18. Каникулы были веселые.
19. Он не жалел сил, чтобы помочь вам выбрать.
20. У Вас есть основания для жалоб?
21. Если бы лектор не вдавался в детали, выступление было бы намного короче и интереснее.
22. Я ему все детально объяснил.
23. Он был погружен в свои мысли и не слышал, как мы вошли.
24. Поразмыслив, она решила ему помочь.

Some nouns with a singular form can be treated either as singular (with a singular verb) or plural (with a plural verb):

- **The council** *has* (or *have*) postponed a decision on the new road.

Other words like this include **association, audience, class, club, college, committee, community, company, crowd, department, electorate, enemy, family, firm, generation, government, group, jury, orchestra, population, press, public, school, staff, team, university**, and the names of specific organizations such as **the Bank of England, the BBC, IBM, Sony**. We use a singular verb if we see the institution or organization as a whole unit, and a plural verb if we see it as a collection of individuals. Often you can use either with very little difference in meaning, although in formal writing (such as academic writing) it is more common to use a singular verb.

➤ In some contexts a plural form of the verb is needed. We would say:

- The committee usually **raise** their hands to vote 'Yes'. (*not ...raises its hands...*)

as this is something that the individuals do, not the committee as a whole. In others, a singular form is preferred. We would say:

- The school **is** to close next year. (*not The school are...*)

as we are talking about something which happens to the school as a building or institution, not to the individuals that comprise it.

➤ Some nouns are usually plural and take a plural verb. These include **belongings, clothes, congratulations, earnings, goods, outskirts, particulars (=information), premises (=building), riches, savings, stairs, surroundings, thanks**:

- The company's **earnings** *have increased* for the last five years.
 - The nouns **police**, **people**, and **staff** also always have a plural verb. The noun **whereabouts** **can** be used with either a singular or plural verb.
 - **Nouns in –ics** (**acoustics**, **athletics**, **economics**, **gymnastics**, **linguistics**, **mathematics**, **phonetics**, **politics**, **statistics**, **physics**) take a singular verb when they are considered abstract concepts, whereas a plural verb and plural modifier are preferred when practical manifestations of the concept are emphasized. Compare:

<i>academic disciplines</i>	<i>general use</i>
• Politics <i>is</i> popular at this university.	• Her politics <i>are</i> bordering on the fascist. (= political belief)
• Statistics <i>was</i> always my worst subject.	• Statistics <i>are</i> able to prove anything you want them to. (= numerical information)
• Economics <i>has</i> only recently been recognized as a scientific study.	• The economics behind their policies <i>are</i> unreasonable. (= the financial system)
• Mathematics <i>is</i> a difficult subject.	• His mathematics <i>are</i> very poor (= his calculations)

Exercise 5. Complete the following extracts with *either was/were or has/have*. If both singular and plural forms are possible, write them both.

1. Sony announced rising profits for the third year running.
2. The crowd growing restless as the day got hotter.
3. The police issued a warrant for Adamson's arrest.
4. The public a right to know how the money is to be spent.
5. When she was found, her face was bruised and her clothes torn.
6. Thomas was thought to be in Spain, although his exact whereabouts unknown.
7. The stairs leading to the exit steep and dangerous, said the report.
8. Lord Travers' family lived in the house for twelve generations.
9. The college spent over £500,000 on a new sports centre.
10. People running in all directions, trying to get away.
11. German measles a particularly dangerous illness for pregnant women.
12. Politics a topic best avoided with people you don't know well.
13. The United Nations agreed to deploy a peacekeeping force.
14. The United Nations in disagreement on this usage.
15. Linton's looks very languid. (E. Bronte)
16. My brother thinks that economics really interesting. I disagree.

THE CATEGORY OF NUMBER OF NOUNS

Means to express the category of number:

- Morphological (the endings -s, -en etc.);
- Root-vowel gradation (man-men);
- Syntactic means (by means of agreement deer – deer; sheep – sheep).

1. The normal plural ends in -(e)s; -es for words ending in **-s; -x; -z; -ch; -sh**.

Note: if the pronunciation of **ch** is /k/, **only -s is added**.

2. *Nouns in -o* have -s in the plural if:

- the -o follows another vowel (studio – studios; zoo – zoos);
- the noun is an abbreviation (photo – photos; piano – pianos);
- the noun is of Italian origin and denotes musical terms (canto – cantos; solo – solos);
- exceptions: zero – zeros;
- both with -s or -es: banjo; buffalo; commando; flamingo; motto; volcano; tornado; grotto; halo; cargo.

Irregular Plurals:

1. *Nouns in -f(e)*:

- change -f(e) to -ve: calf; elf; half; knife; leaf; life; loaf; self; sheaf; shelf; thief; wife; wolf; But: still life – still lifes;
- take either -ves or -s: dwarf; scarf; wharf; hoof; kerchief; handkerchief;
- keep the -f: belief; chief; cliff; proof; roof; safe; sniff; cuff; gulf.

2. *Vowel interchange*: foot – feet; goose – geese; mouse – mice; louse – lice; tooth – teeth; man – men; woman – women;

3. *The ending -en*: child – children; ox – oxen; brother – brethren; But: brothers in arms;

4. *Latin words*:

Singular	Plural
-um bacterium	-a bacteria
-a formula	-ae formulae
-us bacillus genius	-i bacilli genii; geniuses
-ex/ix index	-ices/es indices; indexes

5. *Greek words*:

Singular	Plural
-on criterion	-a criteria
-is [is] crisis	-es [i:z] crises

6. French words:

Singular	Plural
-eu/eau [ou] bureau	-s/x [z] bureaux
-corps [ko:]	-corps [ko:z]

Exercise 1. Give the plural form (two plural forms if possible) of the following nouns.

a) dish, safe, rodeo, speech, watch, berry, face, portfolio, journey, tomato, cry, key, fox, rock, bush, enemy, hero, bunch, volcano, pie, possibility, echo, video, joy, extremity, spy, lie, tiptoe, stitch, Hindoo, essay, boss, waltz, monarch, mosquito.

b) sheaf, knife, louse, swine, ox, roof, leaf, sheep, ship, youth, loss, goose, moose, deer, wolf, mouse, foot, handkerchief, thief, birth, bath, fish, wharf, hearth, house, Burmese, Roman, proof, life, cheese, Milanese.

c) axis, continuum, phenomenon, adieu, fungus, census, crisis, datum, apparatus, antenna, stimulus, medium, analysis, delirium, basis, genius, formula, criterion, appendix, plateau, album, agenda, diagnosis.

d) brother-in-law, clergyman, downfall, looker-on, Englishwoman, man-of-war, penknife, forget-me-not, mischief-maker, finger-tip, court-martial, stepdaughter, mouthful, sit-up, lean-to, intake, rule of thumb, commander-in-chief, woman priest, woman-hater, get-together, give-away, German, merry-go-round, lady friend, man student.

Exercise 2. Put the words in brackets into the sentences in the correct form: plural or singular.

1. Grans insisted I bring (grapefruit) (Patricia D. Cornwell)
2. The building itself was a one-story stucco structure, painted a plain sand color, bristling with assorted (antenna) (S. Grafton)
3. The roof was composed of old red tile, mottled with soft green (alga). (S. Grafton)
4. The Automated Name Index file would either show no record for the given, or would show a match for last name, first name, middle initial, and birthdate. (criterion) (S. Grafton)
5. I turned left onto Bay Street. Against the backdrop of evergreens, the profusion of bright pink and orange clashed with the magenta bougainvillea that tumbled across the fences in my neighborhood. (geranium) (S. Grafton)
6. Malek Construction consisted of a series of linked trailers, arranged like, located in the cul-de-sac of an industrial park. (domino) (S. Grafton)

7. Three of soup convinced him that he could not eat; and, causing a cab to be summoned, he drove to Paddington Station and took the first train to Reading. (mouthful) (John Galsworthy)
8. ... in wet weather he took to smoking with Joseph, and they say like, one on each side of the fire. (automaton) (E. Bronte)
9. The entire world is a dreadful collection of that she did exist, and that I have lost her! (memorandum) (E. Bronte)
10. 'I desire no further from you,' answered Mr. Linton. 'You knew your mistress's nature, and you encouraged me to harass her.' (advice) (E. Bronte)
11. Much of the terrain in this area was undeveloped, the landscape littered with enormous sandstone boulders and prickly with leaves as large as fleshy Ping-Pong paddles. (cactus) (S. Grafton)
12. The Malek estate sat close to the borders of the backcountry, of dark green in a region dense with pale chaparral. (an oasis/ oases) (S. Grafton)
13. To our right, a solid wash of blanketed the banks of an empty creek bed. (nasturtium) (S. Grafton)
14. don't count. Not like kids do. (in-law) (Terry McMillan)
15. of the results shows that the Socialists have won. (an early analysis/ early analyses)
16. Mr. Linton had put on her pillow, in the morning, a handful of golden (crocus) (E. Bronte)
17. He was already as insubstantial as a ghost, all form without, a series of fragmented images without permanence. (content/ contents) (S. Grafton)
18. The philosophic vein in him, of course, had always been too liable to crop out of the of pure Forsyteism, so they were in a way prepared for his interment in a strange spot. (stratum) (John Galsworthy)
19. Like the rest of Virginia's citizens, whenever an execution was scheduled I found out from the whether all appeals had been exhausted or the governor had granted clemency. (medium) (Patricia D. Cornwell)
20. But the was cast, he could not go back. (die, dice) (John Galsworthy)
21. My life was feeling a lot like a game of right now. (die, dice) (S. Meyer)
22. If the dead villain could rise from his grave to abuse me for his offspring's I should have the fun of seeing the said fight him back again, indignant that he should dare to rail at the one friend he has in the world. (wrong/ wrongs, offspring/ offsprings) (E. Bronte)

Zero plural nouns are words that are unchangeable in the form but distinguish the meaning semantically. They include:

- some animal nouns: **deer; reindeer; sheep; grouse; plaice; moose; crouse; swine; cod; herring (herrings also possible); hake; mackerel; pike; salmon; trout; But: sharks;** other animal nouns vary between -s and zero plural (**buffalo; giraffe; lion; duck; fowl; partridge; pheasant**) often depending on whether they occur in a hunting context, in which case the -s is often dropped. Compare:
 - These graceful **antelopes** have just been bought by the zoo.
 - They went to Africa to shoot **antelope**;
 - some nouns with singular and plural without -s: **craft (= boat); aircraft; hovercraft; spacecraft; counsel (= lawyer); offspring; quid**:
 - We saw *a few* **aircraft**;
 - *Both* **counsel** asked for an adjournment;
 - mass media (radio, TV, newspapers) sometimes take a singular verb, sometimes a plural one, without any difference in meaning;
 - some nouns denoting nationalities: **Chinese; Swiss; Vietnamese**:
 - He is *a* **Vietnamese**;
 - *The* **Vietnamese** are noted for their cookery.
 - **Fish** is the normal plural of *fish* (singular), but **fishes** can also be used, especially to refer to species of fish:
 - **My goldfish** *has died*. (= one)
 - **My goldfish** *have died*. (more than one)
 - You'll see many *kinds* of **fish(es)** in the fish market.
 - the words **kind, sort, type** when occurring in the phrase *these/those + Noun + of* frequently omit the -s:
 - *These kind* of people always complain (or *this kind* of people with both nouns in the singular);
 - some nouns with singular and plural both with -s: **barracks; crossroads; innings; bellows; means; gallows; headquarters; series; species; works; gasworks**.
 - The firm's **headquarters** *is/are* in London.

Exercise 3. Fill in the gaps in these sentences with the correct article, the correct form of the noun (singular or plural) or the correct form of the verb. Pay attention to the use of animal nouns.

1. Mr. Heathcliff has just honoured me with a call. About seven days ago he sent me a brace of – the last of the season. (grouse) (E. Bronte)
2. Heathcliff would as soon lift a finger at you as the king would march his army against a colony of (mouse) (E. Bronte)

3. I was going to the Grange one evening and, just at the turn of the Heights, I encountered a little boy with and two lambs before him. (sheep) (E. Bronte)
4. These white swine not live. (does/ do) (Sabatini)
5. 'Good,' I said. 'No one shall tell me again that fish no sense with them.' (has/ have) (Llewellyn)
6. The deer ravaging the man's fields. (was/ were) (Twain)
7. At Capracotta, he had told me, there trout in the stream below the town. (was/ were) (Hemingway)
8. 'What have we got for supper?' '..... salmon. I got huge fish at the fishmonger's for only five pounds.'
9. It was still raining heavily and very misty. Suddenly there was the sound of sheep baaing over on the right. (Jack Higgins)
10. Deer frequently seen in the meadow at dusk. (is/ are)
11. The illustrations and photographs of and coral of the Great Barrier Reef are extraordinary. (fish)
12. The tropical fish transferred to another department. (was/ were)
13. When were first brought into the Colorado wilderness, no one could have predicted how popular the animal would become. (llama)
14. 'I don't see why not. If not him, someone else. It would be a good way out if we did manage to make a run for it and hot on our heels.' (hound) (Jack Higgins)
15. Avenger, a motor launch a friend of mine up the coast brought for the fishing only went away. (shark) (Jack Higgins)
16. It was Marian's work to drive swine out on to the slope and keep an eye on them.
17. Small forest are selective feeders and, as a consequence, are solitary and monogamous. (antelope)
18. Across the plain a herd of ran, and, then, pivoted all at once like a school of (antelope, fish)
19. Thousands of starving, too weak to make the crossing, are being carried across in landing craft. (reindeer)
20. On the opposite shore I saw two large gray black shapes:! (moose)

Exercise 4. Fill in the gaps in these sentences with a, an, nothing (-) or the correct form from the brackets. Pay attention to the use of zero plural nouns.

1. It was series that had made her the preeminent television star in the country. (R.B. Parker)
2. Bennet settled into the chair to my left with series of creakings. (S. Grafton)
3. Included in series is 'The Enchanted Horse,' among other famous children's stories. (this/ these)

4. Without me in between, you would seem like *different species*. (John Galsworthy)
5. The entire absence of sentiment in her inspired *queer species* of contempt in Soames. (John Galsworthy)
6. *That species* of butterflies commonly seen in many parts of North and South America. (is/ are)
7. It was a close, sultry day: devoid of sunshine, but with a sky too dappled and hazy to threaten rain; and our place of meeting had been fixed at the guide-stone, by *crossroads*. (E. Bronte)
8. I stated before that I didn't know how he gained his money; neither am I aware of *means* he took to raise his mind from the savage ignorance into which it was sunk. (E. Bronte)
9. I gazed round for *means* of diverting her thoughts. (E. Bronte)
10. 'I say, Mr. Heathcliff,' I replied, 'you must not: you never shall, through *means*. Another encounter between you and the master would kill her altogether.' (my/ these) (E. Bronte)
11. All *means* been used to get him to change his mind. (has/ have)
12. *Means* easily found. (was/ were) (Thackeray)
13. Hold your tongue, you foul-mouthed thief, you! you shall go to *gallows* for this. (E. Bronte)
14. Next a policeman puppet arrived carrying *gallows*.
15. *The works* his country, his home, his reason for being. (was/ were) (Heym)
16. *The works* to be closed. (was/were)
17. Climbing the hill together, we stopped for a moment to look at *army barracks* on the edge of town.
18. New *barracks* rising where dilapidated Navy quarters have been. (is/ are)
19. The army *headquarters* on the other side of the square, in a former colonial mansion. (is/ are)
20. Search and rescue *craft* at the scene of the crash this morning. (was/ were)
21. Later I was told that in criminal trials *counsel* not permitted to talk to their witnesses during adjournments. (is/ are)
22. Some Democrats on Capitol Hill have joined in the call for *independent counsel* to investigate campaign fund raising.
23. Officials fear glass bottles could break or injure visitors, or, after the show, damage (aircraft)
24. Their *headquarters* rich in symbolism. (to be)

Exercise 5. Translate the following sentences into English.

a)

1. Мне нужен совет в этом деле.
2. Многие из этих советов нам очень пригодились.
3. Все сведения были очень важные.
4. Эти деньги не мои. Мои деньги в кошельке.
5. Сколько у тебя денег? Тебе хватит на покупку телефона? – У меня мало денег, их не хватит.
6. Ваших знаний недостаточно, чтобы провести эту работу.
7. Какая интересная работа!
8. Какие новости?
9. Какая дождливая погода!
10. Эти новости уже всем известны.
11. Он сделал такие большие успехи в английском!
12. На следующем перекрестке поверните налево.

b)

1. Сейчас в любом магазине можно купить свежие фрукты различных сортов.
2. Фрукты в нашем саду уже созрели.
3. Какие из этих овец будут посланы на выставку?
4. Мои часы отстают; их нужно отдать в починку.
5. Мне очень нравятся эти часы. Где вы их купили?
6. Товар только что прибыл на станцию. Его разгрузят сегодня.
7. Лестница была очень крутая.
8. Франция славится своими винами.
9. В аквариуме было пять рыбок, одна из них золотая.
10. Рыбаки были довольны: они поймали много рыбы.
11. Произведения Пушкина переведены не только на европейские, но и на восточные языки.
12. Эта ваза — настоящее произведение искусства.
13. Содержание вашего сочинения не соответствует теме.
14. Витрина нового магазина привлекала внимание всех прохожих.
15. Возьмите эти ножницы, они острые.
16. Мальчик вырос, и брюки стали ему коротки.
17. В коробке было шесть пар чулок.
18. У нее хорошие густые волосы.
19. Политика – не обязательно грязное дело.
20. Ваша политика не кажется мне вполне честной.

THE CATEGORY OF CASE OF NOUNS

Exercise 1. Comment on the use of the Genitive Case and the nouns used in the Genitive.

1. Then he set about the day's work. (Maugham)
2. I was encouraged when, after Roger had proposed the guest of honor's health, Lufkin got up to reply. (Snow)
3. He could put his hand on any document that was needed, and he had at his fingers' ends all the regulations. (Maugham)
4. You know my mother's ideas as to the necessity of constant company for her friends. (Austen)
5. At last he could stand the silence no longer, and he made up his mind to go down to the trader's, a man named Jervis, who had a store about a mile away. (Maugham)
6. To the civil inquiries which then poured in, and amongst which she had the pleasure of distinguishing the most superior solicitude of Mr. Bingley's, she could not make a very favourable answer. (Austen)
7. In a few minutes the doctor's wife was able to take her into the ladies' lavatory to wash her face. (Maugham)
8. "Oh, no, not really," said Ann. "I'm rather on the wives' side." (Christie)
9. Don't keep coughing so, Kitty, for heaven's sake! (Austen)
10. There was a moment's silence. (Maugham)
11. I spotted the bride's father's uncle's silk hat on the seat of a straight chair across the room. (Salinger)
12. He started walking around the room again, picking up all my personal stuff and Stradlater's. (Salinger)
13. It was in the last week's "News of the World". (Christie)
14. Thereafter Jane's narrative, repeated only with little variation, sank into the equivalent of a part played on the stage. (Christie)
15. It was no exaggeration of Syd's when he said that Stella was a riot. (Maugham)
16. The child was Cartright's. Look at Olive: why, you saw the likeness herself. (Maugham)
17. I don't suppose he read a book from year's end to year's end. He was a typical public-school boy. (Maugham)
18. She wore a man's silk dressing-gown and on her head a bathing-cap. (Maugham)
19. "If they were in love with one another...why didn't they just bolt?" – "Yow could they? They wouldn't have had a dog's chance." (Maugham)
20. I've known of planters sleeping in the street because they hadn't the price of a night's lodging. (Maugham)
21. It appears that he was an old friend of Bronson's, they'd been at school together. (Maugham)

22. Mrs. Gardiner, to whom the chief of this news had been given before, in the course of Jane and Elizabeth's correspondence with her, made her sister a slight answer. (Austen)
23. For goodness' sake let's hope we get something out of the servants. (Christie)
24. She was also particularly glad to have the opportunity of talking to Henry Banks on the subject of the school's future. (Christie)
25. The gentleman called, for convenience's sake by us – Mr. Adam Goodman, is not known to you. (Christie)
26. My father's opinion of me does me the greatest honour. (Austen)
27. There are many reasons why a man notices a girl's knees. (Christie)
28. She saw it all in her mind's eye. (Christie)
29. "For I am good," said Hercule Poirot in a parenthesis," at putting myself into other people's minds. (Christie)
30. Miss Kerr's evidence was much the same as that of her friend. (Christie)

Exercise 2. Translate into English. Choose between the constructions *N+N*, *N of N*, *N's+N*.

Вчерашняя встреча, воскресная газета, недельный отпуск, настольная лампа, стрелка часов, расстояние в две мили, трехчасовая поездка, дом моего отца, берег реки, сегодняшняя газета, садовый цветок, цветочный сад, детский велосипед, ножка стола, женский голос, коровье молоко, семейные отношения, нефтяной колодец, собачья жизнь, дом местного доктора, хозяин дома, встреча актрисы с режиссером, имя молодого человека, политика Соединенных Штатов, история нашей школы, название пьесы, докторская степень, самый большой город в Италии, верхняя часть страницы, результат футбольного матча, городской центр, хлопковая плантация, картофельный суп, солнечное затмение, сын моего старого друга.

Exercise 3. Comment on the Nouns used in the Genitive.

1. A fortnight's acquaintance is certainly very little. (Austen)
2. Agatha Christie achieved Britain's highest honour when she was made a Dame of the British Empire.
3. You must have a good night's rest. (Maugham)
4. Every object in the next day's journey was new and interesting to Elizabeth. (Austen)
5. Elizabeth's spirits were so high on the occasion that...she could not help asking him whether he intended to accept Mr. Bingley's invitation, and, if he did, whether he would think it proper to join in the evening's amusements. (Austen)
6. We're going to the South of France in six weeks' time. (Christie)
7. Bob frowned as he turned into Ramat's leading hotel. (Christie)

8. 'Do you know anything about gardening?' – "Quite a lot.. I've got one of those gardening mothers. England's speciality." (Christie)
9. My assignment is in the nature of watching brief. Or was – until last night. Murder of a Game Mistress. Not quite in the school's curriculum. (Christie)
10. So you passed close by the deceased's seat? (Christie)
11. The friend, who, in a bored manner, was turning over the pages of a three week's old "Sketch", replied uninterestedly. (Christie)
12. They were to leave the house without an instant's delay and go at once to the river's edge and go aboard a steamer that would be waiting there for them. (Buck)
13. Presently Rex was on his two miles' walk to Offendene. (Eliot)
14. Crime is the product of the country's social order. (Cronin)
15. He was still thinking of next morning's papers. (Snow)
16. As for Mr. Gale, I suggest that he meets us in, say, an hour's time. (Christie)
17. Well, look at this last coup, the million dollars' worth of Liberty Bonds which the London and Scottish Bank were sending to New York. (Christie)
18. Mr. Vavasour selected his nephew, who had occupied a position of trust in the Bank for many years and who was conversant with all the details of the Bank's dealings in New York, to make the trip. (Christie)
19. They could hardly have been hidden on board – and anyway we know they weren't, because they were offered for sale within half an hour of the Olympia's (a ship) arrival. (Christie)
20. Why, Missus could have a month's wages out of her for doing that. (Christie)
21. But we do not concern ourselves with him now, do we? He is yesterday's news. (Christie)
22. As Kelsey had said every department's technique varied a little. (Christie)

Exercise 4. Differentiate between the Subjective Genitive and the Objective Genitive.

1. From herself to Jane – from Jane to Bingley, her thoughts were in a line which soon brought to her recollection that Mr. Darcy's explanation there had been very insufficient. (Austen)
2. She felt that Jane's feelings, though fervent, were little displayed. (Austen)
3. But in spite of the certainty in which Elizabeth affected to place this point, as well as the still more interesting one of Bingley's being withheld from seeing Jane, she felt a solicitude on the subject. (Austen)
4. Miss Bennet accepted her aunt's invitation with pleasure. (Austen)
5. Bingley urged Mr. Jones's being sent for immediately. (Austen)
6. Since her father's death, her home has been London. (Austen)
7. Mr. Darcy's behaviour astonished and vexed her. (Austen)
8. She may have seen someone leaving the house on the night of Miss Springer's murder. (Christie)

9. The doctor's examination was brief. He said: "She's dead." (Christie)
10. The Radical's real supporters were the urban classes. (Galsworthy)
11. She knew nothing at all about her mother's life or business relations. (Christie)
12. She was relieved at the time that the child would not come under her mother's influence. (Christie)
13. The criminal's arrest is the first thing. (Christie)
14. But the doctor himself had been in no doubt about the reality of his wife's suffering. (Christie)

Exercise 5. Differentiate between the Specifying Genitive and the Classifying Genitive.

1. At the moment she was concentrating on being everything that a secretary to the headmistress of a famous girls' school should be. (Christie)
2. She read the start of her daughter's essay. (Christie)
3. On the opposite side of the gangway there was a good deal of chatter – a rather shrill, high-pitched woman's voice dominating it. Jane's lips twisted slightly. And then a man's voice, foreign, polite. (Christie)
4. Contrary to the prevalent superstition Jane's beginner's luck had been bad. (Christie)
5. You will have that list made – the list of the passengers' belongings? (Christie)
6. Those who wrote for women's papers put: "Lady Horbury wore one of the new collegian hats and fox furs." (Christie)
7. The papers were kept else where. In madam's bedroom, perhaps? (Christie)
8. Her skin was as dry as a child's with fever. (Green)
9. A lady's imagination is very rapid; it jumps from admiration to love, from love to matrimony, in a moment. (Austen)
10. Jane blushed slightly at the earnestness of the young man's tone. (Christie)
11. Her clothes were well cut but rather like a man's. (Christie)
12. Nasty, helpless feeling you have in a dentist's chair. (Christie)
13. You realized that there might be a large fortune to be got. It appealed to your gambler's nature. (Christie)
14. Her two children died in infancy, and she inherited all her husband's property. (Christie)
15. Inside the parcel was Mrs. Spenlow's new green winter dress. (Christie)
16. I help Arthurine study for her driver's test. (McMillan)

Exercise 6. Comment on the Use of the Absolute Genitive.

1. The two youngest of the family, Catherine and Lydia, were particularly frequent in these attentions; there minds were more vacant than there sister's. (Austen)

2. In front of St. Paul's he stopped to buy the most gentlemanly of the evening papers. (Galsworthy)
3. He entered Gaves and Cortegal's therefore, on the morning of 9 November to buy a certain diamond brooch. (Galsworthy)
4. A movement of Catherine's relieved me a little presently. (Bronte)
5. It was at Sir William Lucas's where a large party was assembled. (Austen)
6. 'I've no particular loyalty to Mrs.Leidner', said Miss Johnson dryly. 'Dr.Leidner's is a different matter.' (Christie)
7. All the enthusiasts wanted to show their own pictures but to get out of being forced to see other people's. (Christie)
8. A man stepped out from a tobacconist's and waved to them, and the car slid to the kerb and stopped. (Creen)
9. 'Any prints on it?' - 'Yes. The dead woman's.' (Christie)
10. A little elderly man in large mustaches and an egg-shaped head was politely moving himself and his belongings from the seat corresponding to Jane's. (Christie)
11. The girl at my hairdresser's is the girl who'll tell you all about it if you ask her nicely. (Christie)
12. Their brother is a pleasant, gentlemanlike man – he is a great friend of Darcy's. (Austen)
13. "Anyone can have a brown face," said Gladys. "It may be the seaside or it may be out of a bottle – two and eleven pence at the chemist's. (Christie)
14. A pair of revolvers of my husband's were mounted upon the wall. (Christie)
15. But I'd just stepped out to the butcher's. (Christie)
16. "Have you seen this compact before?" - "Yes, sir. I observed this person, Nurse Harrison, purchase it at Woolworth's on Friday the 18th." (Christie)

Exercise 7. Translate into English using the Group Genitive.

Мать Джона и Мери; отцы Питера и Джека; романы Ильфа и Петрова; стихи Байрона и Шелли; речь министра иностранных дел; времена Ивана Грозного; жизнь великого поэта России; полуторачасовая прогулка; политика Соединенных Штатов; трагедия Гамлета, принца Датского; сын человека, которого мы встретили вчера; комната мамы и папы; расстояние в милю или две; отъезд почетного гостя; дела других людей.

Exercise 8. Explain the use of N+N, N of N, N's N structures.

1. There was a luggage shop, the window display a single suitcase with a fuchsia silk scarf draped over it. (Parker)
2. You may be sure the uncle's will would be in his favour. (Christie)
3. The jealousy of wives is proverbial. (Christie)
4. She is a television money machine. (Parker)
5. His nephew was a trusted official of the Bank. (Christie)

6. It was the cat's milk, of course, and he put out his hand amicably to stroke the creature. (Galsworthy)
7. The crew was spread out, down parkas hanging from chair backs, down vests tossed on the floor, hunched over trays eating. (Parker)
8. He noticed the hand of one of the two sisters, a long claw-like hand... (Christie)
9. The surface here and there was sandy and in places you could see quite plainly the mark of a bicycle wheel. (Maugham)
10. Be so good as to direct me to the artistes' dressing room. (Maugham)
11. In course of time he had cut roads through the country joining the villages together, and it was to this that a great part of the island's prosperity was due. (Maugham)
12. He rejoiced in his disposition of them so that they were not only convenient, but showed off the beauties of the island which his soul loved. (Maugham)
13. Though Wickham had been little there since the death of Darcy's father, five years before, it was yet in his power to give her fresher intelligence of her former friends. (Austen)
14. Bronson knew that he could not be the father of the child. (Maugham)
15. He swallowed his cheekful of burger and wiped the bottom half of his face with a paper napkin. (Grafton)
16. Winifred had heard from Val that there had been a 'rag' and a bonfire on Guy Fawkes' day at Oxford. (Galsworthy)

Exercise 9. Translate into Russian the set expressions with the Genitive Case Forms.

At arm's length, at a stone's throw, from year's end to year's end, to one's heart's content, for mercy's sake, for goodness' sake, for appearance's sake, at one's wit's end, within a hair's breadth of smth, at a foot's pace, for convenience's sake, in one's mind's eye, a pin's head, at one's finger's end, out of harm's way, duty's call, a needle's end, at death's door, at a snail's pace, at the water's edge, for one's honor's sake, a fool's paradise; a mare's nest; in heaven's name

THE ARTICLE

ARTICLE USE WITH COUNTABLE CONCRETE AND UNCOUNTABLE ABSTRACT NOUNS

Exercise 1. In the following sentences insert articles where necessary and comment on their functions.

1. "Elliot Templeton speaking."
 "Elliot? I thought you were in Paris."
 "No, I'm visiting with my sister. We want you to come along and lunch with us today."

“I should love to.”

He named ___ *hour* and gave me ___ *address*. (W.S. Maugham)

2. Mrs. De Vries was ___ *widow*. She was ___ *short stout woman* with ___ *fine Jewish nose* and ___ *fine Jewish eyes*, ___ *great deal* of energy, ___ *manner* at once effusive and timid, and a somewhat virile air. She had ___ *passion* for ___ *stage*. (W.S. Maugham)
3. Sir Alec nodded. “Yes. ___ *things* have changed since Voltaire said, ‘The British have ___ *hundred* religions and only one sauce.’ ” (S. Sheldon)
4. He had ___ *pleasantly malicious tongue* and there was no scandal about these exalted personages that did not reach his ears. (W.S. Maugham)
5. Henry is ___ *best type* of ___ *American businessman*. (W.S. Maugham)
6. For me ___ *rhododendron* was a homely, domestic thing, strictly conventional, mauve or pink in colour, standing one side beside the other in ___ *neat round bed*. (D. du Maurier)
7. “Where is ___ *post office*?” – “On Field Street, opposite ___ *church*.”
8. ___ *rose* was one of few flowers that looked better picked than growing. (D. du Maurier)
9. I’ll be ___ *perfect mother*, like I’ve been ___ *perfect wife*. (D. du Maurier)
10. ___ *bowl* of roses in ___ *drawing-room* had ___ *depth* of colour and scent they had not possessed in ___ *open*. (D. du Maurier)
11. ___ *husband* is not so very different from ___ *father* after all. (D. du Maurier)
12. What ___ *idiot* I had been not to think of it before. I always loved the girl in white, with a hat in her hand. It was a Raeburn, and ___ *portrait* was of Caroline de Winter, ___ *sister* of Maxim’s great-great-grandfather. She married ___ *great Whig politician*, and was ___ *famous London beauty* for many years, but this portrait was painted before that, when she was still unmarried. (D. du Maurier)
13. ___ *artist* who is worth a damn can handle any crowd. (J.H. Chase)
14. Of course you were lucky to have ___ *farther* to leave you something, weren’t you? (J.H. Chase)
15. There are more important things in life than ___ *dollar*. (J.H. Chase)
16. There was ___ *usual short delay* before ___ *door* opened and ___ *tall, fat man* wearing ___ *English butler’s outfit* raised ___ *white eyebrows* at me. (J.H. Chase)
17. When Maxim spoke again I did not recognize his voice. It was still and quiet, icy cold, not ___ *voice* I knew. (D. du Maurier)
18. ___ *archeologist* is ___ *best husband* any woman can have: the older she gets, the more interested he is in her. (A. Christie)
19. Never speak loudly to one another, unless ___ *house* is on fire. (H.W. Thompson)
20. They did not seem to think ___ *motive* was necessary. (D. du Maurier)

21. "Frank Crawley," said Maxim, and I turned to __ *agent*, __ *colorless*, *rather thin man* with __ *prominent Adam's apple*, in whose eyes I read relief as he looked upon me. (D. du Maurier)
22. We got in latish in the morning and towards the middle of the afternoon I landed and walked along __ *quay*, looking at __ *shops*, at __ *people* who passed me, and at __ *people* sitting under the awning in __ *cafes*. (W.S. Maugham)
23. __ *day* came when I went into Tarleton for __ *haircut* and ran into __ *nice fellow* named Bill Knowles, who was in my time at Harvard. (F. Sc. Fitzgerald)
24. We passed __ *cold month* on Long Island, marched aboard __ *transport* with steel helmets slung at our sides and then marched off again. (F. Sc. Fitzgerald)
25. John T. Unger came from __ *family* that had been well known in Hades – __ *small town* on the Mississippi River – for several generations. (F. Sc. Fitzgerald)

Exercise 2. In the following sentences insert articles where necessary and comment on their functions.

1. She had acquired __ *ease*, __ *self-possession*, and __ *assurance*. (W.S. Maugham)
2. He's twenty and he has __ *charm*. (W.S. Maugham)
3. He was quite radiant and gave off __ *peculiar brightness and charm*. (F. Sc. Fitzgerald)
4. Because American women expect to find in their husbands __ *perfection* that English women only hope to find in their butlers. (W.S. Maugham)
5. It was like an old forgotten nightmare, something remembered months afterwards with __ *doubt and disbelief*. (D. du Maurier)
6. He was filled with __ *violent disgust* that was not like __ *anger*. (F. Sc. Fitzgerald)
7. Her lovely face was twisted with __ *grief* she didn't care to hide. (W.S. Maugham)
8. I had known Elliot Templeton for fifteen years... He had __ *taste* and __ *knowledge*. (W.S. Maugham)
9. I don't know what it is – __ *tension*, __ *secret*, __ *aspiration*, __ *knowledge* – that sets him apart. (W.S. Maugham)
10. __ *tact* was a quality unknown to her, __ *discretion* too, and because __ *gossip* was __ *breath* of life to her this stranger must be served to her dissection. (D. du Maurier)
11. Eventually, as it was bound to do, despite Lily's efforts to shield him, __ *local gossip* reached the ears of Pa. (K. Saunders)
12. __ *punishment* could range from a broken arm or leg to __ *slow and painful death*. (S. Sheldon)

13. As the result of thirty years' experience I may tell you that ___ *marriage* arranged with proper regard to ___ *position*, ___ *fortune*, and ___ *community* of circumstances has every advantage over ___ *love match*. (W.S. Maugham)
14. It takes two to make ___ *marriage* just as it takes two to make ___ *quarrel*.
15. It had never occurred to me that ___ *life* I offered Isabel was ___ *life* that filled her with dismay. (W.S. Maugham)
16. He felt that ___ *life* had rejected him. (F. Sc. Fitzgerald)
17. Get on with building a career and ___ *life* that no one can take away from you. (H. Fielding)
18. I had ___ *curious inexplicable feeling* that I must go back and look in my room again. (D. du Maurier)
19. He had ___ *feeling* I have noticed in some Americans who have lived many years abroad that America is a difficult and even dangerous place in which ___ *European* cannot safely be left to find his way about himself. (W.S. Maugham)
20. Lily stared at her, willing herself to beat off ___ *feeling* that she was drowning in ___ *unreality*. (K. Saunders)

Exercise 3. In the following sentences, the underlined nouns can be count or uncount depending on their meaning. Decide which meaning is being used in each sentence, and cross out the incorrect noun group.

1. To press clothes you need iron/ an iron.
2. The heart has reasons that reason/ a reason does not understand. (Jacques Bénigne Bossuet)
3. Language/ A language is unique to humans.
4. We are looking for people with experience/ an experience.
5. You should study law/ a law at university.
6. Then everybody called for him to make speech/ a speech.
7. Play/ A play is more natural for children than adults.
8. He kept his money in tin/ a tin under the bed.
9. Charity/ A charity begins at home.
10. He spent the entire afternoon in study/ a study.
11. Suleka has no objections to marrying someone of different religious faith/ a different religious faith.
12. She's got good memory/ a good memory for faces.
13. Truth/ A truth is the first victim of war.
14. Such behaviour is unacceptable in a civilized society/ civilized society.
15. The spring was pretty well over and the trees were in full leaf/ a full leaf. (W.S. Maugham)

Exercise 4. The following sentences demonstrate the use of nouns that can be countable and uncountable depending on their meaning. Define the meaning used in each sentence and insert articles where necessary.

1. a) ___ *experience* is a comb that life gives after you lose your hair. (J. Stern)
 b) Her failure to advance in the FBI after a brilliant start was ___ *new and awful experience* for her. (Th. Harris)
 c) We drank our coffee *in* ___ *silence*. (D. du Maurier)
 d) After ___ *silence*, he said... (K. Saunders)
 e) ___ *silence* that I had always taken for sympathy and regret was ___ *silence* born shame and embarrassment. (D. du Maurier)
2. a) Dick had not intended to come to ___ *decision* so quickly. (F. Sc. Fitzgerald)
 b) He is a man of ___ *decision*.
 c) She made ___ *quick decision*. (S. Sheldon)
3. a) There was ___ *classic cold beauty* about her. (S. Sheldon)
 b) Nicole was ___ *great beauty*. (F. Sc. Fitzgerald)
 c) Back at two o'clock in the Roi George corridor ___ *beauty* of Nicole had been to ___ *beauty* of Rosemary as ___ *beauty* of Leonardo's girl was to that of the girl of an illustrator. (F. Sc. Fitzgerald)

Exercise 5. Insert articles where necessary. Pay attention to the abstract nouns that are never used with the indefinite article.

1. The day started with ___ *good news*. (S. Sheldon)
2. Howard couldn't wait to tell his parents ___ *exciting news*. (S. Sheldon)
3. Months before, the magazine had asked ___ *permission* to do a story about him and he had foolishly agreed. (S. Sheldon)
4. He got ___ *permission* from the headmistress to take Elizabeth out for dinner. (S. Sheldon)
5. Quite apart from being beautiful, he was a good cook, ___ *great fun*, and endlessly, quietly supportive. (K. Saunders)
6. After all it had been ___ *fun*. (W.S. Maugham)
7. ___ *work* was to begin on the demolition of the hospital and the construction of the new building in April. (S. Sheldon)
8. It was ___ *revolting work*. (S. Fry)
9. We had really ___ *wonderful weather*. (D. du Maurier)
10. It had been something about Collis going into his father's business – ___ *good sound advice*. (F. Sc. Fitzgerald)
11. ___ *nature* as a rather coarse phenomenon composed largely of flowers. (F. Sc. Fitzgerald)
12. Amory was on the other side, full of confidence and vanity, gazing at her in ___ *open admiration*. (F. Sc. Fitzgerald)

- 13.[A jury consists of] twelve men of __ *limited information* and intelligence, chosen precisely because of their lack of intellectual resilience. (H.L. Mencken)
- 14.He's a very likeable young man and he gives people __ *excellent advice*. (F. Sc. Fitzgerald)
- 15.__ *basic research* is what I am doing when I don't know what I am doing. (Werner von Braun)
- 16.If you steal from one author, it's plagiarism; of you steal from many, it's __ *research*. (Wilson Mizner)
- 17.__ *good luck* is a lazy man's estimate of a worker's success. (Anonymous)
- 18.Michael had __ *perfect health*. (W.S. Maugham)
- 19.Unless we receive __ *financial assistance* from the government, the hospital will have to close.
- 20.The council provides __ *practical guidance* and support for students wishing to study abroad.
- 21.The depletion of the ozone layer is causing __ *widespread concern* among scientists and doctors.
- 22.__ *rapid progress* was made on the development of drugs controlling schizophrenia at this time.
- 23.It was __ *sheer torture* to hear him play the violin so badly.
- 24.She hoped she would avoid __ *recognition* by wearing dark glasses and a hat.

Exercise 6. Insert articles where necessary. Pay attention to the use of limiting adjectives.

1. __ *only child*, he must have inherited quite a substantial sum when his mother died in 1925. (J. Fowles)
2. "You know you're __ *only woman* in the world for me." (W.S. Maugham)
3. I hear they sent you __ *wrong dress*? (D. du Maurier)
4. I'm __ *last man* in the world to want to disturb it. (D. du Maurier)
5. I could see I had said absolutely __ *right thing*. (J.H. Chase)
6. He watched her wandering around his room, picking things up, examining them and putting them down in __ *wrong place*. (S. Fry)
7. That was a step in __ *right direction*. (J.H. Chase)
8. The party took place __ *following Saturday* at the penthouse. (S. Sheldon)
9. In 1016, after __ *last struggle* between the Danish Cnut and the English Edmund, the kingdom was divided between these two.
- 10.She had given him __ *wrong number*. (H. Fielding)
- 11.Watching them, Nhan saw with relief she had used __ *right tactics*. (J.H. Chase)
- 12.Scott Rich stood behind Olivia, his hands over hers around the gun, easing her body into __ *right position*. (H. Fielding)

Exercise 7. Insert articles where necessary. Pay attention to the use of relative adjectives.

1. She felt in ___ *tremendous form*. (W.S. Maugham)
2. A lot of banks and savings and loans are in ___ *deep trouble*. (S. Sheldon)
3. They were glad to know a man of ___ *great culture* and perfect manners to arrange the matter with discretion. (W.S. Maugham)
4. They are American seen through ___ *English eye*. (W.S. Maugham)
5. He had taken great pains to adopt the manner of speech as it is spoken in England and you had to have a very sensitive ear to catch now and then ___ *American intonation*. (W.S. Maugham)
6. "How right you were. I noticed the room the last time I dined there. It's in ___ *perfect taste*." (W.S. Maugham)
7. Larry had apparently struck up ___ *great friendship* with another boy in his squadron. (W.S. Maugham)
8. It looks as though there were ___ *complete incompatibility* of temper between you. (W.S. Maugham)
9. She wondered if she would ever achieve ___ *supreme elegance*. (W.S. Maugham)
10. How can you be in ___ *big trouble*? (M. Gabot)
11. Jeffrey, with ___ *intense concentration*, was raising a pile of chips of all colours. (F. Sc. Fitzgerald)
12. Your mother appears to be a woman of ___ *enormous sense*. (W.S. Maugham)
13. All bad poetry springs from ___ *genuine feeling*. (O. Wilde)
14. I would walk along this drive, strange and unfamiliar to me now, with ___ *perfect knowledge*, conscious of every twist and turn. (D. du Maurier)
15. "Delicious," he said with ___ *mounting enthusiasm*. (H.E. Bates)
16. Then just as I was getting to my feet, the Pontiac number plate clutched in my hand, there was a blinding flash of light followed instantly by ___ *complete darkness*. (J.H. Chase)
17. There's ___ *real joy* in her voice. (M. Gayle)
18. In spite of his size, Jaffe had ___ *perfect balance*. (J.H. Chase)
19. It was a look of ___ *complete and candid love*. (J.H. Chase)
20. He was the best as well as the oldest fortune-teller at the Tomb and Nhan had ___ *great faith* in him. (J.H. Chase)

ARTICLES WITH GENERIC REFERENCE

Exercise 1. In the following sentences decide whether the nouns underlined refer generically to something or refer to something in particular. Try making them plural; if there is no change in meaning, they are generic.

1. An African elephant has larger ears than an Indian elephant.
2. A car isn't the best way to travel in a city.
3. An undertaker was arrested for drunken driving.

4. A stream is a small river.
5. A dog is sitting listening to a record-player.
6. If you don't like public transport, you should get a car.
7. You can never trust a politician.
8. A car drove past.
9. The best pet for a child is a dog.
10. I've been studying a seagull.

Exercise 2. Choose the underlined alternative that best fits the meaning of each sentence.

1. He gained his doctorate with a thesis on a / the seagull.
2. What on earth is a / the CD-ROM?
3. Frank Whittle invented a / the jet engine.
4. A / The liver is used to help purify the blood.
5. A / The tortoise is a / the sort of reptile.
6. A / The meteor is sometimes known as a shooting star.
7. A / The flower is the reproductive part of an / the organism.
8. A / The cat is a sacred animal.
9. An / The astronomer would know more about the surface of Venus than an / the astrologer.
10. A / The computer has already changed our lives dramatically.

Exercise 3. Study the following sentences and decide whether the nouns 'man' and 'woman' are used generically or not; insert articles where necessary.

1. Self-culture is the true ideal for ___ *man*. (O. Wilde)
2. Let us learn to show our friendship for ___ *man* when he is alive and not after he is dead. (F. Sc. Fitzgerald)
3. How does ___ *woman* manage to get to your age without being married? (H. Fielding)
4. I was a lay-figure, no use to ___ *man* or ___ *beast*. (D. du Maurier)
5. Would we never be together, he ___ *man* and I ___ *woman*, standing ___ *shoulder to* ___ *shoulder*, ___ *hand in* ___ *hand*, with no gulf between us? (D. du Maurier)
6. Besides, I've heard that a girl can have more fun with ___ *man* whom she knows she can never marry. (F. Sc. Fitzgerald)
7. ___ *woman* would do a thing like that because she felt sympathetic – only ___ *man* would do it because he felt responsible. (F. Sc. Fitzgerald)
8. Beware of losing yourself in the personality of another being, ___ *man* or ___ *woman*. (F. Sc. Fitzgerald)
9. I never met ___ *man* I'd marry. (F. Sc. Fitzgerald)
10. It was impossible to keep anything quiet: particularly an association between ___ *man* and ___ *woman*. (J.H. Chase)

Exercise 4. In the following sentences articles are missing with nationality words. State whether they show generic or specific reference; use articles where necessary.

1. In the Middle Ages (1100-1400 A.D.) __ *Teutons* fighting __ *Slavs* and __ *Celts* spread over their territories.
2. He was for one thing what __ *French* call *serviable*, a word for which, so far as I know, there is no exact equivalent in English. (W.S. Maugham)
3. "My dear fellow, __ *English* are a great people, but they have never been able to paint and never will be able to paint. I am not interested in __ *English school*." (W.S. Maugham)
4. In your experience, Baby, have you found that when __ *European* wants to see __ *American* very pressing it is invariably something concerned with money? (F. Sc. Fitzgerald)
5. But she nevertheless supposed __ *French* would always cling to it, just as __ *Scots* did to herring and oatmeal. (H.E. Bates)
6. I knew you were __ *Arab*. (H. Fielding)
7. From this Mademoiselle Dupont had come to the conclusion that __ *English* were to some extent eccentric. (H.E. Bates)
8. If you were __ *Italian* you'd get a couple of months in prison. (F. Sc. Fitzgerald)
9. You are __ *American*. You can do this without professional harm. (F. Sc. Fitzgerald)
10. __ *Russians* and __ *Italians* weren't any good on this front. (F. Sc. Fitzgerald)
11. __ *English* are the best-balanced race in the world. (F. Sc. Fitzgerald)
12. The Club was run by __ *fat, cheerful Chinese* who called himself Blackie Lee. (J.H. Chase)

Exercise 5. The following sentences demonstrate the usage of fully and partially substantivised adjectives, referring to people. Fill each gap with an appropriate article and state the type of the adjective.

1. They were invited to stuffy teas in the homes of __ *powerful*, and had dinner with a count in his castle with suits of armor standing all around. (Th. Harris)
2. He confined his ministrations to __ *rich* and __ *aristocratic*. (W.S. Maugham)
3. He took them to lunch and dine with __ *great*. (W.S. Maugham)
4. He gave generously to the charity the bishop had organized to provide free meals for the families of __ *workless*. (W.S. Maugham)
5. Do you think __ *dead* come back and watch __ *living*? (D. du Maurier)
6. Would you be __ *dear* and leave me? (D. du Maurier)
7. She had once been __ *Catholic*. (F. Sc. Fitzgerald)
8. You won't listen to __ *moderates*. (F. Sc. Fitzgerald)

9. The silver cord is cut and the golden bowl is broken and all that, but ___ *old romantic* like me can't do anything about it. (F. Sc. Fitzgerald)
10. Max thinks ___ *Marxian* is somebody who went to St. Mark's school. (F. Sc. Fitzgerald)
11. She's a schizoid – ___ *permanent eccentric*. (F. Sc. Fitzgerald)
12. That Trent fellow is the lowest of the low, a perfect example of ___ *privileged rich* taking advantage of ___ *working poor*. (M. Gabot)

ARTICLE USE WITH CERTAIN GROUPS OF NOUNS

Material Nouns

Exercise 1. In the following sentences insert articles where necessary and comment on their functions.

1. It is commonly accepted today that ___ *brown bread* is good for you.
2. When they came to ___ *coffee* he asked her whether he might offer her ___ *liqueur*. (W.S. Maugham)
3. I drank ___ *brandy* and put ___ *glass* back on the silver salver. (D. du Maurier)
4. "Fetch Alphonse," Pop said. "I daresay he wouldn't say no to ___ *brandy*. I want one too." (H.E. Bates)
5. I drove fast to Slim's bar where I could examine the papers and have ___ *sandwich* and ___ *beer* before deciding on ___ *plan* of campaign. (J.H. Chase)
6. He ordered ___ *double whiskey* on the rocks, lit a cigar and stretched out his short fat legs. (J.H. Chase)
7. After the inevitable delay ___ *whiskey* was placed before him, and he savoured his first drink of the day. (J.H. Chase)
8. "What'll you have?" "___ *Scotch*, I guess," Jaffe said and fumbled for a cigarette. "That's a hell of a shirt you're wearing." (J.H. Chase)
9. Afterward he went to the bar of the Crillon and drank ___ *small coffee* and two fingers of gin. (F. Sc. Fitzgerald)
10. Her least favourite thing is ___ *sushi*. (M. Gayle)
11. Elizabeth took a sip of ___ *hot coffee*. (S. Sheldon)
12. "Could you dash down to the machine, and get me ___ *black coffee*?" (K. Saunders)
13. All our towels are made of ___ *Egyptian cotton*.
14. Heaven sends us ___ *good meat*, but the Devil sends cooks. (D. Garrick)
15. Dinner at the Huntercombes' possessed 'only two dramatic features – ___ *wine* was a farce and the food a tragedy'. (A. Powell)
16. The dinner was: ___ *cold tinned ham* and cold hard mince pies. (N. Mitford)

Names of Meals

Exercise 1. In the following sentences insert articles where necessary and comment on their functions.

1. The best way of disposing of them of course was to give them ___ *dinner* and take them to a play, but that was often difficult when he was engaged every evening for three weeks ahead... (W.S. Maugham)
2. Elliot was of opinion that ___ *breakfast* was a meal that you should share only with total strangers. (W.S. Maugham)
3. "Thank you for ___ *lovely dinner*." (H. Fielding)
4. They had just arrived at ___ *dinner* for a European fashion designer who was trying to stage a comeback in New York. (C. Bushnell)
5. I'd like it very much if you'd come to ___ *bachelor dinner*. And also to ___ *tea* Friday at Jebby West's. (F. Sc. Fitzgerald)
6. Pop rushed at once to pick him up but Ma said ___ *breakfast* was ready. (H.E. Bates)
7. I will give the orders about ___ *lunch*. (D. du Maurier)
8. Dick was taking Rosemary to ___ *tea* from which Nicole and the Norths had resigned in order to do the things Abe had left undone till the last. (F. Sc. Fitzgerald)
9. *During* ___ *dinner* the twilight faltered into dusk, and later it was a starry dark outside. (F. Sc. Fitzgerald)
10. I arranged to give ___ *luncheon* for them. (W.S. Maugham)
11. ___ *dinner*, Mademoiselle Dupont had suggested, should be at eight-thirty. (H.E. Bates)
12. This must be ___ *cold lunch* that was put out in the dining-room yesterday and I had not eaten. (D. du Maurier)
13. "Wouldn't you like to see it, Clifford? I've asked them to ___ *tea* for you to see it." (D.H. Lawrence)
14. Frith says Maxim was down to ___ *early breakfast*. (D. du Maurier)
15. I could imagine the little crowd at ___ *Saturday lunch*. (D. du Maurier)

Periods of Time

Exercise 1. In the following sentences insert articles where necessary and comment on their functions.

1. It was ___ *cold fall day*, with fire in the room and her cheeks flushed. (F. Sc. Fitzgerald)
2. It was ___ *dawn* now on Long Island and we went about opening the rest of the windows downstairs, filling the house with ___ *grey-turning, gold-turning* light. (F. Sc. Fitzgerald)
3. During ___ *afternoon* I had a long, lonely session with my thoughts. (J.H. Chase)

4. It was ___ *warm beautiful night*. (W.S. Maugham)
5. He did not leave her till ___ *chink* of light through ___ *drawn blind* warned them that ___ *day* had broken. (W.S. Maugham)
6. ___ *evening* was already turning to ___ *dusk*. (P. Jordan)
7. We were up *before* ___ *dawn* and we didn't stop work till ___ *nightfall*. (W.S. Maugham)
8. It was ___ *wonderful, warm, starry night* with ___ *moon* lighting up all the rhododendron bushes. (H. Fielding)
9. ___ *night* came and the last tourists were shooed out of the Palazzo Vecchio. (Th. Harris)
10. Then the day afterwards she would be up *at* ___ *dawn* driving to London. (D. du Maurier)
11. Like Lieutenant Canby, I marched off unwillingly into ___ *suddenly insufficient night*. (F. Sc. Fitzgerald)
12. As he spoke the car became one of many once again, ___ *dusk* had fallen without my noticing it. (D. du Maurier)
13. It was ___ *night* when the long silver transport pulled up to the barn at Muskrat Farm. (Th. Harris)
14. I got to the office after nine o'clock ___ *following morning*. (J.H. Chase)
15. It was ___ *night* still, but ___ *stars* were pale *in* ___ *sky*, and ___ *day* was at hand. (W.S. Maugham)
16. ___ *evening after* ___ *evening* the senior singing had drifted over the campus in melancholy beauty. (F. Sc. Fitzgerald)

'Past', 'present', and 'future'

- 'Past', 'present', and 'future' generally have the definite article:
 - ...*the dangers in thinking only of **the present***.
 - ...*plans for **the future***.
 - ...*more people than I had ever been responsible for in **the past***.
 - But 'present' and 'future' can be used after 'at' and 'in' respectively with a zero article:
 - ...*since there is no certain answer **at present***.
 - Try to remember it **in future**.
 - In **American English** '**in the future**' is used rather than 'in future'.
 - It is possible to use the indefinite article when talking about the life of one particular person:
 - He has **a future**.
 - ... a man with **a past**

Exercise 2. In the following sentences insert articles where necessary and comment on their functions.

1. I like men who have ___ *future* and women who have ___ *past*. (O. Wilde)

2. However glorious might be his future as Jay Gatsby, he was *at__ present* a penniless young man without *__ past*, and any moment the invisible cloak of his uniform might slip from his shoulders. (F. Sc. Fitzgerald)
3. I guessed that *in __ past* he had acquired a good deal of experience in dealing with Middle Western businessmen. (W.S. Maugham)
4. *__ future* was unknown. (D. du Maurier)
5. I feel you have *__ future*. (F. Sc. Fitzgerald)
6. I'm rather pagan *at__ present*. (F. Sc. Fitzgerald)
7. In the company of such as these he felt that he lived in *__ spacious and gallant past*. (W.S. Maugham)
8. That was *__ past*. There was *__ present* to worry about now. (S. Sheldon)
9. From the experience of *__ stormy past*. (W.S. Maugham)
10. It brought me to reality, and the facing of *__ immediate future*. (D. du Maurier)
11. She had gone to Baltimore to live – but since then she had developed *__ past*. (F. Sc. Fitzgerald)
12. Amory decided with a vague sentimentality that for *__ present*, at any rate, he would not sell the house. (F. Sc. Fitzgerald)
13. Every time she tried calmly to evaluate her situation and make a plan, her mind was overwhelmed by images of *__ entire future* with Feramo. (H. Fielding)
14. And then I tell her I want us to make *__ new future* – and what better way than with a baby? (M. Gayle)

Unique Items

- There are several things which are said to be **unique** in that only one example of them (or one set of them) exists. Here are some words which belong to this group:

the devil	the north pole	the solar system	the universe
the earth	the planets	the south pole	the weather
the equator	the pope	the stars	the world
the moon	the sky	the sun	
- In some ways unique nouns are like proper nouns which also typically refer to only one item or set of items. And there is a tendency to use a capital letter with some of them (especially 'devil', 'earth', 'equator', 'north pole', 'south pole' and 'pope'), as with proper nouns.
- ...*a human being possessed by **the Devil***.
- ...*on the surface of **the Earth***.
 - However, it is not true to say that all these nouns only occur with the definite article. You can use most of them (but not 'earth' or 'weather') with the indefinite article or as plurals. If you talk of 'a sun' or 'a moon',

you may be talking about another sun or moon elsewhere in the universe, or you may be trying to give a particular impression of ours:

- ...*under a still-warm October sun*.
- *The moons, too, rapidly grew larger.*
➤ 'Earth' is very often used with a zero article, especially after 'on'.
- ...*the smallest nation on earth*.

Exercise 1. In the following sentences insert articles where necessary and comment on their functions.

1. ___ *universe* is duly in order, everything in its place. (W. Whitman)
2. The clouds left us at Exeter, they rolled away behind us, leaving ___ *great blue sky* above our heads and ___ *white road* in front of us. (D. du Maurier)
3. ___ *earth* and its resources belong of right to its people. (G. Pinchot)
4. The houses were white shells in a rounded grotto, pricked here and there by ___ *great orange sun*. (D. du Maurier)
5. The only fence against ___ *world* is a thorough knowledge of it. (J. Lock)
6. It was too early for ___ *moon*. ___ *sky* I could see through the open doors was inky black with only a few stars. I was in a hell of panic as I forced myself out from under the car. (J.H. Chase)
7. And if there's ___ *heaven* above, he'll be there, and will lie up against me so I can sleep. (D.H. Lawrence)
8. Every solar system has ___ *sun*.
9. He was a Georgian, with the peculiarly regular, even stenciled ideas of Southerners who are educated in ___ *North*. (F. Sc. Fitzgerald)
10. ___ *equator* runs round the middle of ___ *earth*.

Institutions in Society

- There are certain establishments of human society which are referred to with a zero article when we think of them as institutions in general rather than as specific buildings or individual places. Here is a list of words that can be used like this:

church	court	jail	school
hospital	prison	university	college

- Normally, when these words are used to talk about buildings they are countable nouns and follow the rules of article usage as count nouns. But when they are being used for their intended purpose there is a zero article; that is worshipping in church, studying in school/college/university, receiving medical care in hospital, being a prisoner in prison or jail, legal action in court:
- ...*once he is taken home from hospital*.
 - *In the morning all the peasants went to church*.
 - *He left school at seventeen*.
 - ...*to decide whether to go to court or not*.

- *His parents couldn't afford to send him to **university**.*
- *After 11 days in **prison** they were released.*
 - There are some differences between British and American usage here. Firstly, Americans say 'the hospital' instead of 'hospital' for institutional reference. Secondly, the word 'university' is not used in this way; the American equivalent of 'at university' is 'in college'.
 - 'Bed' behaves in a similar way; with a zero article it means the place where we sleep or rest, not a particular object.
- *She went to **bed** and slept lightly.*

Exercise 1. Insert articles where necessary.

1. Sometimes they would go *to* __ *church* together on Sunday and he would walk beside her and revel in her cheeks moist from the soft water in the new air. (F. Sc. Fitzgerald)
2. Have you thought about __ *school* for him? (S. Sheldon)
3. He's stayed over a day *from* __ *college*, and he's coming tonight. (F. Sc. Fitzgerald)
4. Do you suppose he is *in* __ *prison* under some false name? (F. Sc. Fitzgerald)
5. They won't let him *out of* __ *jail*. (F. Sc. Fitzgerald)
6. With no money to pay for __ *hospital* or doctors, Howard went back to work at the bank, full-time. (S. Sheldon)
7. Lara walked into __ *hospital* and asked the name of the corporation that owned it. (S. Sheldon)
8. "You should get right to __ *hospital*," the doctor had told him. "You've lost a good deal of blood -" (S. Sheldon)

Geographical oppositions

- The definite article is used with a number of nouns which indicate geographical alternatives, for example 'the town' – 'the country' and 'the sea' – 'the land'. We are not referring to a particular place, for example a particular town or forest. We are talking about the types of landscape or geographical environments where people live, work, or go for holidays. Here is a list of words that can be used like this:

the city	the desert	the land	the sea
the country	the forest	the mountains	the seaside
the countryside	the jungle	the plains	the town

- '**Town**' when used with prepositions has a zero article when it means the centre or business part of a town, or the nearest town to a country place, or the town we live in:

to be in town	to come back to town	to leave town
to go to town	to return to town	to be out of town
to live in town	to stay in town	

- The noun ‘**country**’ as an antonym to ‘town’ takes the definite article:
to go to the country
to be in the country
to come from the country
- ‘**Sea**’ is used with the indefinite article if it has a descriptive attribute; with a zero article in certain prepositional expressions:
 - ...*after he'd gone to sea.*
 - ...*the main danger to naval forces and shipping at sea.*

Exercise 1. Insert articles where necessary.

1. I've got to get *out of* __ town. (J.H. Chase)
2. I don't think it would do any harm if I quietly let it be known down in Kerrith and *in* __ country that __ London doctor has supplied us with a motive. (D. du Maurier)
3. So I drove *into* __ town. (J.H. Chase)
4. I am going to __ country for tomorrow. (F. Sc. Fitzgerald)
5. I just arrived *in* __ town. (S. Sheldon)
6. "Mr. Adler is *out of* __ town on tour. Can I help you?" (S. Sheldon)
7. Monsignor wasn't *in* __ town. (F. Sc. Fitzgerald)
8. Let's have a weekend *in* __ mountains.
9. A farm is an irregular patch of nettles bounded by short-term notes, containing a fool and his wife who didn't know enough to stay in __ city. (S.J. Perelman)
10. I am not the type who wants to go back *to* __ land; I am the type who wants to go back to the hotel. (F. Lebowitz)

Parts of the body

Exercise 1. In the sentences below, only one of the underlined alternatives is appropriate. Cross out the one that is wrong.

1. She kissed him on his / the cheek. (S. Sheldon)
2. She punched her attacker in his / the face and he ran off.
3. After a while, Mary came in, her / the hair freshly combed.
4. The Baron leaned forward and looked her in the / her face.
5. He put his / the hand on the / her shoulder.
6. She leaned close to him, resting her / the cheek against him.
7. She slipped her / the arm under his and gave him a nudge.
8. The General had a pistol in the / his hand.
9. I kicked him hard on the / his leg.
10. He could have shot me in the / my foot.
11. His voice, rich in tone, had a musical quality that was grateful to the / my ear. (W.S. Maugham)
12. My dog has hurt the / his leg.

13. Look me in the / my eye and tell me what you're saying is true.
 14. Can't you think of anything else? You've got food on the / your brain.

Diseases

- Article usage with the names of illnesses and other conditions is sometimes inconsistent, and can vary with the same word. Normally nouns referring to illnesses are uncountable and are used with a zero article. Here is a list of common words like this:

AIDS	diarrhoea	malaria	tonsillitis
anaemia	hepatitis	pneumonia	tuberculosis
appendicitis	herpes	rabies	typhoid
cancer	influenza	rheumatism	yellow fever
cholera	laryngitis	scarlet fever	bronchitis
diabetes	leukaemia	smallpox	diphtheria

- 'Cancer' can also be countable, but combinations with it are uncountable, for example 'lung cancer'.
- With the names of some common infectious diseases the definite article can be used, as well as a zero article, but it is not as common. This applies to 'flu' (but not 'influenza'), 'measles', 'mumps', and 'chickenpox'.
 - *She's coming down with **the flu**. / I had a mild attack of **flu**.*
 - *...unlike **the measles** itself. / ...the first symptoms of **measles**.*
- The definite article is found with names of diseases when the speaker refers to some particular case (with less dangerous diseases).
- Certain nouns which are not special medical terms are used to name diseases; they behave as countable or uncountable nouns: 'a cold', 'a chill', 'a cough', 'a high blood pressure', 'a heart attack', 'a sore throat', 'a pain in the back/ in the knee' are treated as simple countable nouns; 'heart trouble', 'liver trouble' – as uncountable nouns.
- Words ending in '-ache' behave in different ways, in British English. 'Earache', 'toothache', 'backache', 'stomach-ache', and so on can be uncountable or countable, so you can say 'I've got **earache**' and 'I've got **an earache**'.
 - *He was suffering from **severe earache**.*
 - *One morning she developed **an earache**.*
 - *...various infusions which she used for sore eyes, **toothache** and muscular pains.*
 - *...when a woman with **a toothache** was brought to us.*
- 'Headache', however, is a countable noun, and so you can have 'a headache' or regular 'headaches', but you cannot say 'I've got headache'.
 - *Next morning she complained of **a headache**.*
- In American English, all '-ache' words are countable nouns, so it is not possible to say 'I've got earache', and so on.
- **Note** The noun 'heartache' is used figuratively denoting deep sorrow or grief.

Exercise 1. Insert articles where necessary.

1. The boy Roger had arrived home *with* ___ *measles*; they were all *in* ___ *quarantine*. I could not help blessing ___ *measles*. (D. du Maurier)
2. When Amory had ___ *whooping-cough* four disgusted specialists glared at each other hunched around his bed; when he took ___ *scarlet fever* the number of attendants, including physicians and nurses, totalled fourteen. (F. Sc. Fitzgerald)
3. In actuality Dick was sick with ___ *flu*. (F. Sc. Fitzgerald)
4. On an evening in early July, James Cameron suffered ___ *heart attack*. (S. Sheldon)
5. Dick has had ___ *grippe* and is starting home to-morrow. (F. Sc. Fitzgerald)
6. This cancer wing I've donated is particularly important to me, as you know that ___ *cancer* was what took your beloved grandfather from me. (M. Gabot)
7. I am writing this from home to let you know I will not be in today due to the fact that I have woken up with ___ *sore throat, fever, and runny nose*. (M. Gabot)
8. Love's like ___ *measles* – all the worse when it comes late in life. (D. Jerrold)

Exercise 2. In some of the sentences below both the noun groups that are underlined are possible. In others only one is correct. Put a ring around the ones that are correct.

1. Do you suffer from a malaria/ malaria?
2. I get fed up when I have a cold/ cold because my nose goes bright red.
3. What is the best treatment for flu/ the flu?
4. I took some aspirin for a headache/ headache.
5. Leukemia is cancer/ a cancer of the blood.
6. Don't sit in a draught or you'll catch a chill/ chill.
7. She developed stomach cancer/ the stomach cancer a month after the marriage broke up.
8. When the Czar has a cold/ cold all Russia coughs. (Russian proverb)
9. Cancer/ The cancer causes a lot of suffering.
10. Anybody who is 25 or 30 years old has physical scars from all sorts of things, from tuberculosis/ the tuberculosis to polio/ the polio. It's the same with the mind. (M. R. Kaufman)

Special Roles

Exercise 1. Insert articles where necessary.

1. Charles was ___ *head* of the French branch of Roffe and Sons. (S. Sheldon)
2. Now Rinaldo Pazzi, ___ *chief inspector* of the Florentine Questura, had to decide what his honor was worth, or if there is a wisdom longer than considerations of honor. (Th. Harris)

3. She was ___ *woman* enough to know when a man wanted her all right ... and when one didn't. (P. Jordan)
4. His father had been ___ *president* of one of the southern universities and his grandfather a divine of some eminence. (W.S. Maugham)
5. In April, Animal Farm was proclaimed ___ *Republic*, and it became necessary to elect ___ *President*. (G. Orwell)
6. Franz, ___ *resident pathologist* at the clinic, a Voudois by birth, a few years older than Dick, met him at the tram stop. (F. Sc. Fitzgerald)
7. With Elkins, ___ *second secretary* at ___ *Embassy*, he shared an apartment. (F. Sc. Fitzgerald)
8. By the end of the week he would no longer be ___ *Head of Security Police*. (J.H. Chase)
9. Belle became ___ *president* at her bank. (C. Bushnell)
10. I was still ___ *child* enough to consider Christian name like a plume in the hat. (D. du Maurier)
11. Walden had just been made ___ *partner* in a corporate law firm and had recently gotten engaged to a dermatologist. (C. Bushnell)
12. Three years after he had joined the company, Rhys was made ___ *general sales manager*. (S. Sheldon)
13. I blew it and I'm ___ *man* enough to admit it. (M. Gabot)
14. "Is that Tyler Kydd, ___ *actor*?" Mr. Big asked. (C. Bushnell)
15. ___ *captain* is full of bright ideas. That's why he is ___ *Captain*. (J.H. Chase)
16. "Call the Mercantile Bank in Chicago. Ask for Bob Vance. He's ___ *president*." (S. Sheldon)
17. When Anna's father died two years later, Walther Gassner was made ___ *member* of the board. (S. Sheldon)
18. I'm ___ *son* of Giuseppe Martini. (S. Sheldon)
19. Sir Alec Nichols, ___ *Member of Parliament*, was seated at one of the small corner tables, having lunch with a guest, Jon Swinton. (S. Sheldon)
20. "When you're ___ *Prime Minister*, don't forget old Ireland." (K. Saunders)
21. Mary North was ___ *daughter* of a journeyman paper-hanger and a descendent of ___ *President Tyler*. (F. Sc. Fitzgerald)

THE USE OF ARTICLES WITH PROPER NOUNS

Personal Names

Exercise 1. Insert articles where necessary.

1. Isabel frowned slightly. I think she was beginning to have a notion that ___ *Larry* who had entered the room a few hours before, though unchanged in appearance and seemingly as open and friendly as he had ever been, was not ___ *same Larry*, so candid, easy, and gay, willful to her mind but delightful, that she had known *in* ___ *past*. She had lost him before, and on seeing him

- again, taking him for ___ *old Larry*, she had a feeling that, however altered the circumstances, he was still hers. (W.S. Maugham)
2. I came here when ___ *first Mrs. De Winter* was a bride. (D. du Maurier)
 3. "A little background first." Doemling consulted his notes. "We knooowww Hannibal Lecter was born in Lithuania. His father was a count, title dating from the tenth century, his mother high-born Italian, ___ *Visconti...*" (Th. Harris)
 4. How did you get on with ___ *old Danvers*? (D. du Maurier)
 5. "No," declared Tom emphatically, ___ *new Tom*, clothed by Brooks, shod by Franks. (F. Sc. Fitzgerald)
 6. ___ *young Gray Maturin* was eager for him to take it. (W.S. Maugham)
 7. He seemed all right again now, happy and cheerful, ___ *Maxim* I knew and loved, and he began talking about Frank Crawley. (D. du Maurier)
 8. I was introduced to a stoutish, tall man with a red face who looked somewhat ill at ease in evening clothes. He was ___ *Dr Nelson*, but at the moment that meant nothing to me. (W.S. Maugham)
 9. I asked ___ *little Clarice* about her. (D. du Maurier)
 10. "Well, must go," she said. "Must see what ___ *adventurous Iris* has been up to." (H.E. Bates)
 11. I should have remembered ___ *name de Winter*. I've never attended ___ *Mrs. de Winter* in my life. (D. du Maurier)
 12. ___ *Kitty* of this morning faded; the soiled kimono rolled up and disappeared; the pouts, and rages, and tears all were washed away. (F. Sc. Fitzgerald)
 13. ___ *Blaines* were attached to no city. (F. Sc. Fitzgerald)
 14. I am just '___ *good old Kerry*' and all that rot. (F. Sc. Fitzgerald)
 15. It was well past its first glory on the day ___ *curious Mrs Roger Fairboalt* came to see ___ *beautiful Mrs Harold Piper*. (F. Sc. Fitzgerald)
 16. "Doctor Baker? I don't know ___ *Doctor Baker*. There used to be a house called Rose Cottage near the church, but ___ *Mrs. Wilson* lives there." (D. du Maurier)
 17. In 1916 he managed to get to Vienna under the impression that, if he did not make haste, ___ *great Freud* would eventually succumb to an airplane bomb. (F. Sc. Fitzgerald)
 18. In every store where she had ever traded she was whispered about as ___ *beautiful Mrs. Page*. (F. Sc. Fitzgerald)
 19. I wouldn't be ___ *Rosalind* you love. (F. Sc. Fitzgerald)
 20. About a year and a half before, Doctor Dohmler had some vague *Mr Devereux Warren*, of ___ *Warren family* of Chicago. (F. Sc. correspondence with ___ *American gentleman* living in Lausanne, ___ Fitzgerald)

Geographical and Place Names

	a zero article	the definite article
Continents:	<i>Africa, Asia, Europe, Antarctica</i>	<i>the African Continent</i>
Geographical areas:	<i>Central Asia, Inner London, Lower Egypt, Outer Mongolia, Upper Austria</i>	<i>the Arctic, the Balkans, the Equator, the Middle East, the North Pole, the West, the Midlands, the Crimea, the Punjab, the Dordogne</i>
Historical references:	<i>Ancient Greece, Medieval Europe, pre-war/post-war Germany, Roman Britain</i>	<i>the Dark Ages, the Middle Ages, the Renaissance, the Stone Age</i>
Lakes:	<i>Lake Constance, Lake Erie, Lake Geneva</i>	<i><u>The</u> Great Salt Lake, <u>the</u> Lake of Geneva</i>
Oceans/seas/rivers/canals/channels/gulfs:	-	<i>the Pacific (Ocean), the Caspian (Sea), the Nile (or the River Nile), the Mississippi (or the Mississippi River), the Suez Canal, the English Channel, the Gulf of Mexico</i>
Bays:	<i>San Francisco Bay, Morecambe Bay</i>	<i><u>the</u> Bay of Biscay, <u>the</u> Bay of Bengal</i>
Mountain Ranges:	-	<i>the Alps, the Himalayas</i>
Mountains:	<i>Everest, Mont Blanc, Ben Nevis, Mount Fuji</i>	<i>some names of foreign mountains: the Jungfrau, the Matterhorn</i>
Groups of islands:	-	<i>the Azores, the Bahamas the British Isles, the Orkney Islands/ the Orkneys</i>

Islands:	<i>Christmas Island, Delos, Easter Island, Ireland, Bermuda, Sicily, Borneo</i>	<i><u>the</u> Isle of Capri, <u>the</u> Isle of Man, <u>the</u> Isle of Wight</i>
Deserts:	-	<i>the Gobi (Desert), the Kalahari (Desert), the Sahara (Desert)</i>
Countries:	<i>Most countries: Finland, Germany, Turkey, etc.</i>	<i>Unions and associations: the ARE (the Arab Republic of Egypt), the UK (the United Kingdom), the USA (the United States of America) A few countries: The Argentine (or Argentina), the Netherlands, the Philippines, (the) Sudan, (the) Yemen, (the) Cameroun, (the) Ukraine</i>
States/ counties:	<i>Bavaria, Ohio, Surrey, California</i>	<i>The Vatican</i>
Political/administrative regions of countries:	<i>Kent, Hampshire</i>	-
Cities/villages/towns:	<i>Most cities: Denver, London, Lyons</i>	<i>The City (of London), the Hague</i>
Streets/roads/squares:	<i>Most streets: London Road, Madison Avenue, Oxford Street, Piccadilly Circus, Charing Cross, Park Lane</i>	<i>the High Street, the Strand, the Drive, the Mall Note: the London Road (= the road that leads to London) foreign streets and squares – keep the definite article: the Via</i>

Highways/motorways:	-	<i>Veneto, the Reperbahn, the Boulevard St Michel</i>
Parks:	<i>Central Park, Hyde Park</i>	-
Museums/galleries/libraries:	-	<i>the British Museum, the Tate Gallery, the Library of Congress</i>
Schools/colleges:	<i>Manchester Grammar School, Dartmouth College</i>	-
Universities:	<i>Cambridge University, Kent State University</i>	<i>the University of Cambridge, The University of Wales, the University of California at Los Angeles (UCLA)</i>
Churches/cathedrals/abbeys:	<i>St Peter's Cathedral, Canterbury Cathedral, Westminster Abbey</i>	<i>the Abbey of Cluny, the Dominican Abbey</i>
Bridges:	<i>London Bridge</i>	<i>the Golden Gate Bridge</i>
Cinemas:	-	<i>The Odeon, the Gaumont</i>
Hospitals:	<i>Guy's (Hospital)</i>	<i>The London Hospital</i>
Hotels:	<i>Brown's Hotel</i>	<i>The Hilton (Hotel), the Ritz, the Royal Oak</i>
'Places:'	<i>Death Valley, Heaven, Hades</i>	<i>The Everglades, The Underworld</i>
Pubs:	-	<i>The White Horse</i>
Restaurants:	<i>Leoni's (Restaurant), Luigi's</i>	<i>The Café Royal</i>
Shops:	<i>Selfridges</i>	<i>The Scotch House</i>

Stations/airports:	<i>Marks and Spencer's</i> <i>Victoria (Station),</i> <i>Waterloo (Station),</i> <i>Heathrow (Airport)</i>	-
Theatres:	<i>Her Majesty's (Theatre),</i> <i>Sadler's Wells (Theatre)</i>	<i>The Globe, the Coliseum</i> <i>(Theatre), the Phoenix</i> <i>(Theatre), the Whitehall</i> <i>(Theatre)</i>
Ships/trains:	<i>smaller boats – with a</i> <i>zero article</i>	<i>The Titanic,</i> <i>the Queen Elizabeth</i> <i>the Orient Express</i>
Spacecrafts:	<i>Challenger, Apollo 17</i>	

Exercise 1. Insert articles where necessary.

1. I had come back from ___ *East* and was spending some time in London just then. (W.S. Maugham)
2. ___ *West* is especially short of labour. (F. Sc. Fitzgerald)
3. He listened to the wisdom of ___ *Near East*, was Crucified, Died, and was Buried in the cheerful church. (F. Sc. Fitzgerald)
4. His America will be as remote from your America as ___ *Gobi desert*. (W.S. Maugham)
5. There was a postcard of ___ *Lake of Geneva* leaning against it. (D. du Maurier)
6. She had even pined away for a time, and Braddock Washington had taken steps to promote a new war in ___ *Balkans*. (F. Sc. Fitzgerald)
7. He smelled sawdust and paint and the scarcely distinguishable flat odour of ___ *Hudson*. (F. Sc. Fitzgerald)
8. Descending to another ledge she reached a low, curved wall and looked down seven hundred feet to ___ *Mediterranean Sea*. (F. Sc. Fitzgerald)
9. His large grey eyes were sun-veined from the rowing on ___ *Lake Geneva*. (F. Sc. Fitzgerald)
10. But there he deserted her – he must press on toward ___ *Isles of Greece*, the cloudy waters of unfamiliar ports, the lost girl on shore, the moon of popular songs. (F. Sc. Fitzgerald)
11. How was ___ *Mount Everest*? (F. Sc. Fitzgerald)
12. "Where in Africa?"
"___ *Sudan* and ___ *Kenya*." (H. Fielding)
13. I like to dive in ___ *Caribbean*, on the reef off Belize and Honduras, and in ___ *Red Sea*. (H. Fielding)

14. It was five days since Olivia had left Feramo in ___ *Bay Islands* and he hadn't called. (H. Fielding)
15. (Of the House of Commons) The longest running farce in ___ *West End*. (C. Smith)
16. You felt as much alone as if you'd been on the banks of ___ *Amazon*. (G. Orwell)
17. "We would go ice skating in the winter, and watch hockey games, and go swimming at ___ *Big Glace Bay Lake* in the summer." (S. Sheldon)
18. Her ancestors had come from ___ *Highlands*, and the storied about them gave Lara the only sense of belonging that she had. (S. Sheldon)
19. They took a motorboat to ___ *Lido Island*. (S. Sheldon)
20. Earlier that morning Max had phoned a number of executives who worked in ___ *City*, ___ *financial center* of London. (S. Sheldon)
21. ... she planked down all the money ... to take over Saul Hardy's lease of a million acres between ___ *Niagara hills* on the west, ___ *To-Morrow ranges* on the east and tributaries of the coasted rivers north and south.
22. Life in ___ *northwest* of ___ *Western Australia* is almost as little known in ___ *Australia* as in ___ *England* or ___ *America*.
23. Some of the waiters discuss the menu with you as if they were sharing wisdom picked up in ___ *Himalayas*. (S. Britchky)

Streets, Roads, Squares, Parks

Exercise 1. Insert articles where necessary.

1. He walked over to ___ *Fifth Avenue*, dodging the blind black menace of umbrellas, and standing in front of Delmonico's hailed an auto-bus. (F. Sc. Fitzgerald)
2. I know a dove of a house in ___ *Talbot Square* you could get, furnished. (F. Sc. Fitzgerald)
3. We're driving along ___ *Holloway Road* when Nicola tells me that she wants to ask my advice. (M. Gayle)
4. Lara walked into a print shop on ___ *Lake Street*. (S. Sheldon)
5. It's the property on ___ *Fourteenth Street*. (S. Sheldon)
6. The pawnshop was on ___ *South State Street* in the heart of the Loop. (S. Sheldon)
7. He walked slowly up ___ *Park Side* and through ___ *Piccadilly*, picking out as he passed them ___ *French Embassy*, ___ *Hyde Park Corner*, ___ *Apsley House*, ___ *Park Lane* and ___ *Devonshire House*. (G. Galsworthy)
8. It connected ___ *Douglas Park* with ___ *Washington* or ___ *South Park*.
9. "Got an office up ___ *Charing Cross Road*." (S. Fry)
10. I was walking westward up ___ *Strand*, and though it was coldish I went slowly to get the pleasure of my cigar. (G. Orwell)
11. When I got down near ___ *Charing Cross* the boys were yelling a later edition of the evening papers. (G. Orwell)

12. __ *Ellesmere Road*, and the whole quarter surrounding it, until you get to __ *High Street*, is part of a huge racket called the Hesperides Estate, the property of the Cheerful Credit Building Society. (G. Orwell)
13. Some quiet morning, when the clerks are streaming across __ *London Bridge*, and the canary's singing, and the old woman's pegging the bloomers on the line – zoom, whiz, plonk! (G. Orwell)
14. James Cameron died on an early morning in spring, and Lara buried him at __ *Greenwood Cemetery* in the Passiondale area. (S. Sheldon)

Names of Buildings and Institutions

Exercise 1. Insert articles where necessary.

1. He took her to __ *National Gallery*, and __ *Tate*, and __ *British Museum*, and she really enjoyed it almost as much as she said. (W.S. Maugham)
2. You're strangely like Titian's portrait of Francis I in __ *Louvre*. (W.S. Maugham)
3. They went out very little: to an occasional play, or to dinner at __ *Ritz* or __ *Princeton Club*. (F. Sc. Fitzgerald)
4. Larry had reserved __ *table* at __ *Maxim's*. (W.S. Maugham)
5. Jack could not get to the dinner. He waited for the others in front of __ *Hollywood Theatre*. (F. Sc. Fitzgerald)
6. Afternoon at __ *Plaza*, with winter twilight hovering outside and faint drums downstairs. (F. Sc. Fitzgerald)
7. So they stored the furniture, gave instructions to sublet, and shook hands gloomily in __ *Pennsylvania Station*. (F. Sc. Fitzgerald)
8. Widgett was overemphasizing his *ts* and *ss* as if he was Laurence Olivier on stage at __ *Old Vic*. (H. Fielding)
9. "Everything you hear here stays here, understood? Or you'll be taken to __ *Tower*." (H. Fielding)
10. __ *Prince Charles* shows a combination of arty films and films that were on release ages ago. (M. Gayle)
11. __ *Festival Hall* was crowded with music aficionados. (S. Sheldon)
12. It's early evening and I'm just coming out of __ *Wood Green Station* to meet Caitlin for the first time in nearly fifteen years. (M. Gayle)
13. The next day, Simon Piperstock made several calls from the first-class lounge at __ *Kennedy International Airport*. (C. Bushnell)
14. "My mother taught me until I was fourteen, and then they sent me to study at __ *Curtis Institute* in Philadelphia." (S. Sheldon)
15. When Lara was fifteen, she entered __ *St Michael's High School*. (S. Sheldon)
16. He had studied in France. He made references which suggested __ *Sorbonne*, but he was not specific. (H. Fielding)

Names of Organizations

- Some names of organizations have the definite article and some have a zero article. Names of well-known organizations typically have the definite article, and they keep it when they are abbreviated: the United Nations (the UN), the BBC, the Labour Party, the FBI, the EC.
- *The Labour Party has a job to do.*
- *The TUC runs ten-day courses all over the country.*
- *The BBC never reported my speeches.*
- *... the role of **the** UN during the election period.*
- *...something to do with **the** United Nations.*
- If an abbreviation is pronounced as a word (is an acronym), then there is a zero article. So 'the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries' is usually called 'OPEC' [oupek]. Other examples are 'NATO' [neitou] and 'UNICEF' [ju:nisef].
- *...as a member of **NATO**.*
- Some names of charities have a zero article: *Oxfam, Christian Aid, Mencap.*
- You usually refer to businesses and chains of shops with a zero article: *General Motors, Sony, Woolworths, Shell, Nissan, Singapore Airlines.* This applies even when an abbreviation is used which is not pronounced as a word: BP [bi:pi:] (British Petroleum), KLM, BA, ICI, IBM and so on.
- *You could have gone to **Woolworths**.*
- *Now **Collins** have brought it out in a new translation.*
- *...corporations like **IBM, RCA and Xerox**.*
- However, if a word like 'company' is used, then the definite article is used: *the Bell Telephone Company.* You can find alternatives like: 'General Electric' and 'GEC' as well as '*the General Electric company*'

Exercise 1. In the sentences below, only one of the underlined alternatives is appropriate. Cross out the one that is wrong.

1. United Nations/ The United Nations was formed in 1945.
2. ICI/ The ICI is one of the world's largest companies.
3. John Major replaced Margaret Thatcher as leader of Conservative Party/ the Conservative Party in 1990.
4. Cathay Pacific/ The Cathy Pacific offers daily flights to Tokyo.
5. There have been arguments about the role of UNESCO/ the UNESCO.
6. Several countries are interested in joining European Community/ the European Community.
7. In 1954 he joined General Electric Company/ the General Electric Company, or GEC/ the GEC as it is usually known.
8. The Barclays Bank/ Barclays Bank have opened a new branch in the High Street.

9. He's been a newsreader for BBC/ the BBC for 10 years.
10. Pentagon/ The Pentagon, that immense monument to modern man's subservience to the desk. (O. Franks)

Names of Books, Newspapers, Periodicals

- Names of newspapers published in English tend to have the definite article, including almost all the British national daily newspapers: *the Times*, *the Guardian*, *the Independent*, *the Daily Telegraph*, *the Financial Times*, *the Daily Mail*, *the Daily Mirror*, *the Sun*, *the Star*; the one exception is: *Today*.
 - ... *the city editor of the Washington Post*.
 - ... *in an article in the Times*.
- You use a zero article with the names of foreign newspapers: *Pravda*, *Le Monde*, *Der Spiegel*.
 - ... *a long and thoughtful article in Le Monde*.
- Names of periodicals such as magazines and journals have either the definite article or a zero article: *Punch*, *Newsweek*, *ELT Journal*, *the Journal of American Psychology*, *the Spectator*.
 - ... *a collection of tales which previously appeared in Punch*.
 - ... *a cartoon in the Spectator*.

Exercise 1. In the sentences below, only one of the underlined alternatives is appropriate. Cross out the one that is wrong.

1. Newsweek/ The Newsweek appears, not surprisingly, every week.
2. Is Pravda/ the Pravda a daily or a weekly newspaper?
3. The article was published in Spectator/ the Spectator.
4. British newspapers are usually divided into popular papers, like Today/ the Today and Sun/ the Sun, and quality papers, like Guardian/ the Guardian.
5. Times/ The Times is a daily newspaper.
6. One of them was reading Mail/ the Mail and the other was reading Express/ the Express. (G. Orwell)
7. Have you got a Guardian/ the Guardian that I could borrow?
8. I was reading a piece in News Chronicle/ the News Chronicle the other day where it said that bombing planes can't do any damage nowadays. (G. Orwell)
9. Dick was in his own room in the hotel reading New York Herald/ the New York Herald when the swallow-like nun rushed in – simultaneously the phone rang. (F. Sc. Fitzgerald)
10. It appeared in New York Times/ the New York Times.

Names of Political Institutions

- The names of most political or government bodies and institutions have the definite article: *the House of Commons, the House of Lords, the House of Representatives, the Senate, the Department of Trade and Industry, the State Department, the Cabinet.*
- *It was defeated in **the House of Commons** on 13 December.*
- *Look at the percentage of lawyers in **the Senate**.*
- This is true also of foreign institutions, translated or not: *the Bundestag, the Dail, the Supreme Court, the Finance Ministry, the Ministry of the Interior, and so on.*
- *...at a special meeting of **the Bundestag**.*
- *...regular briefings by **the Interior Ministry** and **the Foreign Ministry**.*
- Exceptions to this are: *Parliament (but the Houses of Parliament), Congress, and names of councils: Kent County Council, Leeds City Council.*
- *...when I was elected to **Parliament** in 1964.*
- *He attended **Congress** only nine times.*
- Names of locations and buildings that are used to refer metonymically to political institutions stay as they are: *Whitehall, Westminster, Downing Street, Washington, the Kremlin.*
- *But the final decision may be made in **the Kremlin**.*

Exercise 1. In the sentences below, only one of the underlined alternatives is appropriate. Cross out the one that is wrong.

1. Whitehall/ The Whitehall has denied any knowledge of the affair.
2. The proposal was rejected by Finance Ministry/ the Finance Ministry.
3. House of Lords/ The House of Lords will vote on the bill tomorrow.
4. Kremlin/ The Kremlin has so far made no response to the protest.
5. ... the state opening of Parliament/ the Parliament by the Queen.
6. He was one of the youngest to be elected to Senate/ the Senate.
7. There was also a secretary from American Embassy/ the American Embassy. (W.S. Maugham)
8. "This is nineteen-seventy-nine, Gary, people like you are forming Thatcher Cabinet/ the Thatcher cabinet." (S. Fry)
9. "Adrian, I want you to deliver this note to British Consulate/ the British Consulate," said Trefusis. (S. Fry)
10. As they powered upstream, Big Ben/ the Big Ben and Houses of Parliament/ the Houses of Parliament were silhouetted against the moonlit sky. (H. Fielding)
11. President Nixon resigned to avoid impeachment, and Gerald Ford stepped into White House/ the White House. (S. Sheldon)

ARTICLES IN NOUN GROUPS

Exercise 1. Insert articles where necessary.

1. She told him *in* __ *answer* to his polite inquiry __ *whole* story and gave him her opinion of __ *travel* agency, __ *railway* company, and __ *general* inefficiency of __ *human* race. (W.S. Maugham)
2. If I have given __ *reader* __ *impression* that Elliot Templeton was a despicable character I have done him __ *injustice*. (W.S. Maugham)
3. I never had __ *remotest* idea. She kept it __ *secret* from everyone, even Danny. (D. du Maurier)
4. One of her most amiable traits was that she was never affronted by __ *naked* truth. (W.S. Maugham)
5. I haven't __ *slightest* idea, Mrs. Danvers. (D. du Maurier)
6. It's not __ *slightest* use your losing your temper with me. (D. du Maurier)
7. He was __ *admirable* host and he took __ *delight* in displaying his virtuosity. (W.S. Maugham)
8. Are you going to keep __ *house*? (F. Sc. Fitzgerald)
9. Perhaps you will do me __ *honour* of accompanying me to the card room? (S. Fry)
10. As with a jigsaw puzzle, what I hoped to do was to familiarize myself with the picture on the box lid and then proceed to put the pieces together one section *at* __ *time*. (S. Grafton)
11. You're to nurse it Nelly: to feed it with sugar and milk, and take care of it __ *day* and __ *night*. (E. Bronte)
12. And of Wuthering Heights Catherine was thinking as she listened; that is, if she thought or listened at all; but she had the vague, distant look I mentioned before, which expressed no recognition of material things either *by* __ *ear* or __ *eye*. (E. Bronte)
13. I was marking time until I had a chance to talk to Lonnie, who Ida Ruth kept assuring me was temporarily *out of* __ *service*. (S. Grafton)
14. On *many* __ *night* I have rolled over and wished he was just half the Leon that he used to be: tender and attentive and sexy and a little wild. (Terry McMillan)
15. 'Oh, I have nothing,' I replied, thinking it best *to speak* __ *truth* at once. (E. Bronte)
16. Rosemary stood beside Tommy Barban – he was in __ *particularly scornful* mood and there seemed to be some special stimulus working upon him. (F. Sc. Fitzgerald)
17. It was a sweet substitute for the yet absent murmur of the summer foliage, which drowned that music about the Grange when the trees were *in* __ *leaf*. (E. Bronte)

18. *__ day and __ night* he was watching and patiently enduring all the annoyances that irritable nerves and a shaken reason could inflict... (E. Bronte)
19. He subdued it, however; heard her saying, ‘*__ truth, __ whole truth, and nothing but __ truth,*’ and looked up. (John Galsworthy)
20. I knew that you could not keep up an acquaintance with your cousin, without being *brought into __ contact* with him. (E. Bronte)
21. *From __ dinner to __ tea* she would lie in her breeze-rocked cradle, doing nothing except singing old songs – my nursery lore – to herself, or watching the birds, joint tenants, feed and entice their young ones to fly. (E. Bronte)
22. While Michael was refastening the lock of the park door in the afternoon, I *got __ possession* of the key. (E. Bronte)
23. The place was filled with sunshine, and the door stood wide open; but nobody seemed *at __ hand*. (E. Bronte)
24. You know, I was wild after she died; and eternally, *from __ dawn to __ dawn*, praying her to return to me – her spirit – I have a strong faith in ghosts. (E. Bronte)
25. I knew no living thing *in __ flesh and __ blood* was by. (E. Bronte)
26. If he could only give tangible proof enough of his determination *to let __ bygones be __ bygones*, and to do all in his power to please her, why should she not come back to him? (John Galsworthy)
27. And they had gone *__ hand in __ hand*. (John Galsworthy)
28. Winifred was *at __ heart* so deeply undecided... (John Galsworthy)
29. The issue had been so satisfactory on the whole that it was advisable to tell James, who never failed to say *__ day after __ day* that he didn’t know about Winifred’s affair, he couldn’t tell. (John Galsworthy)
30. Of course, there’s nothing very much *at __ present*, but there will be. (John Galsworthy)
31. I’m as good *__ man* as you. (John Galsworthy)
32. Stay in *__ close touch*. (Jack Higgins)
33. Her grandfather *had gone __ bankrupt* in the lace-market *at __ time* when so many lace-manufacturers were ruined in Nottingham. (D.H. Lawrence)
34. ‘Only dare!’ she said in *__ loud, ringing voice*. (D.H. Lawrence)
35. Then he *caught __ sight* of the Highland bonnet with its ribbons. (D.H. Lawrence)
36. Never forgetting that *by __ birth* she was a gentlewoman, she cultivated her aristocratic tastes and feelings, so that when *__ opportunity came* she might be ready to take the place from which poverty now excluded her. (Louisa May Alcott)

MISCELLANEOUS USE OF ARTICLES

Exercise 1. Comment on the function of articles in the following sentences.

1. Meg looked very like *a rose* herself, for all that was best and sweetest *in heart and soul* seemed to bloom into her face that day, making it fair and tender, with *a charm* more beautiful than *beauty*. Neither *silk, lace, nor orange flowers* would she have. (Louisa May Alcott)
2. Let *a man* do *a man's job*. (Terry McMillan)
3. Then you're convinced that *the wrong man* was executed. (Patricia D. Cornwell)
4. The June roses over *the porch* were awake bright and early on that morning, rejoicing with all their hearts in the cloudless sunshine, like *friendly little neighbours*, as they were. (Louisa May Alcott)
5. He thought she was *the most attractive human creature* he had ever seen. (F. Sc. Fitzgerald)
6. Cathy had been caught in the fact of plundering, or, at least, hunting out the nests of *the grouse*. The Heights were Heathcliff's land, and he was reproving *the poacher*. (E. Bronte)
7. You can't become prime minister at once. (Shaw)
8. 'Oh, fie, *silly child!*' I exclaimed. 'If you had any griefs, you'd be ashamed to waste *a tear* on this little contrariety.' (E. Bronte)
9. His life is not worth *a farthing*, and I won't spend *a farthing* on him. (E. Bronte)
10. Many rooks, high up, came cawing home across *the softly-woven sky*. (D.H. Lawrence)
11. I must remind you again that Adam had the blood of the peasant in his veins. (Eliot)
12. There began *a battle* between *the husband and wife* – *a fearful, bloody battle* that ended only with *the death* of one. (D.H. Lawrence)
13. *The sun* was going down. Every open evening, *the hills* of Derbyshire were blazed over with *red sunset*. (D.H. Lawrence)
14. Much of the area was a flat, chalky gray contrasting sharply with the surrounding gray-green hills and *a sky of pale blue*. (S. Grafton)
15. It was another world from the river he knew, under that remote cool light; a world into which *man* had not entered, and unreal world, like some strange shore sighted by discovery. (John Galsworthy)
16. This is Professor Hallorsen, who was head of the expedition. (Galsworthy)
17. *A man and woman* came to the table. Mr. and Mrs. Business: dark suits, briefcases, smooth hair, round glasses. (Robert B. Parker)
18. I should be in a curious taking if I surrendered my heart to that young person, and the daughter turned out *a second edition of the mother!* (E. Bronte)

19. Winter and summer a stove was burning in his room, stoked by Peter Saward's landlady, a Miss Glashan, who also brought him his meals and did the cleaning. (Murdoch)
20. But there was nothing to be gained by infuriating William with reprimand, so he said gently: '*Heaven and hell* is what I deal in. *Virtue and sin, forgiveness and punishment*, good and evil, I'm afraid I can't shut up about them.' (Ken Follett)
21. A full moon rode between the elm trees and there was silence as of the grave. (Galsworthy)
22. She would never accept *the hospitality of a stranger*, never leave her door unlocked at night, never take *kindness* at face value. (Ken Follett)
23. Jo did not cry, though she was very near it once, and was only saved from a demonstration by *the consciousness* that Laurie was staring fixedly at her, with *a comical mixture of merriment and emotion* in his wicked black eyes. (Louisa May Alcott)
24. It's *human nature*. (S. Grafton)
25. 'I am going to be *a beauty*, aren't I, Danny?' (D. du Maurier)
26. On his way out, he paused to embrace Kit, with *a tenderness* that made Gladys's eyes prickle, and brushed his lips against Lily's white forehead. (K. Saunders)
27. He was *a tall, thin man with a rather foxy face, the kind of face that seems to lack eyelashes*. He walked with *a stiff, brittle dignity*, as if his head were on a wooden spring. (D.H. Lawrence)
28. I know he couldn't love *a Linton*; and yet he'd be quite capable of marrying your fortune and expectations; *avarice* is growing with him *a besetting sin*. (E. Bronte)
29. About twelve o'clock, that night, was born *the Catherine* you saw at Wuthering Heights: a puny, seven months' child; and two hours after the mother died, having never recovered sufficient consciousness to miss Heathcliff, or know Edgar. (E. Bronte)
30. And, as though he had uttered words of *profound consolation*, he was silent, eating brains with a fork and a piece of bread, and swallowing the bread. (John Galsworthy)
31. She knew William was at *the dipping-hole*, and it was *the dread* of her life lest he should get drowned. (D.H. Lawrence)
32. 'Go out of *the house!*' she commanded him in *fury*. (D.H. Lawrence)
33. In *a towering rage*, he sat down. (D.H. Lawrence)
34. Something in her proud, honourable soul had crystallized out hard as *rock*. (D.H. Lawrence)
35. His earliest recollection was of *great branches of lilac*, standing in *white jars*, and they filled *the house* with *a wistful, poignant smell*. (D. du Maurier)
36. At first, I expected there would be *sad work* persuading you to let me keep my word to Linton. (E. Bronte)

37. We talked little during the drive, for Lucy seemed to be fascinated by *the winter weather*. (Patricia D. Cornwell)
38. I was weary and felt *a dull, implacable sadness* that I did not have the strength to chase away. (Patricia D. Cornwell)
39. 'Well, sir,' returned I, 'I hope you'll consider that Mrs Heathcliff is accustomed to be looked after and waited on; and that she has been brought up like *an only daughter*, whom everyone was ready to serve.' (E. Bronte)
40. She stated *the obvious* without emotion. (Patricia D. Cornwell)
41. Come, give me *a true history* of the event. (E. Bronte)
42. Susan was *the daughter of a minister* and had abandoned *religion* long ago. (Patricia D. Cornwell)
43. Among the last to arrive were the leading citizens: *the butcher, the baker*, two leather tanners, two smiths, *the cutler* and *the fletcher*, all with their wives. (Ken Follett)
44. When I was *prior of St-John-in-the-Forest* I never had *an escort*, and I am still alive. (Ken Follett)
45. In France, which after all is *the only civilized country* in the world, Isabel would marry Gray without thinking twice about it. (W.S. Maugham)
46. I noticed on that occasion how much selfishness there is even in *a love* like Mr Linton's, when he so regretted Catherine's blessed release! (E. Bronte)
47. *The children* were put *to bed* at seven o'clock. (D.H. Lawrence)
48. He pitched onto *the bed* and rolled over on his face with *a deadly fear* that he was going mad. (F. Sc. Fitzgerald)
49. After *dinner* they went out on to *the terrace* to have *coffee*. (John Galsworthy)
50. 'He's safe and I'm free,' she answered: 'I should feel well – but,' she continued with *a bitterness* she couldn't conceal, 'you have left me so long to struggle against death, alone, that I feel and see only death! I feel like death!' (E. Bronte)
51. He took first honours in *English Literature* at *Trinity College*. (Jack Higgins)
52. Can you wait until *evening*? (R.B. Parker)
53. 'This is *the only barber shop* in the neighbourhood,' *the barber* said. (S. Sheldon)
54. I believe I may assert that they were really in possession of *deep and growing happiness*. (E. Bronte)
55. We had *lunch* at a quarter to nine. (D. du Maurier)
56. It was *late afternoon* by the time his cart was finally filled and he headed back toward the ghetto. (S. Sheldon)
57. I have fought through *a bitter life* since I last heard your voice; and you must forgive me, for I struggled only for you. (E. Bronte)
58. *Breakfast* was *hot gruel* with *salt*. (Ken Follett)
59. It was *midnight*. (C. Bushnell)

60. It was *a windy four-o'clock night* with the leaves on the Champs-Elysees singing and falling, thin and wild. (F. Sc. Fitzgerald)

Exercise 2. Insert articles where necessary. Comment on their functions.

1. The sun was setting over *__ Santa Monica Bay*, *__ heavy orange ball* against *__ pale blue sky*, red light reflecting back off the ocean's glassy surface. (H. Fielding)
2. Julia spent *__ happy morning* in *__ bed* reading *__ Sunday papers*. She read first *__ theatrical news*, then *__ gossip columns*, after that *__ women's pages*, and finally cast *__ eye* over *__ headlines* of *__ world's news*. (W.S. Maugham)
3. The notion suited her and we fixed *__ day*. But when *__ day* came *__ weather*, which had been fine and warm, broke; *__ sky* was grey and *__ drizzling rain* was falling. I called up and asked her if she wouldn't prefer to lunch in *__ town*. (W.S. Maugham)
4. Deborah Marie Phillips, *__ daughter* of Dr. and Mrs. Reed Andrew Phillips of Lansing, was married last week to Michael Bourke, *__ son* of Dr. and Mrs. Reginald Bourke of Chappaqua, New York. *__ Rev. James Smith* performed *__ ceremony* at *__ Roman Catholic Church* of Saint Anthony in Lansing. (M. Gabot)
5. This turned out to be *__ Honorable Thornton Hancock*, of Boston, *__ ex-minister* to *__ Hague*, *__ author* of *__ erudite history* of *__ Middle Ages* and *__ last* of *__ distinguished, patriotic, and brilliant family*. (F. Sc. Fitzgerald)
6. *__ pale sun* was fighting its way through the clouds. She suddenly realized it was *__ dawn*. (S. Sheldon)
7. *__ following afternoon*, as *__ young Ivo* was returning from *__ town*, he saw half a dozen men ride up to his father's farm. (S. Sheldon)
8. Ronald Reagan was elected *__ President* of the United States and *__ Wall Street* had the busiest day in its history. (S. Sheldon)
9. When Lara arrived at the lobby of *__ Claridge's*, Ronald Jones, *__ manager*, was there to greet her. (S. Sheldon)
10. There was another loud round of applause from *__ audience*. *__ man* was taking his place at *__ piano* at centre stage. *__ conductor* gave a down-beat and *__ music* began. (S. Sheldon)
11. I got *__ word* that one of the hotels is going to lose its license. The place is a gold mine. When *__ news* gets out, everyone is going to be after it. (S. Sheldon)
12. "There is going to be *__ charity dinner* at *__ Waldorf* on *__ Saturday evening*." (S. Sheldon)
13. They landed at *__ Marco Polo Airport* in Venice thirty-five minutes later, where *__ limousine* waited to drive them the short distance to the dock. From the dock they would take a motorboat to *__ island of Giudecca*, where *__ Cipriani Hotel* was located. (S. Sheldon)

14. That was the moment when ___ *fictitious Rhys Williams* was born. ___ *real Rhys Williams* was ___ *uneducated, ignorant boy* with no background, no breeding, no past, no future. But he had ___ *imagination*, ___ *intelligence* and ___ *fiery ambition*. (S. Sheldon)
15. Every night, as soon as Walther was asleep, Anna would slip out of ___ *bed* and creep into the nursery, and sit and stare at the children until ___ *dawn* started filtering into the room. Then she would turn and hurry back to ___ *bed* before Walther awoke. (S. Sheldon)
16. He realized that Vivian was wrong for him, that it was out of the question for him to marry her. He was ___ *baronet*, ___ *respected Member of Parliament*, with ___ *brilliant future*. He was part of ___ *Roffe dynasty*, on the board of directors of the company. (S. Sheldon)
17. Outside, ___ *sky* was gray and bleak, a foretaste of ___ *winter* to come. (S. Sheldon)
18. ___ *iron shutters* had been closed against ___ *late September sun*, and ___ *draperies* were drawn. (S. Sheldon)
19. There was ___ *long silence*, stretching into minutes, as ___ *past* surged into ___ *present*, and flavoured it poignantly with ___ *remembered happiness*. (K. Saunders)
20. When I woke ___ *next morning*, just after six o'clock, and got up and went to the window there was ___ *foggy dew* upon ___ *grass* like ___ *frost*, and ___ *trees* were shrouded in ___ *white mist*. There was ___ *chill* in ___ *air* and ___ *little, fresh wind*, and ___ *cold, quiet smell* of ___ *autumn*. (D. du Maurier)
21. But then I happened to make ___ *somewhat startling success* as ___ *playwright*, and presently I became aware that Elliot regarded me with ___ *warmer feeling*. (W.S. Maugham)
22. Her high principles led her to believe that ___ *man's duty* was to go to work in ___ *business* where by ___ *energy* and ___ *initiative* he had ___ *chance* of earning enough money to keep his wife and family in accordance with the standards of his station, give his sons such ___ *education* as would enable them on reaching ___ *man's estate* to make ___ *honest living*, and on his death leave his widow adequately provided for. (W.S. Maugham)
23. It was ___ *misty afternoon*, but ___ *February sun* shone dimly, and we could just distinguish ___ *two fir-trees* in ___ *yard*, and ___ *sparsely scattered grave-stones*. ___ *spring* advanced, yet my master gathered no real strength. (E. Bronte)
24. ___ *feelings* of ___ *man* hereditarily sensitive to property accused her of ___ *trespassing impudence*.
25. The capricious creature probably wanted ___ *whipping* to bring her to ___ *understanding* of ___ *principle* called mastery, which is in ___ *man*.
26. She even loved arithmetic and geography, ___ *English history* and ___ *French grammar*, which Judith had arranged that she should imbibe along with ___ *little Carters*, from ___ *little Carters' formidable governess*. (A. Huxley)

27. Possibly the lot of ___ *millionaire* is more genuinely pitiable, since he is deluded by the solace of false and fleeting pleasures, while there may be ___ *compulsory wisdom* contained in the destitution of ___ *peasant*.
28. When ___ *Countess Dowager* of Southdown fell foul of ___ *Corsican upstart* ... and showed that he was a coward and a tyrant not fit to live, one whose fall was predicted, etc., Pitt Crawley suddenly took up the cudgels in favor of ___ *Man of* ___ *Destiny*. He described ___ *First Consul* as he saw him at Paris at the piece of Amiens, when he, Pitt Crawley, had ___ *gratification* of making ___ *acquaintance* of ___ *great and good Mr. Fox*, ___ *statesman* ... who had always had ___ *highest opinion* of ___ *Emperor Napoleon*. (W.M. Thackeray)
29. What is there in a pair of pink cheeks and blue eyes forsooth? These dear moralists ask and hint wisely that ___ *gifts* of genius, ___ *accomplishments* of ___ *mind*, ___ *mastery* of Mangnall's Questions, and ___ *lady-like knowledge* of botany and geology ... are far more valuable endowments for ___ *female* than those fugitive charms which ___ *few years* will inevitably tarnish. (W.M. Thackeray)
30. ___ *full moon* ... hang high in the sky, among ___ *silver dust* of stars and was bosom in ___ *mysterious depths* of ___ *dark water* beneath.

TESTS FOR SELF-CONTROL

Test I

1. It was ___ *heady experience*. (S. Sheldon)
2. When Pop drew up the Rolls outside ___ *Hotel Beau Rivage* at half past six in ___ *evening* of the last day of August a gale was raging in from ___ *Atlantic* that made even the sturdy blue fishing boats in the most sheltered corners of the little port look like a battered wreckage of half-drowned match-stalks. (H.E. Bates)
3. There was ___ *awkwardness* between us that could not be ignored. (D. du Maurier)
4. Sam Roffe was ___ *last person* to whom he could turn. (S. Sheldon)
5. It was nine o'clock when we finished ___ *breakfast* and went out on the porch. ___ *night* had made a sharp difference in the weather and there was ___ *autumn flavour* in the air. (F. Sc. Fitzgerald)
6. "I'm ___ *head* of the department and" (S. Sheldon)
7. This was ___ *real love*, this warm peace and fulfillment... (K. Saunders)
8. I know ___ *Far East*. (D. du Maurier)
9. There was ___ *silence* as they listened to ___ *rain*. (F. Sc. Fitzgerald)
10. In other words, she's ___ *woman*. (S. Sheldon)
11. I always thought this ___ *most attractive room*. (D. du Maurier)
12. It was ___ *perfect night*, with ___ *bright full moon* and ___ *soft summer breeze*. (S. Sheldon)
13. You went to war as a gentleman should, just as you went to ___ *school* and ___ *college*, because it was the thing to do. (F. Sc. Fitzgerald)
14. She had ___ *dinner meeting* that evening with ___ *banker* from Texas. (S. Sheldon)
15. Elizabeth realized that in Rio it was ___ *summer*. (S. Sheldon)
16. He sat down on ___ *bed*. (S. Sheldon)
17. Without those experiences you wouldn't be ___ *Kelly* I love so much. (P. Jordan)
18. "Excuse me, love." It was ___ *northern English accent*. (H. Fielding)
19. It gave me ___ *curious satisfaction*, it acted upon me like a stimulant. (D. du Maurier)
20. I'll take ___ *lemonade!*... In a dirty glass! (N. Panama and Melvin Frank)

Test II

1. Men have an extraordinary erroneous opinion of their position in ___ *nature*; and ___ *error* is ineradicable. (W.S. Maugham)
2. There was ___ *breathless silence*. (K. Saunders)
3. I promise to tell ___ *truth*, ___ *whole truth* and nothing but ___ *truth*.

4. But he was not ___ *man* to let ___ *thing* drop when he had set his mind to it. (W.S. Maugham)
5. For ___ *unwary*, the boulevard was full of menace. (J.H. Chase)
6. After ___ *good dinner* one can forgive anybody, even one's own relations. (O. Wilde)
7. My wife, ___ *editor* of ___ *magazine* with ___ *massive circulation*. How fantastic is that? I'm really proud of you, babe. (M. Gayle)
8. He stretched out his arms to ___ *crystalline, radiant sky*. (F. Sc. Fitzgerald)
9. The thing to do was for him to come to ___ *jail* with her at once to get Dick out. (F. Sc. Fitzgerald)
10. He ... turned to have ___ *last look* at the enchanted window above.
11. He had died of ___ *heart attack* three days earlier. (S. Sheldon)
12. For one second he had been ___ *Maxim* of another year, and I had been Rebecca. (D. du Maurier)
13. She suddenly realized why ___ *English* so loved their tea. (H. Fielding)
14. He thinks I'm ___ *most wonderful girl* in the world. (W.S. Maugham)
15. My father has a diamond bigger than ___ *Ritz-Carlton Hotel*. (F. Sc. Fitzgerald)
16. It is ___ *warm fall night* after a rain. (Th. Harris)
17. I should remember the rose garden in ___ *summer*, and the birds that sang at ___ *dawn*. (D. du Maurier)
18. He had a bungalow out at ___ *Palm Bay*. (J.H. Chase)
19. The evening gathers now and the street is empty, the fan pattern of the cobbles shining in ___ *winter drizzle* not cold enough to kill the smell of cats. (Th. Harris)
20. Manderley had come alive in ___ *fashion* I would not have believed possible. (D. du Maurier)

Test III

1. My long experience has convinced me that ___ *only basis* of ___ *happy marriage* is ___ *complete fidelity* on both sides. (W.S. Maugham)
2. It was really disgraceful that ___ *man* with ___ *charming wife* and such ___ *sweet little girl* should be willing to pick up ___ *woman* in ___ *train*. (W.S. Maugham)
3. They drove the rest of the journey in ___ *stormy silence*. (W.S. Maugham)
4. ___ *lunch* was a welcome break to ___ *long morning*. (D. du Maurier)
5. We had ___ *glorious still summer's day* without ___ *cloud* in ___ *blue sky*. (D. du Maurier)
6. ___ *English* spoke their native language so strangely. (S. Sheldon)
7. He rose to his feet and threw himself *on* ___ *bed* in ___ *ecstasy* of ___ *sentiment*. (F. Sc. Fitzgerald)

8. She was __ *only child*, it seemed; her father owned and ran __ *small engineering works* at Swindon. (J. Fowles)
9. "What'll happen if I kill him – will they throw me in __ *jail*?" (F. Sc. Fitzgerald)
10. I suppose she was __ *most beautiful creature* I ever saw in my life. (D. du Maurier)
11. Dr. Doemling is __ *head* of __ *psychology department* at __ *Baylor University*. (Th. Harris)
12. __ *shores* of __ *Mediterranean* were littered with royalties from all parts of Europe: some lured there on account of the climate, some in exile, and some because __ *scandalous past* or __ *unsuitable marriage* made it more convenient for them to inhabit __ *foreign country*. (W.S. Maugham)
13. There never were men placed in such egoistic positions since – oh, since __ *French Revolution*. (F. Sc. Fitzgerald)
14. Last night we went to __ *Chinese dinner* at six and __ *French dinner* at nine, and I can feel __ *sharks' fins* navigating unhappily in __ *Burgundy*. (P. Fleming)
15. He hadn't mentioned that he was leaving __ *town*. (S. Sheldon)
16. It was very different when __ *late Mrs. De Winter* was alive. (D. du Maurier)
17. "This morning we received __ *call* from __ *cleaning woman*, __ *Frau Mendler*." (S. Sheldon)
18. She had __ *shrewdness* and __ *quick eye* for __ *absurd*. (W.S. Maugham)
19. Get over to __ *Sloan-Kettering Hospital*. (S. Sheldon)
20. __ *brilliant education* she had – her youth passed in __ *renaissance glory*. (F. Sc. Fitzgerald)

Test IV

1. As Ivo walked toward Donatella, she looked at him with __ *expression* of such hatred on her face that for __ *moment* Ivo thought he must have entered __ *wrong apartment*. (S. Sheldon)
2. If one knew __ *right people*, anything could be done. (S. Sheldon)
3. __ *weather* was wet and cold for quite __ *week*, as it often can be in __ *west country* in __ *early summer*, and we did not go down to __ *beach* again. (D. du Maurier)
4. "Have you ever been in __ *prison*?" (F. Sc. Fitzgerald)
5. It would be __ *most popular move*, you know, we all miss the Manderley gaiety. (D. du Maurier)
6. She's __ *acting editor* at the moment. (M. Gayle)
7. Once Krendler called her at home on __ *rainy winter night*. (Th. Harris)
8. Dick felt fine – he was already well in advance of the day; arrived at where __ *man* should be at __ *end* of __ *good dinner*. (F. Sc. Fitzgerald)
9. You leave me in __ *dark*. (F. Sc. Fitzgerald)

10. Even __ *midday sun* would not penetrate the interlacing of those green leaves. (D. du Maurier)
11. We're going to be bigger than __ *Rothschilds*. (S. Sheldon)
12. The private Boeing 707-320 was making its final approach to __ *Kennedy Airport*, gliding out of the stacked-up traffic pattern. (S. Sheldon)
13. __ *old Julyan* will be getting impatient. (D. du Maurier)
14. As Olivia looked down over __ *Arizona*, __ *sun* was setting, turning __ *desert red*. The great gash of __ *Grand Canyon* was already in __ *darkness*. (H. Fielding)
15. I don't mind telling you that __ *news* was quite a shock, Lara. (S. Sheldon)
16. __ *man* is one of the toughest of animated creatures. Only the anthrax bacillus can stand so unfavourable __ *environment* for so long __ *time*. (H.L. Mencken)
17. I saw Bee watching Giles at __ *dinner*, who laughed louder than usual. (D. du Maurier)
18. I don't suppose your wife wants to be pointed out as Mrs. de Winter, __ *widow of* __ *murderer*, of __ *fellow* who was hanged. (D. du Maurier)
19. She was sent to the offices of __ *Roger Burnham* on __ *Wall Street*. (S. Sheldon)
20. I can think of __ *quality* that would be more valuable. (W.S. Maugham)

Test V

1. Then __ *door* opened and __ *man* came into __ *room*. (D. du Maurier)
2. __ *Dutch* have hearty appetites. (S. Sheldon)
3. __ *dark suspicion* was born in John's heart. (F. Sc. Fitzgerald)
4. " __ *lunch* is ready, shall we go in?" (D. du Maurier)
5. If __ *rose* at __ *noon* has lost __ *beauty* it had at __ *dawn*, __ *beauty* it had then was real. (W.S. Maugham)
6. They are __ *most ungrateful people* in the world. (W.S. Maugham)
7. In __ *summer* __ *father* and __ *son* walked downtown together to have their shoes shined. (F. Sc. Fitzgerald)
8. Stage five was probably the most delicate of them all. It consisted of __ *heartbreaking farewell speech*, __ *generous parting gift* and __ *tearful arrivederci*. (S. Sheldon)
9. It's been __ *wonderful summer* for them, hasn't it? (D. du Maurier)
10. "Maybe I'd be __ *wrong husband* for you, anyway." (K. Saunders)
11. She is now __ *head* of music and drama at Highfields Community School in Hackney. (M. Gayle)
12. I went along through the drawing-room to fetch it, __ *faithful Jasper* at my heels. (D. du Maurier)
13. His origins recommended him to the American ladies of title to whom he brought letters, for he was of __ *old Virginian family* and through his mother

- traced his descent from one of the signatories of __ *Declaration of Independence*. (W.S. Maugham)
- 14.This is __ *most distressing thing*, Mrs. de Winter. (D. du Maurier)
- 15.Monsignor took him several times to see Thornton Hancock, and once or twice to the house of __ *Mrs. Lawrence*, __ *type* of Rome-haunting American whom Amory liked immediately. (F. Sc. Fitzgerald)
- 16.He slid back the bolt, opened the back door and stepped into the stifling heat of __ *evening sun*. (J.H. Chase)
- 17.If you will kindly call my husband at __ *hospital*. (F. Sc. Fitzgerald)
- 18.“Miss Warren asks to be excused, __ *Doctor*. She wants to lie down. She wants to have dinner upstairs tonight.” (F. Sc..Fitzgerald)
- 19.She looked down at the vast, empty darkness of __ *Sahara*. (H. Fielding)
- 20.One time he saw her *in* __ *person*; as he walked past __ *Palace Hotel*, __ *magnificent Rolls* curved into __ *half-moon entrance*. (F. Sc. Fitzgerald)

Test VI

1. What good is a contract if __ *man* is unhappy in his heart? (S. Sheldon)
2. Realization flooded me at once, and my heart jumped in __ *quick and sudden panic*. (D. du Maurier)
3. She was dead, and one must not have thoughts about __ *dead*. (D. du Maurier)
4. We brought __ *picnic lunch* never thinking it would turn foggy. (D. du Maurier)
5. Clarice, __ *daughter* of somebody on the estate, __ *nice quiet well-mannered girl*, who, thank heaven, had never been in service before and had no alarming standards. (D. du Maurier)
6. An interrogation of Emily revealed that the girls had been to a party. Caitlin got the number for the house where the party had taken place and had spoken to __ *Mrs. Felicio*, who informed her that her house had been ruined by the party thrown by her son Mario. (M. Gayle)
7. So Rhys had been forced to make __ *decision*. (S. Sheldon)
8. I had __ *most wonderful dad* in the whole world. (M. Gayle)
9. She had __ *beauty* that endures, and __ *smile* that was not forgotten. (D. du Maurier)
- 10.It was __ *dusk*. (D. du Maurier)
- 11.Heidi could very well have been your last chance at __ *real happiness*. (M. Gabot)
- 12.You will have __ *very quiet last evening*. (F. Sc. Fitzgerald)
- 13.__ *man* like that must have __ *past*. He's anxious to leave __ *town*. (J.H. Chase)
- 14.__ *Home Secretary* always said that __ *justice* must take its course. (D. du Maurier)

15. Hanging around he found not at all difficult; a crowd of little girls had grown up beautifully, ___ *amazing Sally Carrol* foremost among them, and they enjoyed being swum with and danced with and made love to in the flower-filled summery evenings. (F.Sc. Fitzgerald)
16. When Michael went away to ___ *war* Dolly pressed her to come and live in her house in ___ *Montagu Square*. (W.S. Maugham)
17. There was ___ *modesty*, ___ *unobtrusiveness* about her that I found engaging, but if I was right in thinking that she had lived much alone I guessed that she had quietly observed the older persons she lived with and had formed decided opinions upon them. (W.S. Maugham)
18. "I'm going to give information about him to the district attorney that will certainly interest ___ *Grand Jury*." (S. Sheldon)
19. They were passing the pink palace of ___ *Beverly Hills Hotel* now. (H. Fielding)
20. Seymour Bennett. He's ___ *Chief* of Staff at ___ *Midtown Hospital*. (S. Sheldon)

Test VII

1. ___ Colonel MacAndrew had ___ *very sketchy knowledge* of business matters. (W.S. Maugham)
2. ___ *intelligent reader* will easily see for himself where I have used this artifice, and he is at ___ *perfect liberty* to reject it. (W.S. Maugham)
3. And then ___ *inevitable* happened. (C. Bushnell)
4. Can't you give ___ *wrong name*? (F. Sc. Fitzgerald)
5. When you've time to look about you, and when you happen to be in ___ *right mood*, it's a thing that makes you laugh inside to walk down these streets in the inner-outer suburbs and to think of the lives that go on there. (G. Orwell)
6. In spite of every incompatibility, she was still, she would always be to me, ___ *most attractive girl* I had ever seen. (F. Sc. Fitzgerald)
7. On the pleasant shore of ___ *French Riviera*, about half-way between ___ *Marseilles* and ___ *Italian border*, stands ___ *large, proud, rose-coloured hotel*. (F. Sc. Fitzgerald)
8. The hotel is run by ___ *Miss Dupont* – Mademoiselle Dupont. (H.E. Bates)
9. After ___ *breakfast* I took my letters along to ___ *morning-room*. (D. du Maurier)
10. But ___ *time* has come – Dick, I must say frankly that I have been aware several times that you have had a drink when it was not the moment to have one. (F. Sc. Fitzgerald)
11. He had had ___ *satisfactory afternoon*. (J.H. Chase)
12. I was there from ___ *start* to ___ *finish*. (D. du Maurier)
13. He was ___ *only American-born director* with both ___ *interesting temperament* and ___ *artistic conscience*. (F. Sc. Fitzgerald)

14. Sophie wondered what ___ *dead, mythologized Lily-Josephine* would think of the way ___ *Randalls* had brought up her baby. (K. Saunders)
15. No one comes to the Riviera in ___ *summer*. (F. Sc. Fitzgerald)
16. With her his imagination ran riot and that is why they rode to the highest hill and watched ___ *evil moon* ride high. (F. Sc. Fitzgerald)
17. He stepped outside into ___ *pouring rain*. (S. Sheldon)
18. "I had no idea you were in ___ *town*." (S. Sheldon)
19. Fewer people attend ___ *church* regularly now than twenty years ago.
20. When ___ *man* wants to murder ___ *tiger* he calls it ___ *sport*; when ___ *tiger* wants to murder him, he calls it ___ *ferocity*. (G.B. Shaw)

Test VIII

1. With ___ *rapidity* that angered and amazed Jaffe, ___ *news* that he had met a Vietnamese taxi-dancer at the Paradise Club in Cholon, and he had fallen in love with her and she came regularly to his house had spread throughout the Saigon European community in next to no time. (J.H. Chase)
2. ___ *reality* is something ___ *human race* doesn't handle very well. (G. Vidal)
3. He had had ___ *solitary lunch* prepared by Dong Ham, his cook and served by Haum, his houseboy. (J.H. Chase)
4. When Lara arrived at ___ *hospital* six hours later, Howard Keller was waiting there for her. (S. Sheldon)
5. After all, I am ___ *American*. (J.H. Chase)
6. James Earl Carter, Jr was elected ___ *President* of ___ *United States*. (S. Sheldon)
7. He thought of it with ___ *great pleasure*. (J.H. Chase)
8. He said nothing of his life there, no word about himself, but he told me how ___ *sun* set there, on ___ *spring afternoon*, leaving a glow upon the headland. (D. du Maurier)
9. He took ___ *last look* around the room. (J.H. Chase)
10. Quin smiled. "You're not an outsider. You're ___ *Randall* now, God help you." (K. Saunders)
11. ___ *leaden February sky* had deepened to black. (K. Saunders)
12. It revealed ___ *wanton animal fury* that struck fear into Adrian's soul. (S. Fry)
13. She works in ___ *television*.
14. You are ___ *most dramatic person* I have known. (F. Sc. Fitzgerald)
15. The war began in ___ *summer* following his freshman year. (F. Sc. Fitzgerald)
16. I wanted to be a traveler on the road, a bride in love with her husband. Not myself coming to Manderley for the first time, ___ *wife* of Maxim de Winter. (D. du Maurier)
17. As for ___ *well-known Amory*, he would write immortal literature if he were sure enough about anything to risk telling anyone else about it. (F. Sc. Fitzgerald)

- 18.They took a taxi to __ *Ritz* and had a drink. (W.S. Maugham)
- 19.He heard from below the shrieks of laughter, and smelled the vapid odor of hot chocolate and tea-cakes as he silently followed __ *mother* and __ *daughter* downstairs. (F. Sc. Fitzgerald)
- 20.Jack's in __ *Navy*, like the good Devon-man – he is. (K. Saunders)

Test IX

1. To hold __ *man* __ *woman* has to appeal to the worst in him. (F. Sc. Fitzgerald)
2. In the fifteenth century they gathered __ *insane* and imprisoned them forever on houseboats, the ships of fools.... (S. Sheldon)
3. He obeyed, with __ *professional disgust*. (F. Sc. Fitzgerald)
4. Rosemary and her mother talked about plans for __ *future*. (F. Sc. Fitzgerald)
5. You'll have __ *late supper*. (S. Sheldon)
6. I think she was __ *only person* in the house who stood in __ *awe* for me. (D. du Maurier)
7. Walther always managed to be out of __ *town* on business. (S. Sheldon)
8. This is, of course, one of the evils of __ *East*. (J.H. Chase)
9. He was staring at his wife with __ *expression* of __ *utter hopelessness*. (S. Sheldon)
- 10.He'd been a clever boy, had a scholarship for __ *Sheffield Grammar School*, and learned __ *French* and things. (D.H. Lawrence)
- 11.No one would guess meeting her that she was not __ *kindest*, __ *most generous*, __ *most gifted person* in the world. (D. du Maurier)
- 12.The game with Groton was played from three of __ *snappy, exhilarating afternoon* for into the crisp autumnal twilight... (F. Sc. Fitzgerald)
- 13.The only physical disparity between __ *Nicole* at __ *present* and __ *Nicole* of five years before was simply that she was no longer a young girl. (F. Sc. Fitzgerald)
- 14.__ *sun* swam out into __ *blue sea* of __ *sky* and suddenly it was __ *Swiss valley* at its best. (F. Sc. Fitzgerald)
- 15.__ *good conscience* is __ *continued Christmas*. (B. Franklin)
- 16.A detective came to see Philip at __ *hospital*. (S. Sheldon)
- 17.We're flying to __ *Seychelles*.
- 18.Then there was the thought that from tomorrow for __ *possible four weeks* I would be __ *boss* of __ *International* with a hundred and fifteen men and women working under me. (J.H. Chase)
- 19.“But Biffo thinks I should apply to St Matthew's. He has a friend there he was in the war with, __ *Professor Trefusis*, supposed to be very good.” (S. Fry)
- 20.It was __ *poker party* that they found themselves __ *week* after Harry's departure. (F. Sc. Fitzgerald)

Test X

1. ___ *anger* and ___ *jealousy* were things that could be conquered. (D. du Maurier)
2. He thought the big American would make her ___ *most suitable husband*. (J.H. Chase)
3. It's ___ *summer* practically. (F. Sc. Fitzgerald)
4. He was ___ *man* who accepted ___ *inevitable* with ___ *belief* that ___ *death* was a release into ___ *better world* and that at his age this release should be welcomed. (J.H. Chase)
5. ___ *Captain Searle*, ___ *Kerrith harbour-master*, called here yesterday, didn't he? (D. du Maurier)
6. When he stepped out of Madame Kirstie's establishment, ___ *chilly September wind* was blowing. (S. Sheldon)
7. I'm afraid ___ *news* has been a great shock to Mrs. Danvers. (D. du Maurier)
8. Beatrice stared at me in ___ *great distress*, my blue frock over her arm. (D. du Maurier)
9. He told her that she was ___ *only woman* he had ever loved and that he must go on loving her till ___ *end*. (W.S. Maugham)
10. ___ *new, sweet Charlie* simply vanished. ___ *real Charlie*, she now saw, was ___ *warped, nasty creature*. (K. Saunders)
11. When I married her I was told I was ___ *luckiest man* the world. (D. du Maurier)
12. When ___ *supper* was over, and coffee essence had been served in the drawing room, Audrey showed Bruno the spare bedroom. (K. Saunders)
13. I had ___ *sick expectant feeling* at the pit of my stomach. (D. du Maurier)
14. Kathy buzzed her. "There's ___ *Mr. Adler* on line two. Shall I tell him...?" (S. Sheldon)
15. Outside he inhaled damp snowflakes that he could no longer see against ___ *darkening sky*. (F. Sc. Fitzgerald)
16. He confirmed this decision walking around the rays of ___ *late afternoon* in his workroom. (F. Sc. Fitzgerald)
17. I sat on ___ *bed*, plucking at the eiderdown, pulling a little feather out of a slit in one corner. (D. du Maurier)
18. The old graduate, ___ *president* in ninety-eight, perches on a box and thinks how much simpler it was in his day. (F. Sc. Fitzgerald)
19. She is currently listed in critical condition at ___ *Beth Israel Hospital* here in New York. (M. Gabot)
20. You are the only girl in ___ *town* I like much. (F. Sc. Fitzgerald)

Test XI

1. If you wandered down the little path on __ *May evening* after __ *dinner* it was just as though the shrubs had sweated in the air. (D. du Maurier)
2. There was __ *full moon*, low-hanging and veined with orange. (K. Saunders)
3. In addition to all these I can remember that Faustina O'Brian came there at least once and the Baedeker girls and __ *young Brewer*, who had his nose shot off in the war, and Mr Albrucksburger and Miss Haag, his fiancée, and Ardita Fitz-Peters and Mr P. Jewett, once __ *head of* __ *American Legion*, and Miss Claudia Hip, with __ *man* reputed to be her chauffeur, and __ *prince* of something, whom we called __ *Duke*, and whose name, if I ever knew it, I have forgotten. (F. Sc. Fitzgerald)
4. __ *careful silence* surrounded Mason Verger. (Th. Harris)
5. She refused to stop believing in __ *essential*, sweet *Ralph* of her childhood. (K. Saunders)
6. You were born at __ *wrong time*, in __ *wrong place*. (S. Sheldon)
7. Thirty minutes later, Lara's secretary said, "There's __ *Mr. Hershey* on line two, Miss Cameron." (S. Sheldon)
8. Dr Anderson's team is following up this suggestion with __ *great energy*. (S. Fry)
9. I intend to become __ *most important real estate developer* in this city. (S. Sheldon)
10. "Heavens no! Just __ *friendly dinner!*" (H. Fielding)
11. I see now that it wouldn't have been hard, but she was __ *wise nineteen* and she must have seen that we were emotionally incompatible. (F. Sc. Fitzgerald)
12. He was like __ *sponge*, erasing __ *past*, soaking up __ *future*. (S. Sheldon)
13. He only writes about degenerates. I mean __ *worthwhile English*. (F. Sc. Fitzgerald)
14. But Percy and Kismine seemed to have inherited __ *arrogant attitude* in all its harsh magnificence from their father. __ *chaste and consistent selfishness* ran like a pattern through their every idea. (F. Sc. Fitzgerald)
15. As I lay in __ *bed* with __ *moonlight* coming through the window and hearing __ *sound* of __ *sea* breaking on __ *shore*, all these problems seemed overpowering until I took a look at them. (J.H. Chase)
16. He found her blue Ford Escort in __ *car park*. __ *vehicle* was locked and __ *lights* were off.
17. Carlos, __ *assistant manager*, saw her and came running to her side. (S. Sheldon)
18. The trip to London was uneventful. The private 727 she had purchased took off in the morning and landed at __ *Magec Terminal* at __ *Luton Airport* outside London. (S. Sheldon)

19. On Thursday he came in sight of Myra's house, on the half-hour after five, ___ *lateness* which he fancied his mother would have favoured. (F. Sc. Fitzgerald)
20. ___ *man* is a beautiful machine that works very badly. He is like ___ *watch* of which the most that can be said is that its cosmetic effect is good. (H.L. Mencken)

Test XII

1. ___ *good memory* and ___ *tongue* tied in ___ *middle* is a combination which gives immortality to ___ *conversation*. (M. Twain)
2. ___ *past* is incredibly difficult to leave behind. (K. Saunders)
3. It was ___ *beastly January morning*, with ___ *dirty yellowish-grey sky*. (G. Orwell)
4. Sam Roffe, ___ *president* of Roffe and Sons, ___ *second largest pharmaceutical company* in the world, a multibillion-dollar dynasty that girdled ___ *globe*. (S. Sheldon)
5. Theirs was ___ *brief beauty*. (D. du Maurier)
6. I think you are ___ *most wonderful person* I ever met – except my mother. (F. Sc. Fitzgerald)
7. "I'm not hungry," Lara said stubbornly. "I had ___ *big breakfast*." (S. Sheldon)
8. I don't think ___ *real love* is ever tragic. Or wrong. (K. Saunders)
9. It was a colony of ___ *young, simple, and expensive*. (F. Sc. Fitzgerald)
10. How do I know this is ___ *REAL Max Friedlander*. (M. Gabot)
11. You are ___ *only person* who had any influence over him. (W.S. Maugham)
12. ___ *old, pre-marital nervousness* seized Mr. Charlton. (H.E. Bates)
13. ___ *afternoon* had made them tranquil for a while, as if to give them ___ *deep memory* for ___ *long parting* ___ *next day* promised. (F. Sc. Fitzgerald)
14. She remembered her father, seeing her off at ___ *Cork Airport* after her last visit home. (K. Saunders)
15. While I slept my problems and my fears sat at ___ *foot* of ___ *bed*, waiting to greet me when I awake. (J.H. Chase)
16. And Sir Alec Nichols, whose mother had been ___ *Roffe*. (S. Sheldon)
17. Gerda took me to ___ *Tate Gallery* yesterday. (K. Saunders)
18. When he came into a room clad in his full purple regalia from ___ *thatch* to ___ *toe*, he resembled ___ *Turner sunset*, and attracted both ___ *admiration* and ___ *attention*. (F. Sc. Fitzgerald)
19. "Look!" she pointed and they gazed in ___ *horror*. (F. Sc. Fitzgerald)
20. ___ *man* is the Only Animal that Blushes. Or needs to. (M. Twain)

Test XIII

1. She's got ___ *three things* that matter in a wife: ___ *breeding*, ___ *brains*, and ___ *beauty*. (D. du Maurier)
2. Ralph looked at his life – blitzed, defeated and occupied – and was dimly glad his feelings never went deep enough for ___ *real despair*. (K. Saunders)
3. Rosemary was ___ *romantic*. (F. Sc. Fitzgerald)
4. “Can you tell us where ___ *house* called Roselands is? It belongs to ___ *doctor Baker*, who’s retired and come to live there lately.” (D. du Maurier)
5. Reaching the sea wall she fell into ___ *communicative mood* and no one to communicate with. (F. Sc. Fitzgerald)
6. It’s possible that I was ___ *wrong person* for Nicole. (F. Sc. Fitzgerald)
7. All that remained of the charm and personality of ___ *Dick Humbird* he had known. (F. Sc. Fitzgerald)
8. Every Sunday after that, Paul Martin took his wife and the twins to ___ *Sunnyvale club* for lunch. (S. Sheldon)
9. It was ___ *late morning* when he woke and found ___ *telephone* beside his bed in ___ *hotel* tolling frantically. (F. Sc. Fitzgerald)
10. Within two years Phys Williams was made ___ *manager* of the shop where he worked. (S. Sheldon)
11. ___ *depression* did not at first hit ___ *Riviera* badly. I heard of two or three people who had lost a good deal, many villas remained closed for ___ *winter* and several were put up for sale. The hotels were far from full and ___ *Casino* at Monte Carlo complained that ___ *season* was poor. (W.S. Maugham)
12. The stag line is ___ *most homogeneous mass* of men. (F. Sc. Fitzgerald)
13. He, who opens ___ *school door*, closes ___ *prison*. (V. Hugo)
14. He whittled a popular tune of the moment with ___ *easy confidence*. (D. du Maurier)
15. Then I turned and went down to ___ *breakfast*. (D. du Maurier)
16. There at the head of the white platoon marched Allenby, ___ *football captain*, slim and defiant, as if aware that this year the hopes of the college rested on him. (F. Sc. Fitzgerald)
17. “How would it be, I wonder, if you were to spend ___ *summer* traveling with me?” (S. Fry)
18. She was nine and very fair and exquisitely made like Nicole, and in ___ *past* Dick had worried about that. (F. Sc. Fitzgerald)
19. He sat down on ___ *bed*, breathing and staring; thinking first the old selfish child’s thought that comes with the death of a parent. (F. Sc. Fitzgerald)
20. He had left when ___ *French* had pulled out and President Diem had come to power. (J.H. Chase)

Test XIV

1. Norma Talmadge must be ___ *woman* whom it would be a great privilege to know. (F. Sc. Fitzgerald)
2. God, the place was ___ *wilderness*; lovely, yes, wild and lonely with ___ *beauty* of its own, yes, but crying out for ___ *skill* and ___ *care* and ___ *money* that he would never give to it, that I would not have thought of giving to it — but for Rebecca. (D. du Maurier)
3. On the last night of his first term, Mr. Margotson, ___ *senior master*, sent ___ *word* to study hall that Amory was to come to his room at nine. (F. Sc. Fitzgerald)
4. Adrian sipped at ___ *wine*. (S. Fry)
5. It took ___ *British* a month to walk to it. (F. Sc. Fitzgerald)
6. Cartwright would be sixteen going on seventeen now of course, but ___ *Cartwright* he would always know was thirteen going on fourteen. (S. Fry)
7. At ___ *Paddington station*, she had to shake him awake. (K. Saunders)
8. Certainly she was ___ *most attractive woman* Rosemary had ever met. (F. Sc. Fitzgerald)
9. They started back with ___ *hot sorrow* streaming down upon them. (F. Sc. Fitzgerald)
10. We have ___ *late lunch* of several chocolate bars and a shared can of Lilt. (M. Gayle)
11. When it was ___ *dusk* the lamps would all be lit. (D. du Maurier)
12. ___ *clothes* don't make ___ *man*, but clothes have got many ___ *man* ___ *good job*. (H.H. Vreeland)
13. She awakened in ___ *hospital*. (S. Sheldon)
14. He was soon in charge of the French operation, and ___ *member* of the board of directors. (S. Sheldon)
15. It always seems to be ___ *summer* when I look back. (G. Orwell)
16. It was an oddly clear night when she went out, with slanting particles of thin sleet making white of ___ *blue-black sky*. (F. Sc. Fitzgerald)
17. Dick got out of ___ *bed* and into a robe. (F. Sc. Fitzgerald)
18. Pazzi was ___ *Pazzi* and above all things ambitious, and he had a young and lovely wife with an ever-open beak. (Th. Harris)
19. "How did you know that?" Pazzi would consider a reference to recent newspaper coverage rude in ___ *extreme*. (Th. Harris)
20. ___ *great art* is as irrational as ___ *great music*. It is mad with its own loveliness. (G.J. Nathan)

Test XV

1. He had ___ *knowledge* and ___ *real love* of beautiful objects. (W.S. Maugham)
2. Often ___ *man* can play ___ *helpless child* in front of ___ *woman*, but he can almost never bring it off when he feels most like ___ *helpless child*. (F. Sc. Fitzgerald)
3. Of course ___ *French* always sleep with their windows shut, don't they? (D. du Maurier)
4. And then recently it occurred to me that ever since it happened it's like I've been looking at it ___ *wrong way*. (M. Gayle)
5. It was a landscape by Daumier, lit by ___ *chill winter moon*. (S. Sheldon)
6. ___ *sunshine* is delicious, ___ *rain* is refreshing, ___ *wind* braces up, ___ *snow* is exhilarating; there is no such thing as ___ *bad weather*, only different kinds of ___ *good weather*. (J. Ruskin)
7. St. Midas' is ___ *most expensive and* ___ *most exclusive boys' preparatory school* in the world. (F. Sc. Fitzgerald)
8. "In effect," Alec reminded him dryly, "Elizabeth is already ___ *president*." (S. Sheldon)
9. He's going to be given ___ *good supper* for his work tonight. (D. du Maurier)
10. On the way back to the hotel ___ *old Gausse* said not ___ *word*. (F. Sc. Fitzgerald)
11. He was leaving in ___ *morning* and they had agreed to take a long farewell trot by ___ *cold moonlight*. (F. Sc. Fitzgerald)
12. She sat between ___ *old, fat, bald and loquacious Cabinet Minister* who took a great deal of trouble to entertain her, and ___ *young Duke of Westreys* who looked like ___ *stable boy* and who flattered himself that he knew French slang better than ___ *Frenchman*. (W.S. Maugham)
13. The issue of ___ *future*, dramatically revised, was suddenly between them. (K. Saunders)
14. My grandfather had bettered himself a good deal by marrying the seedsman's widow, and ___ *Father* had been educated at ___ *Walton Grammar School*. (G. Orwell)
15. Walther was seated on the edge of ___ *bed*, holding her hand. (S. Sheldon)
16. Kyanzo was ___ *sole supplier* of gasoline in the whole town.
17. ___ *McKiscos* had been invited to sit at the captain's table. (F. Sc. Fitzgerald)
18. But the strained faces of the children, looking from ___ *parent* to ___ *parent*, made him want to grind her grinning mask into jelly. (F. Sc. Fitzgerald)
19. I felt ___ *icy chill* start up my spine. (J.H. Chase)
20. The young man was regarding his embarkation with ___ *aloof cynicism* as Doctor Diver approached. (F. Sc. Fitzgerald)

Test XVI

1. It wasn't half as good as she knocked up herself of ___ *Sunday morning*, she decided, but it wasn't bad really and she said, in ___ *strong English accent*: "Very nice indeed." (H.E. Bates)
2. As Elizabeth grew older, she came to know what it meant to be ___ *daughter* of Sam Roffe. (S. Sheldon)
3. Sam Roffe was ___ *last male heir* of the Roffe dynasty. (S. Sheldon)
4. He did extraordinary well in ___ *war*. He was ___ *captain* before he went to the front, and following ___ *Argonne battles* he got his majority and the command of the divisional machine-guns. (F. Sc. Fitzgerald)
5. Ma sat in ___ *silent admiration* at these few but impressively fluent words. (H.E. Bates)
6. I found this family idealism discouraging; even my brash confidence couldn't compete with ___ *dead*. (F. Sc. Fitzgerald)
7. ___ *famous Paul*, ___ *concessionaire*, had not arrived, but Claude, who was checking stock, broke off his work with no improper surprise to make Abe a pick-me-up. (F. Sc. Fitzgerald)
8. ___ *God* has no intention of setting ___ *limit* to the efforts of ___ *man* to conquer ___ *space*. (Pius XII)
9. I sometimes have to go to ___ *bed* for days. (F. Sc. Fitzgerald)
10. Sometimes I think I'm ___ *most selfish person* in the world. (F. Sc. Fitzgerald)
11. At that moment the door opened and Firth announced that ___ *luncheon* was served. (D. du Maurier)
12. He reached Innsbruck at ___ *dusk*, sent his bags up to a hotel and walked into ___ *town*. (F. Sc. Fitzgerald)
13. Angelica is good in ___ *early summer*, especially when you're thirsty. (G. Orwell)
14. In front of him beneath ___ *dingy sky* was Beaumont Hamel. (F. Sc. Fitzgerald)
15. Yes, she could warmly recommend the niece of an old friend, ___ *Miss Dorothy Curtis*, educated at Somerville but prepared to care for a small child, because the sea air would be good for her asthma. (K. Saunders)
16. I thought I would give myself a holiday, and I went to ___ *Louvre*.
17. In ___ *cold*, Widge's face looked even odder. (H. Fielding)
18. It means having ___ *active knowledge* of the race's experience. (F. Sc. Fitzgerald)
19. But ___ *Mediterranean beach* is not a place for playing on.
20. ___ *speech* is ___ *power*: ___ *speech* is to persuade, to convert, to compel. (R.W. Emerson)

Test XVII

1. There's ___ *real pain* in her voice. (M. Gayle)
2. For some time Michael had been turning over in his mind ___ *possibility* that Dolly de Vries might put up ___ *money* they needed, but he was shrewd enough to know while she might do it for Julia she would not do it for him. (W.S. Maugham)
3. ___ *man* who never makes a mistake never does anything. (H. Fielding)
4. I'm ___ *only child*. (S. Sheldon)
5. "You really are ___ *perfect wife*, you know," Stanford said. (C. Bushnell)
6. "Thank you," Lara said. She replaced the receiver. She had obviously called ___ *wrong broker*. (S. Sheldon)
7. Keller was suddenly quiet. He knew he was facing one of ___ *most important decisions* of his life, and it had nothing to do with money. (S. Sheldon)
8. They flew to Paris in a private jet, and had ___ *superb dinner*. (S. Sheldon)
9. ___ *night* when they rode up the slope and watched ___ *cold moon* float through the clouds, he lost a further part of him that nothing could restore. (F. Sc. Fitzgerald)
10. She had ___ *wild winter* and arrived in ___ *country* in March. (F. Sc. Fitzgerald)
11. You will be ___ *president* of the company. (S. Sheldon)
12. One night they walked while ___ *moon* rose and poured a great burden of glory over the garden until it seemed fairyland with Amory and Eleanor. (F. Sc. Fitzgerald)
13. It was part of a tribute to the Earl of Shaftsbury: a grateful nation honours the man who abolished child labour. Alfred Gilbert, ___ *sculptor*, positioned Eros with his bow and arrow aiming up ___ *Shaftsbury Avenue*. (S. Fry)
14. Elliot had just finished telling me all this when ___ *mother* and ___ *daughter* came in. (W.S. Maugham)
15. For he was gayer than I had thought, more tender than I had dreamed, youthful and ardent in a hundred happy ways, not ___ *Maxim* I had first met, not ___ *stranger* who sat alone at the table in the restaurant. (D. du Maurier)
16. He entertained with ___ *magnificence* that never overstepped the bounds of ___ *good taste*. (W.S. Maugham)
17. "There's ___ *Mr. Randall* coming up in the lift. Your author." (K. Saunders)
18. He spent years burrowing away in the library of ___ *British Museum*. (W.S. Maugham)
19. "Do you know ___ *young Adrian*?" (S. Fry)
20. ___ *most people* sell their souls and live with ___ *good conscience* on ___ *proceeds*. (L.S. Smith)

Test XVIII

1. ___ *chill* went down my spine as it strangely does when I am confronted with ___ *deep and genuine human emotion*. (W.S. Maugham)
2. ___ *well-dressed American* had come in with two women. (F. Sc. Fitzgerald)
3. You are ___ *only person* I know who still cares about Harrison and his wife patching things up. (M. Gabot)
4. At six o'clock on ___ *rainy September morning*, the reconstruction of the hotel began. (S. Sheldon)
5. She was ___ *perfect hostess*, ___ *perfect Mrs. Sam Roffe*. (S. Sheldon)
6. Isn't it ___ *most beautiful ring* you've ever seen? (S. Sheldon)
7. The jig-saw pieces came together ___ *piece* by ___ *piece*, and ___ *real Rebecca* took shape and form before me, stepping from her shadow world like ___ *living figure* from ___ *picture frame*. (D. du Maurier)
8. I ordered ___ *large coffee* and a couple of frankfurters. (G. Orwell)
9. As he approached the promenade, ___ *stars* began to come through ___ *white crests* of ___ *high Alps*. (F. Sc. Fitzgerald)
10. Anna was having ___ *breakfast* on the terrace of ___ *Tennerhof Hotel* on the second day when Walther Gassner joined her. (S. Sheldon)
11. Alec had taken her to a play at ___ *Old Vic*, and then to dinner at ___ *Mirabelle*. (S. Sheldon)
12. It's hard on him and hard on you that we can't let ___ *past* lie quiet. (D. du Maurier)
13. ___ *university* should be a place of ___ *light*, of ___ *liberty*, and of ___ *learning*. (B. Disraeli)
14. After what seemed hours, ___ *bright-orange sun* peeped over the eastern horizon and there was an expectant stir from the crowd. (S. Sheldon)
15. I am going to spend ___ *summer* at the seaside with ___ *Mrs. Charles Paterson* and tutor her daughter who is to enter ___ *college* in ___ *autumn*. (J. Webster)
16. "You mean you – want to become ___ *president*?" (S. Sheldon)
17. ___ *little Helena* was of age, and had suddenly grasped that she was sole mistress of her millions. (K. Saunders)
18. A pleasant, solid-looking young man, phlegmatic in ___ *extreme*, Brough would have guessed, reliable, solid, trustworthy, an excellent foil for his sister's far more vulnerable and fragile personality. (P. Jordan)
19. Kaethe had touched ___ *material truth*. (F. Sc. Fitzgerald)
20. ___ *White House* is the finest prison in the world. (H.S. Truman)

Test XIX

1. We came round the sweep of the drive and Manderley was before us, serene and peaceful in the hollow of the lawns, surprising me as it always did, *with* ___ *perfect symmetry* and ___ *grace* and ___ *great simplicity*. (D. du Maurier)

2. I've wasted eight years teaching ___ *rich* the ABC's of human decency, but I'm not done. (F. Sc. Fitzgerald)
3. "What am I supposed to do? I suffer from the problem of never thinking that I've met ___ *right person*. So I take people out." (C. Bushnell)
4. ___ *Mrs. Bispam*, an overcordial little lady whom I met at ___ *tea* the other day, told me that her son, he is at Yale, wrote her that all the boys there wore their summer underwear all during ___ *winter*. (F. Sc. Fitzgerald)
5. ___ *Mont Blanc* should have been an easy climb this time of the year, ___ *early September*. Sam had tried ___ *climb* before, but storms had kept him from reaching ___ *peak*. (S. Sheldon)
6. She was ___ *most eagerly awaited child* in the world. (S. Sheldon)
7. "You want ___ *Martini*?" said Suraya. (H. Fielding)
8. Dudley left ___ *town*. (C. Bushnell)
9. They had ___ *tranquil supper*, with Dick drinking much beer and being cheerful with the children in the dusky room. (F. Sc. Fitzgerald)
10. He was saddled with monthly payments to his ex-wife who had divorced him a few months before he had sailed to ___ *Far East*. (J.H. Chase)
11. It was ___ *dawn* when Elizabeth heard Rhys return. (S. Sheldon)
12. I had ___ *uneasy suspicion* from the way she took me in from ___ *top* to ___ *toe* that she had ___ *pretty shrewd idea* what I was after. (W.S. Maugham)
13. What I shall do in ___ *future* is hanging in the balance. (F. Sc. Fitzgerald)
14. ___ *bruised sky* bore down. (S. Fry)
15. The girl had stolen to ___ *bed* and tumbled upon it. (F. Sc. Fitzgerald)
16. This is the end of one thing: for better or worse you will never again be quite ___ *Amory Blaine* that I knew. (F. Sc. Fitzgerald)
17. I bet you five hundred pounds that by next week you're ___ *editor* of *Femme*. (M. Gayle)
18. Articulate among them would be ___ *great Jung*, bland, supervigorous, on his rounds between the forests of anthropology and the neuroses of schoolboys. (F. Sc. Fitzgerald)
19. I said good-night and walked out into ___ *warm, silent darkness*. (J.H. Chase)
20. He had found ___ *peace* here that he would preserve – he has killed hardly anybody, except his predecessor, during his residence in Florence. (Th. Harris)

Test XX

1. "Hello, Mitzi? It's Dinah at the front desk. Have a young gentleman here who says he wants to see ___ *Sir David Pearce*. I told him we ... oh... I'll ask him." (S. Fry)
2. I take ___ *great pride* in my firstborn, Mrs Tufton. (K. Saunders)
3. I thought ___ *French* were drinkers. (H.E. Bates)
4. ___ *past* is a curious thing. (G. Orwell)

5. Amory was deriving ___ *highly specialized education* from his mother. (F. Sc. Fitzgerald)
6. One was Shooter, ___ *fishmonger*, and the other was old Wetherall, ___ *joiner and undertaker*. (G. Orwell)
7. You're on the New Democracy, considered ___ *most brilliant weekly* in the country, read by men who do things and all that. (F. Sc. Fitzgerald)
8. Your mom was ___ *Roffe*, right? (S. Sheldon)
9. He had paused awkwardly, searching for ___ *right phrase*. (S. Sheldon)
10. ___ *beauty* of Manderley that you see today, ___ *Manderley* that people talk about and photograph and paint, it's all due to her, to Rebecca. (D. du Maurier)
11. It was still dark outside, and the breeze that gently ballooned ___ *curtains* over ___ *sill* had ___ *morning freshness*. (K. Saunders)
12. ___ *lunch* was ready and the three sat down and ate through eight courses of immaculately prepared food. (J.H. Chase)
13. It's ___ *lovely afternoon*, dear. (K. Saunders)
14. Then he gave way again and knelt beside ___ *bed*, his head half-buried in the pillow. (F. Sc. Fitzgerald)
15. ___ *Doctor Baker* came back into the room with a large book and a file-case in his hands. (D. du Maurier)
16. They would put on a face-saving show for the benefit of ___ *American Embassy*, but it wouldn't last long. (J.H. Chase)
17. His face, wan in the light that the white spray caught and tossed back to ___ *brilliant sky*, had none of the lines of annoyance she had expected. (F. Sc. Fitzgerald)
18. He and Amory ... accepted in their own minds a relation of ___ *father* and ___ *son* within a half-hour's conversation. (F. Sc. Fitzgerald)
19. Olivia realized exactly how extraordinary the events of ___ *last few days* had been. (H. Fielding)
20. But now and then she couldn't help wondering what ___ *virginal Iris* would make of those too large, too handsome eyes. (H.E. Bates)

THE PRONOUN

Exercise 1. Point out the pronouns in the following sentences; define the class each belongs to, comment on their grammatical distinctions.

1. I myself had been the first sufferer from the disease.(Christie)
2. She seemed to be the perfectly normal English girl, with high spirits, a great desire to enjoy herself, and an excellent temper. (Maugham)
3. The father and mother seem very well satisfied with one another's company. (Maugham)
4. She is a most charming young lady indeed. Lady Catherine herself says so. (Austen)
5. She had none of the determination that gave her mother's face so much character, but resembled her father; she had his dark eyes and slightly aquiline nose, and his look of rather weak good nature. (Maugham)
6. And you think this man is the one who has taken the swim-suit? (Chase)
7. They looked at each other, embarrassed. "What are you doing?" said Mrs. Upjohn, advancing a little closer. (Christie)
8. Will you look around this room and tell me if you see that person here now? (Christie)
9. It's a little like her – but I don't think it's her. (Christie)
10. It was I who taught your Aunt Maureen to make an omelette. (Christie)
11. It was strictly forbidden for the girls to go into each other's rooms, and the only mistress who did so was Miss Johnson. (Christie)
12. "What are you waiting for?" – "For the Olympia (a ship). She is due on her return trip from New York on Tuesday. (Christie)
13. They reappear in New York a half hour after the Olympia gets in, and according to one man, whom nobody listens to, actually before she gets in. The Gigantic leaves Southampton on the same day as the Olympia, and she holds the record to the Atlantic. (Christie)
14. Were those two on good terms with each other? (Christie)
15. I don't think anyone in the hotel heard anything. (Christie)
16. In any case, he had been facing the other way towards the front car. He had heard nothing – no cry or exclamation. No one had come down the car except the stewards. (Christie)
17. It's their job more than ours. (Christie)
18. What did you think of us all? (Christie)
19. Meekness doesn't pay in this life, but I don't think we're either of us troubled by too much of that. (Christie)
20. But my ideas are running in a slightly different channel than yours. (Christie)
21. Everyone's eyes would at once be drawn to the window. Everyone would have his attention fixed on a certain point. A man in such a moment might

- whip out a dagger and stab another man, and nobody would see him do it. (Christie)
22. Did either of you two notice a wasp flying about the plane? (Christie)
 23. Well, that will be all for now. (Christie)
 24. That's right. That's when I took her her coffee. (Christie)
 25. I mean, blowpipes and poisoned darts in an aeroplane – well, it insults one's intelligence.
 26. "But I hope there is no strong attachment on either side," said Jane. "I am sure there is not on his." (Austen)
 27. As soon as all had eaten...the carriage was ordered; and the whole party, with all their boxes, workbags and parcels...were seated in it. (Austen)
 28. Both these people were resolved to treat Mr. Poly very well, and to help his exceptional incompetence in every possible way. (Wells)
 29. There is nothing for any of us to do. (Snow)
 30. She hesitated a moment, and then sat down beside me, and laid her hand on mine.(Dickens)
 31. He seemed to get prouder and prouder over each item of his own deficiency. (Leacock).
 32. What was in this girl that reminded him of that one with whom he had lived but two years, and mourned fifteen? (Galsworthy)

PERSONAL PRONOUNS

PERSONAL PRONOUNS have the following grammatical categories:

- person (first, second, third);
- number (singular, plural);
- gender in the third person singular (masculine, feminine, neuter);
- case (nominative, objective).

Exercise 2.. Insert the proper form of the personal pronoun in brackets and comment on its grammatical categories.

1. I had turned and faced (he). He was taller than (I).
2. I only mean I'm sorry the captain's (I).
3. He'll be between (you) and (I), anyway.
4. It was (she) who asked the next question.
5. It's (they) whom I pity desperately.
6. 'She's better at it than (we) are,' said Nora.
7. It was (I) not Martin, who had insisted on seeing (he) that night – because I wanted his support.
8. 'Who is it?' (I). It's (I).'
9. Now here you are, safe and sound. And you have your home and Eliza and (he).
10. Time for you and (I) to talk a little business. (S. Sheldon)

11. 'Well, I cried last night,' he returned, 'and I had more reason to cry than (she).' (E. Bronte)
12. 'To get rid of (I), answer my question,' persevered Mr. Linton. (E. Bronte)
13. 'You and (I),' he said, 'have each a great debt to settle with the man out yonder!' (E. Bronte)
14. She was older than (I) was, with good cheekbones and lovely skin. (Robert B. Parker)
15. She's as bad as (I) and you!
16. You are closer to death than (I).
17. 'Who told him?' '(I).'
18. 'Well, it was late, and (I) and my friend Bob, we'd been to a game.'
19. The ski instructor didn't actually ski any better than (I).
20. It's (they) who asked for the music to be turned down.

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS have the following grammatical categories:

- person (first, second, third);
- number (singular, plural);
- gender in the third person singular (masculine, feminine, neuter);

They may be used in *the conjoint form (as determiners)* or *absolute form (as substitutes, replacers)*.

Exercise 3. Choose the appropriate form of the possessive pronoun and comment on its grammatical categories.

1. I went (my, mine) way, and she went (her, hers).
2. He left (her, hers) with (their, theirs) child.
3. What was this experiment of (your, yours)?
4. He slipped (his) arm in (her, hers).
5. From this point onward (their, theirs) story comes in two versions, (my, mine) and (her, hers).
6. The Minister's room was only two doors from (my, mine).
7. 'That thought is not (me, mine),' he said to himself quickly.
8. Where's (your, yours) seat? I shall go to (my, mine).
9. Call me what you like. You have chosen (your, yours) part, we have chosen (our, ours).
10. His nature was harder than most of (their, theirs).
11. I thought it over aloud, in my master's presence; walking straight from (her, hers) room to (his), and relating the whole story. (E. Bronte)
12. I took (her, hers) hand in (my, mine), and bid (her, hers) be composed. (E. Bronte)
13. You have chosen (your, yours) part, we have chosen (our, ours). (John Galsworthy)

14. ‘...and this – I should know it among a thousand – it’s a lapwing’s. Bonny bird; wheeling over our heads in the middle of the moor. It wanted to get to (it, its) nest, for the clouds had touched the swells, and it felt rain coming.’ (E. Bronte)

Exercise 4. Choose between the definite article and the possessive pronoun. Explain your choice.

1. ‘Hi, Mom,’ he says, kissing me on *cheek*. (Terry McMillan)
2. And he took *wife* in *arms*, and looked at her with anguish. (E. Bronte)
3. Mr. Edgar’s coldness depressed me exceedingly; and all the way from the Grange I puzzled *brains* how to put more heart into what he said, when I repeated it; and how to soften his refusal of even a few lines to console Isabella. (E. Bronte)
4. I tapped her carefully on *shoulder*.
5. I didn’t feel as if I were in the company of a creature of my own species: it appeared that he would not understand, though I spoke to him; so I stood off, and held *tongue*, in great perplexity. (E. Bronte)
6. ... after the struggle, he trembled, in spite of himself, to *very finger-ends*. (E. Bronte)
7. Ryan kissed her on *cheek*. (Jack Higgins)
8. Hareton, during the discussion, stood with *hands* in his pockets, too awkward to speak; though he looked as if he did not relish my intrusion. (E. Bronte)
9. I shook her warmly by *hand*.
10. Mrs Heathcliff was seated by the bedside, with *hands* folded on *knees*. (E. Bronte)
11. He plucked Soames *by* *sleeve*. (John Galsworthy)
12. ‘I didn’t touch you, you lying creature!’ cried she, *fingers* tingling to repeat the act, and *ears* red with rage. (E. Bronte)
13. I feel a pain in *neck* whenever I lift heavy objects.
14. She stamped *foot*, wavered a moment, and then, irresistibly impelled by the naughty spirit within her, slapped me on *cheek* a stinging blow that filled both eyes with water. (E. Bronte)
15. The youth was paralysed after being shot in *leg*.
16. At last he placed *hat* on *head*, and walked grumbling forth. (E. Bronte)
17. ‘She has blood on *lips!*’ he said, shuddering. (E. Bronte)
18. I incautiously gave the account aloud, and she heard me; for she started up – *hair* flying over *shoulders*, *eyes* flashing, the muscles of *neck and arms* standing out preternaturally. (E. Bronte)
19. The Duchness patted her on *head*.
‘You are talking in *sleep!*’ (E. Bronte)
20. He took her by *hand* and led her into the next room.

SELF-PRONOUNS

SELF-PRONOUNS have the following grammatical categories:

- person (first, second, third);
- number (singular, plural);
- gender in the third person singular (masculine, feminine, neuter).

SELF-PRONOUNS may function as:

- **reflexive**: have their own syntactic function in the sentence – subject, predicative, object, attribute; adverbial modifier (cannot be dropped out from the sentence without destroying its meaning)
- **emphatic**: function in the sentence for emphasis as apposition to nouns, pronouns they emphasize (can be dropped out from the sentence without destroying its meaning). Emphatic pronouns may be used to emphasize that the subject caused a certain action. Compare: *He got arrested.* // *He got **himself** arrested* (= he did something to cause it). They may function with a meaning similar to ‘*also*.’ E.g. John said he was feeling ill. I was feeling pretty bad *myself*.

Exercise 5. Point out the reflexive and emphatic pronouns. State their functions. Translate the sentences into Russian.

1. Robert set *himself* four drawings per week.
2. Leidner *himself* is a delightful fellow – so modest and unassuming.
3. James *himself* had given him his first brief.
4. She had taught Holly to speak French like *herself*.
5. There was a frame and in it a photograph of *herself* as a little girl.
6. They *themselves* were longing to ask Soames how Irene would take the result.
7. His eyes reconcentrated *themselves* quickly on the button-hook.
8. I'll see him *myself* to-morrow.
9. If June did not like this, she could have an allowance and live by *herself*.
10. She wrote the words to them *herself*, and other poems.
11. I thought to *myself* that it was always the same way.
12. I thought what a pretty girl she was *herself*.
13. His friendship with Michael, begun in hospital, had languished and renewed *itself* suddenly.
14. You said so *yourself*. (Terry McMillan)
15. He lived a life strange even to *himself*. (John Galsworthy)
16. The building *itself* was a one-story stucco structure, painted a plain sand color, bristling with assorted antennae. (S. Grafton)
17. Edgar Linton, as multitudes have been before and will after him, was infatuated; and believed *himself* the happiest man alive on the day he led

- her to Gimmerton chapel, three years subsequent to his father's death. (E. Bronte)
18. He has so wanted to have a son *himself*. (John Galsworthy)
 19. I love him better than *myself*, Ellen. (E. Bronte)
 20. Take *yourself* and your dusters off; when company are in the house, servants don't commence scouring and cleaning in the room, where they are! (E. Bronte)

RECIPROCAL PRONOUNS

RECIPROCAL PRONOUNS *each other, one another* express mutual actions or relations. *Each other* usually refers to two subjects, *one another* to more than two, though in informal English the two forms are used interchangeably. *Each other* is far more common than *one another*, the latter being a little more formal and old-fashioned.

Reciprocal pronouns distinguish the category of case (common, genitive).

- Reciprocal pronouns are used with such verbs as *attract, avoid, complement, embrace, face, fight, help, kiss, marry, meet, repel*.
- With some verbs the preposition '**with**' is used before *each other/one another*. Verbs like this include *agree, coincide, collaborate, compete, contrast, co-operate, disagree, joke, mix, quarrel, talk*.

Exercise 6. Insert *each other* or *one another*.

1. The old couple looked at
2. The rest of us looked at in amazement. He looked shrewdly at the three.
3. Joan and Roy spoke to only about the game.
4. The two boys faced
5. The two girls leant towards and spoke in tones audible to no one else.
6. The two stood gazing at for a minute in silence.
7. And for a moment they all three stood silently looking at
8. For a moment nothing more was said. And then Simmon and Ralph suddenly smiled at
9. These three ladies disliked and distrusted
10. The twins, still sharing their identical grin, jumped up and run round
11. They sat opposite, as they had so often sat before.
12. 'Catherine and Edgar are as fond of as any two people can be,' cried Isabella, with sudden vivacity. (E. Bronte)
13. The curtains were not yet drawn, though the lamps outside were lighted, the two cousins sat waiting on (John Galsworthy)
14. The two stared at (John Galsworthy)

RELATIVE, CONJUNCTIVE, INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS

Relative, conjunctive, interrogative pronouns are lexico-grammatical homonyms, as they coincide in the pronunciation, form, spelling, but different in meaning and syntactic function:

- relative pronouns introduce attributive clauses;
- conjunctive pronouns introduce subject, object, predicative clauses;
- interrogative pronouns introduce questions.

Exercise 7. Analyze the italicized pronouns and state, whether they are relative, conjunctive or interrogative.

1. *What* was the matter with the fellow that he looked so happy?
2. Maybe he just forgot *what* it was like to be young.
3. Peter inquired sharply, '*Who* are you?' — 'Do you mean *who* or *what*?'
4. With a jerk the mechanism took hold and the elevator started down. '*Which* elevator is this?' — 'Number four.'
5. He shifted to the side window *which* overlooked the stableyard, and whistled down to the dog Balthasar, *who* lay for ever under the clock tower.
6. *Who* was there he could go to? (John Galsworthy)
7. He knew *what* was happening, of course.
8. 'Allen, *whose* apartment is this?' she said quietly. 'Mine, if I want it.' — 'But *who* does it belong to now?'
9. Meantime, our young companion, *who* sat too removed from us to hear *what* was said, began to evince symptoms of uneasiness, probably repenting that he had denied himself the treat of Catherine's society for fear of a little fatigue. (E. Bronte)
10. He got up from the window-seat and roamed in the big grey ghostly room, *whose* walls were hung with silvered canvas.
11. *What* passed at their meeting was not recorded in detail.
12. 'Isn't she Miss?' said Gavin to his sister, with a gesture towards Faith. 'Yes, that is *what* you would call me,' said the latter.
13. '*Who* can it be?' I thought. (E. Bronte)
14. He was very unorthodox, *which* frightened them.
15. *What* he saw seemed to satisfy him.
16. The first thing she asked him was *what* he thought of Avise Crichton.
17. He looked very well-bred, *which* indeed he was, and he had exquisite manners.
18. I often think of those people *who* used to cross our threshold and accept our hospitality.
19. It was too late to attempt an escape, *which* she would gladly have done had it been practicable. (E. Bronte)
20. The candles were still burning in the dining-room and the first thing he saw when he entered was *what* remained of the supper they had eaten, the two

plates, the two cups and the frying-pan in *which* Mary had cooked eggs and bacon.

Exercise 8. Analyze the usage of *that*. State, whether it is a subordinating conjunction, or a relative/ conjunctive/ demonstrative pronoun.

1. He was the architect of this very house *that* we live in now.
2. All *that* was left, was to compose the letter.
3. I thought in Los Angeles *that* I had some sort of breakthrough. (Robert B. Parker)
4. When supper was over, Jane and a small brother were sent down to a brook *that* ran at the bottom of the meadow to fetch a pail of water for washing up.
5. You look wonderful! Try to keep *that* girlish form!
6. The servants couldn't bear his tyrannical and evil conduct long: Joseph and I were the only two *that* would stay. (E. Bronte)
7. Everything *that* you just said is true. (Terry McMillan)
8. And then one day he saw *that* which moved him to uneasy wrath – two riders, in a glade of the park close to the Ham Gate, of whom she on the left hand was most assuredly Holly on the silver roan, and he on the right hand as assuredly that 'squirt' Val Dartie. (John Galsworthy)
9. Still, it would look well with the Court; and he would see *that* Dreamer brought it out. (John Galsworthy)
10. But they are judgments that have to be made; either he did it, or he didn't, and there's enough *that's* bothersome about the hypothesis *that* he did, to make me at least consider that he didn't. (Robert B. Parker)
11. There was in fact nothing in the house *that* suggested a life lived with exhilaration. (Robert B. Parker)
12. 'I believe *that* you need to resolve your relationship with Richie.'
'Might *that* not be a relationship rooted in love?'
'It might,' Julie said. 'But the fact *that* you can't be with him or without him suggests *that* there's some pathology involved.' (Robert B. Parker)
13. She refused; and I unwillingly donned a cloak, and took my umbrella to accompany her on a stroll to the bottom of the park: a formal walk *which* she generally affected if low-spirited – and *that* she invariably was when Mr Edgar had been worse than ordinary. (E. Bronte)
14. What the hell is this, a warning *that* you're not going to try? (Robert B. Parker)
15. *That* evening he'd take her for a walk and they'd play ball and she'd sleep in bed with him in the room *that* looked out over the harbor, and filled with light when the sun came up. (Robert B. Parker)
16. You recall *that* I love Rosie. (Robert B. Parker)
17. And you don't trust me to make *that* decision? (Robert B. Parker)
18. Does it annoy you *that* I ask? (Robert B. Parker)

INDEFINITE PRONOUNS

Every/each

EACH (OF) and **EVERY** are used with singular countable nouns to mean all things or people in a group of two or more (**each (of)**) or three or more (**every**):

- The programme is on **every (or each)** weekday morning at 10.00.
- **Each (or every)** ticket costs £35.

We use *a singular verb* after **each (of)** and **every**:

- Following the flood, **every** building in the area *needs* major repair work.

However, when **each** follows the noun or pronoun it refers to, the noun and verb are *plural*:

- **Every** student *is* tested twice a year. They *are* **each** given a hundred questions to do.

NOTE **They**, **their** and **them** are used to refer back to phrases such as ‘each soldier’, ‘every candidate’ etc. which do not indicate a specific gender (male or female). Compare:

- **Each woman** complained that **she (or they)** had been unfairly treated.
- **Every candidate** said that **they** thought the interview was too long.

Often **EVERY** and **EACH (OF)** are used with little difference in meaning. However, **EVERY** is used:

- with **almost, nearly, virtually, just about, practically** etc. that emphasise we are talking about a group as a whole:
- *Almost every* visitor stopped and stared;
 - if we are talking about a large group with an indefinite number of things or people in it:
- Before I met Daniel, I thought **every small child** liked sweets! (*rather than ...each...*);
- **Every new car** now has to be fitted with seat belts. (*rather than ...each...*);
 - after **a possessive**:
- I listened to **his every word**;
 - with a plural noun when **every** is followed by *a number*:
- I go to the dentist **every six months**. (*rather than ...each six months.*);
 - in phrases referring to regular or repeated events such as **every other (kilometre), every single (day), every so often, every few (months), every now and again** (= occasionally):
 - with abstract uncountable nouns such as **chance, confidence, hope, reason, right** and **sympathy** to show a positive attitude to what we are saying. Here every means ‘complete’ or ‘total’:

- She has **every** *chance* of success in her application for the job.
EACH is used:
 - if we are thinking about the separate individuals in the group.
 Compare:
 - We greeted **each** guest as they entered. (Emphasises that we greeted them individually)
 - We greeted **every** guest as they entered. (Means something like ‘all the guests’).
 - when we are talking about both people or things in a pair:
 - I only had two suitcases, but **each** (one) weighed over 20 kilos;
 - **with of + noun**:
 - **Each of them** took far longer than expected;
 - **Each of the walkers** was well over sixty;
 - on its own:
 - There were six people in the group, and **each** was determined to win the race
 (or **each one/ each one of them**)
 - after nouns and pronouns for emphasis:
 - John and Angela **each** had their own supply of biscuits.
 - They **each** took a map with them.

When we use **all** (with plural or uncountable nouns) or **every** (with singular countable nouns) to talk about things or people in a group they have a similar meaning:

- Have you eaten **all** the apples? = He ate **every** apple in the house.
 However, when we use **all** or **every** to talk about time, their meaning is usually different:
 - John stayed **all** weekend. (= the whole of the weekend)
 - John stayed **every** weekend when he was at university. (= without exception)

Exercise 9. Complete these sentences with every or each, whichever is correct or more likely. If you can use either every or each, write them both.

1. I try to visit my relatives in Spain other year.
2. day we went to work by bicycle.
3. There were tears streaming down side of her face.
4. Don has to go overseas on business six weeks or so.
5. In a football match, team has eleven players.
6. This year I have visited virtually European country.
7. From next year, baby in the country will be vaccinated against measles.
8. The aeroplanes were taking off few minutes.
9. I have..... confidence in his ability to do the job well.
10. She pronouncedname slowly and carefully as I wrote them down.

11. Rain is likely to reach part of the country by morning.
12. I visited him in hospital nearly day.
13. We have.....reason to believe that the operation has been a success.
14. When he took his gloves off, I noticed thatone had his name written inside.
15. He and member of his family owned it wholly, sanely, secretly, without any more interference from the public than had been necessitated by their births, their marriages, their deaths. (John Galsworthy)
16. There were ten color photographs, with a nightmarish quality of violated flesh. (S. Grafton)
17. Seven days glided away, one marking its course by the henceforth rapid alteration of Edgar Linton's state. (E. Bronte)
18. 'And I suppose time you see her you put your opinions into her mind.' (John Galsworthy)
19. The stained glass windows were not elaborate. was divided into six simple panels of pale gold with a scripture written across the bottom. (S. Grafton)
20. I have faith in you. (Jack Higgins)

Exercise 10. Translate into English. Pay attention to the use of the pronouns each and every.

1. Каждый школьник знает правила дорожного движения.
2. Она встречала его на катке каждую субботу.
3. Известно, что почти каждый ребенок любит яблоки. Мы дали каждой девочке и каждому мальчику по яблоку.
4. Каждую неделю я проводил несколько дней в деревне.
5. Он продолжал смотреть на часы каждые пять минут.
6. Каждый студент должен знать свои обязанности.
7. Хотя в комнате никто не жил, тетя Керри убирала ее каждый день.
8. Каждый из нас должен был выполнить свою работу вовремя.
9. Когда он был студентом, он каждый год ездил на Урал.
10. У каждого близнеца был мяч.
11. Он пожал руку каждому гостю.
12. Он навещает нас каждое воскресенье.
13. Преподаватель сказал, что каждый из нас должен внимательно прочитать эту статью.
14. На конференции каждому дали блокнот и ручку.
15. Брюссель так же красив и романтичен, как Париж.
16. Он купил подарок каждому ребенку.
17. Иногда моя подруга звонит из Германии.
18. Почти всякий раз, как я вижу ее, на ней то же самое платье.

Both (of)/ either/ neither

BOTH is used in affirmative sentences, to emphasize two objects or individuals as a whole unit. **BOTH** is used with a plural verb.

EITHER is used in affirmative sentences, to emphasize any of two persons or things; it may also mean 'each of two.'

NEITHER is used to express negation, in the meaning 'оба нет.' **NEITHER** is used with a singular verb.

Exercise 11. Translate the following sentences into English, paying attention to the use of both and neither and the verb forms.

1. Их обоих приняли в университет.
2. Они оба не согласны с вами.
3. Они оба не любят современную музыку.
4. Они оба сомневаются в этом.
5. Вы оба не знаете это правило.
6. Они оба пришли вовремя.
7. Мы оба не знали, что делать.
8. Мы оба растерялись.
9. Вы оба не видели этот фильм?
10. Они оба не могли понять ни слова.

Exercise 12. Insert either, neither or both.

1. They laughed and Dan looked down at his desk.
2. We were in the room, but of us spoke for some time.
3. Hatton entered the room, and he looked at her and hesitated, and then took the open book in his hands and came to her side.
4. On side the fields were beneficently tranquil. (F. Scott Fitzgerald)
5. 'Have you been listening at the door, Edgar?' asked the mistress, in a tone particularly calculated to provoke her husband, implying carelessness and contempt of his irritation. (E. Bronte)
6. I guess we're a little bit overtired.
7. The poured concrete urns on side of the front door were planted with perennials that had died back to sticks. (S. Grafton)
8. He looked from Singer to Philip, but answered.
9. They are in custody. (Terry McMillan)
10. Hatton took the plates in one hand, and Nevill's hand in the other, and led the way from the room.
11. She expected men to talk about football and racing, and Philip knew nothing of
12. They were running hard, but someone was ahead of them.
13. He spent a restless and unsettled vacation, quite out of touch with of his two sisters.

14. of the two women, perhaps, could have said why they were stopped in mid-argument.
15. I used to draw a comparison between him and Hindley Earnshaw, and perplex myself to explain satisfactorily why their conduct was so opposite in similar circumstances. They had been fond husbands, and were attached to their children and I could not see how they shouldn't both have taken the same road, for good or evil. (E. Bronte)
16. Soames added: Well, I hope you'll enjoy yourselves.
17. Two matching sofas were arranged on side of the marble fireplace. (S. Grafton)
18. Papa says you are a wicked man, and you hate him and me; and Ellen says the same. (E. Bronte)
19. There isn't any beginning, at least there isn't any insanity in the family that I know of, at least on side. (F. Scott Fitzgerald)
20. She said he had only been twice, on horseback, accompanying his father; and times he pretended to be quite knocked up for three or four days afterwards. (E. Bronte)

Some/any

SOME and **ANY** are used with plural and uncountable nouns, usually when we are talking about unknown or uncertain amounts or numbers of things.

SOME is used...	ANY is used...
➤ in affirmative sentences;	➤ in sentences with a negative meaning (including such words as not; barely, hardly, never, rarely, scarcely, seldom; deny, fail, forbid, prohibit; impossible, unlikely);
➤ in questions where we expect agreement or the answer 'yes': • Didn't John's parents give him some money? (= I think/expect they did) • Hasn't there been some discussion about the proposal? (= I think/ expect there has)	➤ in other questions: • Do you have any better ideas? • Has there been any discussion about the proposal yet?
➤ when we mean quite a large amount of or large number of something: • The talks went on at some length. (= a long time).	➤ when we mean 'all (of them), and it is not important which': • Any of the students could have answered the question.
➤ when we mean 'not all': • Some people don't like tea.	➤ when any means 'if there is/ are any': • Any questions should be sent to the manager.

<p>➤ in offers and requests in order to sound positive, expecting the answer 'Yes':</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shall I send you some details? • Can you buy some rice in town? 	<p>➤ commonly in 'if' clauses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If you have any problems, let me know. ('some' is possible, but is more positive, expecting problems)
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Some and **any** can also be used to talk about a particular person or thing without mentioning them specifically:

- There must be **some** way I can contact Jo. (= There must be a way, but I don't know it.)
- Isn't there **any** book here that will give me the information I want? (= There must be a book like this, but I can't find out what/ where it is.)

Exercise 13. Complete these sentences with some or any.

1. She's going on holiday with friends in August.
2. I'm sure he doesn't have evidence for his accusations.
3. There was never question that she would return home.
4. Wasn't there problem about your tax last year? I remember you telling me about it.
5. It is reported that there has been improvement in the President's condition.
6. There is seldom world news in the 'The Daily Star'.
7. I hope there wasn't damage to your car.
8. Joan's mother scarcely ever let her have friends round.
9. 'I'm going on holiday next week.' 'But haven't you got important work to finish?'
10. There can hardly bedoubt that he is the best tennis player in the world.
11. 'You want coffee?' I asked. 'I'd love How are you? You look good. I like the haircut.' (S. Grafton)
12. On the anniversary of her birth we never manifested signs of rejoicing, because it was also the anniversary of my late mistress's death. (E. Bronte)
13. But you've caught cold: I saw you shivering, and you must have gruel to drive it out. (E. Bronte)
14. Our hurry prevented comment on the encounter with Heathcliff, as we stretched towards home; but I divined instinctively that Catherine's heart was clouded now in double darkness. (E. Bronte)
15. 'Are you fit to go? Shall I give you coffee?' (John Galsworthy)

Exercise 14. Complete the sentences with some- or any- + one/ body/ thing/ where. If two answers are possible, give them both.

1. While you're making dinner, I'll get on with else.
2. He didn't want to do with the arrangements for the party.
3. Diane knew she was in the park, but not exactly where.
4. He thought the bad weather was to do with all the satellites in space.
5. Hardly turned up to the meeting.
6. We don't think there's wrong with her reading ability.
7. I looked all over the house for her, but I couldn't find her
8. She was a teacher from near Frankfurt.
9. I couldn't think of else to buy.
10. After the accident Paul didn't go near a horse for two years.
11. I wish there had been there with a camera.
12. Perhaps there's wrong with the car.
13. I've borrowed John's binoculars. If happens to them, he'll be really angry.
14. And call me if you need (Terry McMillan)
15. They weren't going to save life? (Terry McMillan)
16. 'Well, that's all I had to say. who comes between man and wife, you know, incurs heavy responsibility.' (John Galsworthy)
17. 'I never stop from doing, ' he said. (John Galsworthy)
18. Philip was out of his depth. He became oppressed by the feeling that he was some kind of impostor, a pretending to be a, and that he was sure to be found out in no time and sent home in disgrace. (Ken Follett)
19. I also don't recall ever describing that wasn't in concrete terms. (Terry McMillan)
20. 'What's all this?' he said. 'Tell your father! You never tell me' (John Galsworthy)

Body/one

Compound pronouns with **–BODY** have a generalized meaning; they are ***never used with an of-phrase***.

Compound pronouns with **–ONE** have a more definite, concrete meaning; they ***may be used with an of-phrase***.

Exercise 15. Translate the following sentences into English, paying special attention to the compounds with –body and –one

1. Кто-нибудь из вас видел этот фильм?
2. Никто из нас не знает этого человека.
3. Кто-то из них узнал меня.
4. Никто из моих соседей не слышал шума.

5. Неудивительно, что его поведение вызвало всеобщее подозрение.
6. Никто из студентов не дал на этот вопрос правильного ответа.
7. Кому-нибудь из вас удалось сфотографировать это животное?
8. Пьеса не понравилась никому из них.
9. Его слова вызвали негодование всех.
10. Никто из нас не захотел ехать на экскурсию в такой холодный дождливый день.
11. Кто-нибудь из вас играет на пианино?
12. Почему этот факт привлек внимание всех?
13. Никто из туристов не знал датского языка.
14. Кто-то из вас должен знать ответ на этот вопрос.
15. У каждого из моих друзей был мобильный телефон, но ни один из них не позвонил.

Most/most of

MOST precedes a noun denoting a whole class, it makes a general statement.

MOST (OF) precedes a noun denoting some members of a class. Sentences with **most of + definite article/ possessive pronoun/ noun in the possessive case** refer to a concrete situation. Compare:

- **Most travelers** are glad to be back home. **Most of the travelers** were glad to be back home.
- **Most dolphins** are easy to train. **Most of the dolphins** performed well.

Exercise 16. Underline the correct or more likely alternative.

1. Salzman had saved us a table in the corner, with space reserved for Jill Joyce when she arrived. *Most tables/ Most of the tables* seated twelve. (R.B. Parker)
2. *Most people/ most of the people* aren't that good at improvising. (S. Grafton)
3. I know you liked him. *Most women/ Most of the women* did. (S. Grafton)
4. *Most people/ most of the people* prefer to take a holiday in summer.
5. *Most clerks/ Most of the clerks* of the office wanted to go on holiday in summer.
6. *Most flowers/ most of the flowers* bloom in spring.
7. *Most tulips/ Most of the tulips* are in full bloom now.
8. *Most children/ most of the children* like sweets.
9. *Most children/ Most of the children* behaved well.
10. *Most Englishmen/ Most of the Englishmen* like gardening.
11. *In most countries/ most of the countries* traffic keeps to the right.
12. *Most famous people/ most of the people* are persistent.
13. *Most actors/ most of the actors* are publicity-conscious.

14. *Most men/ most of the men* want to dominate you. (Robert B. Parker)
15. I like *most types* of music/ *most of the types* of music.
16. *Most of the phone boxes/ most phone boxes* seemed to be vandalized.
17. *Most people/ most of the people* do their ordinary level exams at sixteen.
18. Well, I like to think I can turn my hand to *most things/ most of the things*.
(Jack Higgins)
19. *Most people/ most of the people* want peace nowadays. (Jack Higgins)
20. *Most women/ most of the women* set out to try to change a man, and when he has changed they don't like him. (Marlene Dietrich)

No/ none (of)/ not any

Study how we use **no** and **none** in these sentences:

no + noun	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • She had no shoes on. • No information was given about how the study was conducted. • There's no train until tomorrow.
none + 'no noun'	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have we got any more sugar? There's none in the kitchen. • 'How many children have you got?' 'None.'

NO/ NONE (OF) are used instead of **NOT A** or **NOT ANY** to emphasise the negative idea in sentence. Compare:

- There isn't **a** key for this door. *or* There's **no** key for this door.
(more emphatic)
- She didn't give me **any** help at all. *or* She gave me **no** help at all.
- Sorry, there **isn't any** left. *or* Sorry, there's **none left**.
- She **didn't** have **any of** the typical symptoms of cholera. *or* She had **none of** the typical symptoms of cholera.
 - **not any** is not used in initial position in a clause or sentence:
- **No** force was needed to make them move. (*not* Not any force was needed...)
- **None of** the children was/were awake. (*not* Not any of the children...)
 - in formal written English **no** and **none of** are used rather than **not any** or **...n't any**;
 - in a formal or literary style **not a** can be used in initial position in a clause or sentence (notice the word order here):
- **Not a** word would she say about the robbery.
- **Not a** sound came from the classroom.
 - After **no**, we use a *singular* noun in situations where we would expect one of something, and a *plural* noun where we would expect more than one. Compare:

- Since his resignation, the team has had **no manager**. (*rather than ...had no managers.*)
- I phoned Sarah at home, but there was **no** answer. (*rather than ...were no answers.*)
- There **were no biscuits** left. (*rather than ...was no biscuit left.*)
- He seems very lonely at school, and has **no friends**. (*rather than ...no friend.*)

➤ But sometimes we can use either a singular or plural noun with little difference in meaning:

- **No answer** (*or answers*) could be found.
- We want to go to the island but there's **no boat** (*or there are no boats*) to take us.
- When we use **none of** with a plural noun the verb can be either singular or plural, although the singular form is usually more formal:
- **None of the parcels have** arrived yet. (*or ...has arrived...*)

However, when we use **none** with an uncountable noun the verb must be singular.

- If we want to give special emphasis to **no** or **none of** we can use phrases like **no amount of** with uncountable nouns and **not one (of)** with singular countable nouns:
- She was so seriously ill that **no amount of** expensive treatment could cure her.
- It was clear that **no amount of** negotiation would bring the employers and workers closer together.
- **Not one** member **of** the History department attended the meeting.
- **Not one of** the hundreds of families affected by the noise wants to move.

Exercise 17. Insert no, none or their compounds.

1. On the day succeeding Isabella's unexpected visit, I had no opportunity of speaking to my master: he shunned conversation, and was fit for discussing (E. Bronte)
2. 'Her senses never returned: she recognized from the time you left her,' I said. (E. Bronte)
3. could have noticed the minute of his death, it was so entirely without a struggle. (E. Bronte)
4. '..... alive would regret me, or be ashamed, though I cut my throat this minute – and it's time to make an end. (E. Bronte)
5. She wants of your tears. (E. Bronte)
6. 'You'll get to take that, Catherine,' I said, 'if you write it; and at present I shall put out your candle.' (E. Bronte)

7. Heathcliff chuckled a fiendish laugh at the idea. I made no reply, because I saw that he expected (E. Bronte)
8. loves you – will cry for you when you die! (E. Bronte)
9. here care what becomes of him. (E. Bronte)
10. She had made him feel like a, a peasant; she had acted as if the Hamleights were a family of no account. (Ken Follett)
11. The place was filled with sunshine, and the door stood wide open; but seemed at hand. (E. Bronte)
12. I want of your prying at my house. (E. Bronte)
13. Mr Linton summoned me, and with great difficulty, and after resorting to many means, we managed to restore her to sensation; but she was all bewildered; she sighed, and moaned, and knew (E. Bronte)
14. While drinks were being poured, various pleasantries were exchanged, of them heartfelt. (S. Grafton)
15. An unwelcomed infant it was, poor thing! It might have wailed out of life, and cared a morsel, during those first hours of existence. (E. Bronte)
16. The parents were both the only children of only children. There was left. (S. Grafton)
17. ‘... I keep strictly within the limits of the law. I have avoided, up to this period, giving her the slightest right to claim separation; and what’s more, she’d thank for diving us.’ (E. Bronte)
18. Already! that damned business which he had almost succeeded in forgetting, since ever mentioned it. (John Galsworthy)
19. There was humor in the laugh, nor pleasure, nor, for that matter, anything much in the way of humanity. (Robert B. Parker)
20. There wasat the reception desk when Keogh entered the hotel. (Jack Higgins)

Much/ many/ few/ a few/ little/ a little
(a) few (of), (a) little (of)

	<i>positive</i>	<i>negative</i>
(a) few (used with plural countable nouns)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I’ve got a few close friends that I meet regularly. • A few of her songs were popular and she was very well known. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He has few close friends and feels lonely. • Few of her songs were very popular and eventually she gave up her musical career.
(a) little (used with uncountable nouns)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I have to go now, I have a little work to do. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There was little work to do, so I didn’t earn much money.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We had a little money left, so we went out for a meal. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We decided to abandon our trip as we had little money left.
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- **A FEW (OF), A LITTLE (OF)** are used in a ‘positive’ way; for example, to talk about a small amount or quantity, to indicate that this is enough, or suggest that it is more than we would expect.
- **FEW (OF), LITTLE (OF)** are used in a ‘negative’ way; for example, to suggest that the amount or quantity is not enough, is surprisingly low. This use of few and little is often rather formal.
- We can also use **few** and **little** with **the, her, my**, etc. in a similar ‘negative’ way:
 - She put **her few clothes** into a bag, and walked out of the house for ever.
 - We should use **the little time** we have available to discuss Jon’s proposal.
- In speech or informal writing, it is more usual to use **not many/much** or **only a few/little** instead of **few** and **little**, and we often use **a bit of** in informal speech instead of **a little**:
 - I won’t be long. I’ve **only** got **a few** things to get. (*rather than ...got few things...*)
 - Sorry I haven’t finished, I **haven’t** had **much** time today. (*rather than ...I had little time...*)
 - Do you want **a bit of** chocolate? (*rather than ...a little chocolate?*)
- In more formal contexts, such as academic writing, we generally prefer **few** and **little**:
 - The results take **little** account of personal preference. (*rather than ...don’t take much...*)

Exercise 18. Complete the sentences with (a) few (of), (a) little (of), the few, or the little.

1. Although the play is set in Italy, the characters are Italian.
2. Jim, Bill, Sue and Gill were justthose who came to say goodbye.
3. I saw him first after midnight.
4. Unfortunately, much of the early history of Zimbabwe is still unknown. For example, we know about the early patterns of settlement.
5. Because it was cheap, and we didn’t have much money,us used to go to the cinema every Saturday morning.
6. It will taketime, but I’m sure you’ll learn the rules of cricket eventually.
7. Stephen and his friends were waiting for us in the park.
8. The play was poorly attended, but people who came had a very good evening.
9. Many questions were asked, but were answered.

10. The soldiers seemed to have idea who they were fighting against or why.
11. After the plane crashed in the desert, the survivors dividedwater they had left between them.
12. I'd like to say words about the performance.
13. I gave her wine. (E. Bronte)
14. Could you spare me minutes?
15. May I ask you questions?

One

ONE can function as:

- a numeral;
- an indefinite noun-pronoun: stands for any person including the speaker or writer, synonymous with the less formal 'you'. It has case distinction: the nominative and the genitive case;
- an indefinite adjective-pronoun: used with the meaning of 'a certain';
- a prop-word or replacive: stands for countable nouns. It has number distinction.

NOTE: the little one, the young one means 'the child'; also the young of animals.

Exercise 19. Define the meaning and function of the pronoun one.

1. I made *one* stop in town and mentioned Guy in passing to the woman who runs the general store. (S. Grafton)
2. I promised mamma that I wouldn't say *one* word to him, and I didn't. (E. Bronte)
3. 'Are you acquainted with the mood of mind in which, if you were seated alone, and the cat licking its kitten on the rug before you, you would watch the operation so intently that puss's neglect of *one* ear would put you seriously out of temper?' 'A terribly lazy mood, I should say.' 'On the contrary, a tiresomely active *one*. It is mine, at present.' (E. Bronte)
4. Well, we must be for ourselves in the long run; the mild and generous are only more justly selfish than the domineering; and it ended when the circumstances caused each to feel that the *one's* interest was not the chief consideration in the other's thoughts. (E. Bronte)
5. Heathcliff had knelt on *one* knee to embrace her; he attempted to rise, but she seized his hair, and kept him down. (E. Bronte)
6. 'Well,' said the scoundrel, 'we'll not argue the subject now: but I have a fancy to try my hand at rearing *a young one*; so intimate to your master that I must supply the place of this with my own, if he attempt to remove it.' (E. Bronte)
7. 'But how can *one* little note –' she recommenced, putting on an imploring countenance. (E. Bronte)

8. *One* day, as she inspected this drawer, I observed that the playthings and trinkets, which recently formed its contents, were transmuted into bits of folded paper. (E. Bronte)
9. 'Can't you block her number?' 'She doesn't have *one*.' (Terry McMillan)
10. It was hard to leave so many shining boots, but *one* must sacrifice something. (John Galsworthy)
11. 'A good heart will help you to a bonny face, my lad,' I continued, 'if you were a regular black; and a bad *one* will turn the bonniest into something worse and ugly.' (E. Bronte)
12. How mysterious women were! *One* lived alongside and knew nothing of them. (John Galsworthy)
13. *One* might as well have been named Morkin for all the covert it afforded! (John Galsworthy)
14. *One* could not be always fighting with her brother! (John Galsworthy)
15. It seemed to Val unspeakably disgusting to have *one's* name called out like this in public! (John Galsworthy)
16. 'She knows of my feeling for her, then,' he thought. Of course! *One* could not keep knowledge of that from such a woman. (John Galsworthy)

RESTRICTIONS IN THE USE ON THE PROP-WORD ONE

One is used instead of repeating a singular countable noun when it is clear from the context what we are talking about:

- 'Can I get you a drink?' 'It's okay, I've already got **one** (= a drink).'
- 'Is this your umbrella?' 'No, mine's the big blue **one** (= umbrella).'

Ones can be used instead of repeating a plural noun:

- I think his best poems are his early **ones** (= poems).
- People who smoke aren't the only **ones** (= people) affected by lung cancer.

NOTE: The form **ONES** is not used without additional information (e.g. *small ones*, *ones with blue laces*). Instead, **SOME** is used. Compare:

- We need new curtains. Okay, let's buy *green ones* this time/...ones *with flowers on*:
- We need new curtains. Okay, let's buy **some**. (*not* ...let's buy ones.)

ONE/ONES IS NOT USED:

- instead of an uncountable noun (the prop-word originates from the numeral 'one'):
- If you need any more paper, I'll bring you some. (*not* ...one/ones.)
- I asked him to get apple juice, but he got orange. (*not* ...orange one/ones.)
- after **a** - instead we leave out **a**:
- Have we got any lemons? I need one for a meal I'm cooking. (*not* ...need a one...)

- after nouns used as adjectives:
- I thought I'd put the keys in my trouser pocket, but in fact they were in my jacket pocket. (*not ...my jacket one*)
 - instead of using *one/ones* after conjoint form of possessive pronouns we prefer absolute form of possessive pronouns. However, a personal pronoun + *one/ones* is often heard in informal speech:
- I'd really like a watch like yours. (*or '...like your one' in informal speech*)
 - instead of using *one* to replace a definite object we prefer **it**, **one** replaces any object of the class. Compare:
- 'I need *a camera*.' 'Why don't you buy **one**'?
- 'I like *the camera*.' 'So buy **it**.'
 - *one* adjective is contrasted with another:
- His hands rested on the table between us, **the right one** on top of **the left** (Robert B. Parker Shrink Rap p. 1)
 - when adjectives follow in enumeration;
 - after a possessive pronoun followed by *own*.

ONE/ONES CAN BE LEFT OUT:

- after *which*:
- When we buy medicines, we have no way of knowing *which* (ones) contain sugar.
 - after adjectives in the comparative or superlative degrees:
- Look at that pumpkin! It's the *biggest* (one) I've seen this year.
- If you buy a new car, remember that the *most economical* (ones) are often the *smallest*.
 - after *this, that, these, and those*:
- The last test I did was quite easy, but some parts of *this* (one) are really difficult.
- Help yourself to grapes. *These* (ones) are the sweetest, but *those* (ones) taste best. (Note that some people think 'those ones' is incorrect, particularly in formal English.)
 - after *either, neither, another, each, the first/second/last/next*, etc. (the forms without **one/ones** are more formal):
- Karl pointed to the paintings and said I could take *either* (one). (*or ...either of them*.)
- She cleared away the cups, washed *each* (one) thoroughly, and put them on the shelf.

ONE/ONES CAN NOT BE LEFT OUT:

- after *the, the only, the main, and every*:
- When you cook clams you shouldn't eat *the ones* that don't open.

- After I got the glasses home, I found that *every one* was broken.
➤ after adjectives:
- My shoes were so uncomfortable that I had to go out today and buy some *new ones*.
However, after colour adjectives we can often leave out **one/ones** in answers:
- ‘Have you decided which jumper to buy?’ ‘Yes, I think I’ll take the *blue* (one).’

Exercise 20. *If possible, replace the underlined words or phrases with one/ones.*

1. Their marriage was a long and happy marriage.
2. We’ve got most of the equipment we need, but there are still some small pieces of equipment we have to buy.
3. Traffic is light in most of the city, but there is heavy traffic near the football stadium.
4. ‘Are these your shoes?’ ‘No, the blue shoes are mine.’
5. All the cakes look good, but I think I’ll have that cake on the left.
6. I was hoping to borrow a suit from Chris, but his suit doesn’t fit me.
7. If you’re making a cup of coffee, could you make a cup of coffee for me?
8. If you’re buying a newspaper from the shop, could you get a newspaper for me?
9. At present, the music industry is in a better financial state than the film industry.
10. Nowadays, many people have a mobile phone, but I’ve never used a mobile phone.
11. Have you seen that the clothes shop on the corner has re-opened as a shoe shop?
12. ‘Which oranges would you like?’ ‘Can I have those oranges, please?’
13. ‘We haven’t got any oranges.’ ‘I’ll buy some oranges when I go to the shop.’
14. The damage to the car was a problem, of course, but an easily solved problem.
15. He has interviewed my friends — the friends I have now and the friends who have been with me in former years.
16. Two more buses came up and pulled in behind the first bus.
17. My heart is beating so fast I wish I didn’t have a heart. (Terry McMillan)
18. ‘Some of these questions are stupid.’ ‘Which questions, Lovey?’ ‘You know which questions.’ (Terry McMillan)

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE SUBJECT AND THE PREDICATE

- In English the predicate usually agrees with the subject even if the predicate is separated from its subject by prepositional phrases,

relative clauses, brackets or commas. However, if the predicate is a long way from the subject but is closer to the predicative, it is possible to agree the predicate with the predicative. Compare:

- The most exciting **event** *was* the rowing finals.
- The most exciting **event** in the Sydney Olympics for most British viewers *was* (**or were**) the rowing **finals**.

➤ The same can apply after *a subject clause* introduced by 'what':

- **What** the Board needs to address now *is* (**or are**) the terms of redundancies.
 - When there are two or more homogeneous subjects connected by the conjunction *and* or *asyndetically*, we usually use *a plural verb*:
- **Jean and David** *are* moving back to Australia.
 - However, phrases connected by *and* can also be followed by singular verbs if we think of them as making up a single item, a close unit. Noun combinations of this kind have a fixed order of words:
- **Meat pie and peas** *is* Tom's favourite at the moment. (**or** Meat pie and peas **are**)
- **Fish and chips** *is* one of the most common English dishes. (**but** Fish and chips *make* a good meal.)

Other phrases like this include **needle and thread**, **research and development** (or **R and D**), **bacon and eggs**, **bread and butter**, **lemon and oil**, **cheese and wine**, **tripe and onions**, **sausage(s) and mash**, etc.

➤ When two or more homogeneous subjects are expressed *by infinitives* the predicate is *in the singular*:

- **To leave** the quiet court, **to gain** the Strand, **to hail** a belated hansom *was* the work of a moment. (Thurston)
 - When the predicate-verb *precedes a number of subjects* it is often *in the singular*, especially if the sentence begins with *here* or *there*:
- **And here** *was* a man, *was* experience and culture. (Galsworthy)
 - If the subjects are of different number the predicate agrees with the subject that stands first.
- There *was* **much traffic** at night and **many mules** on the roads with boxes of ammunition on each of their pack saddles.
 - When there are two homogeneous subjects connected by the conjunctions **not only ... but also**, **either ...or...**, **neither ... nor...**, **or**, **nor** we use a singular verb if the last item is singular (although a plural verb is sometimes used in informal English), and a plural verb if it is plural:
- **Either the station or the cinema** *is* a good place to meet. (*or ...are...* in informal English)

- **Either my brother or my parents** *are going* to bring the sleeping bags.
 - If the last item is singular and the previous item plural, we can use a singular or plural verb.
- **Either** the teachers **or** the principal *is* (or *are*) to blame for the accident.
- Whether interest rates **or** intervention *were* the chosen instrument, and in what combination, was probably a secondary question.
 - When two subjects in the singular are connected by the conjunction **as well as**, the predicate is *in the singular*. However, if the subjects are of different person or number, the predicate agrees with the subject that stands first.
- **Activity** as well as **cell structure** *is* an essential condition of life. (Young)
 - If a subject expressed by a noun is modified by two or more *attributes* connected by *and*, the predicate is *in the singular* when one person, thing, or idea is meant, and the predicate is *in the plural* if two or more persons, things, or ideas are meant.
- **The complete and beautiful** quiet *was* almost the quiet from beyond the grave. (Stone)
- **Classical and light music** *have* both their admirers.
 - If the subject is expressed by **the emphatic it** the predicate is *in the singular* no matter what follows.
- **It is** only my friends who could help me.
 - If the subject is expressed by **a noun in the plural which is the title of a book, or the name of a newspaper or magazine**, the predicate is usually *in the singular*.
- **Hitchcock's film 'The Birds'** *is based* on a story by Daphne du Maurier.
 - Some phrases with a plural form are thought of as a single thing and have a *singular verb*. These include phrases referring to **measurements, amounts and quantities, time, distance**:
- About **three metres** *separates* the runners in first and second places.
- The **fifty pounds** he gave me *was* soon spent.
 - If the subject is expressed by **a collective noun** denoting a group or collection of similar individuals taken as a whole the predicate – verb is *in the singular*.
- **Humanity** *was* better than he thought.
- **Mankind** *is* all of us.
 - If the subject is expressed by **a noun of multitude**, i.e. a collective noun denoting the individuals of the group taken separately the predicate-verb is *in the plural*.
- **The police** *are asking* them to come forward. (J.H. Chase)
 - If the subject is expressed by a word-group consisting of two nouns connected by **the preposition with**, or the expression **together with**, the predicate-verb is *in the singular*:

- The president **together with** his cabinet members, *is meeting* the African Trade Delegation.
 - If the subject is expressed by a group of words denoting **arithmetic calculations** (addition, subtraction, division), the predicate is usually *singular*; **multiplication** presents an exception as the verb may be in the *singular* or in the *plural*.
- **Two and two** *is* four.
- **Six minus four** *is* two.
- **Twenty divided by five** *equals* four.
- **Twice two** *is (are)* four.
 - After **per cent** (also **percent** or %) we use a singular verb:
- An inflation rate of only 2 per cent **makes** a big difference to exports.
- Around 10 per cent of the forest **is destroyed** each year.
 - However, in phrases where we can use **of + plural noun** we use a plural verb:
- I would say that about 50 per cent *of the houses* **need** major repairs.
- Of those interviewed, only 20 per cent (= of people interviewed) **admit** to smoking.
 - But where we use a singular noun that can be thought of either as a whole unit or a collection of individuals, we can use a singular or plural verb:
- Some 80 per cent *of the electorate* **is** expected to vote. (*or ...are expected...*)

With any of, each of, either of, neither of, or none of and a plural noun we can use a <i>singular</i> or <i>plural</i> verb. However, we prefer a singular verb in careful written English.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I don't think any of them <i>knows</i> (or <i>know</i>) where the money is hidden. • Neither of the French athletes <i>has</i> (or <i>have</i>) won this year.
With a/the majority of, a number of, a variety of, a lot of, plenty of, a mass of, all (of), or some (of) and a plural noun we use a <i>plural</i> verb. But if we say the number of, the variety of we use a <i>singular</i> verb.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A number of refugees <i>have been turned</i> back at the border. • The number of books in the library <i>has risen</i> to over five million.
With any of, none of, the majority of, a lot of, plenty of, all (of), some (of) and an uncountable noun we use a <i>singular</i> verb.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All the furniture <i>was</i> destroyed in the fire.
With each and every and a singular noun we use a <i>singular</i> verb. (For each of , see above.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every room <i>has</i> its own bathroom. <i>but</i> • The boys <i>have</i> each drawn a picture.

With everyone, everybody, everything (and similar words beginning any-, some- and no-) we use a <i>singular</i> verb.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Practically everyone <i>thinks</i> that Judith should be given the job.
With interrogative pronouns who, what we usually use a <i>singular</i> verb. But if the question refers to more than one person the predicate may be used in the <i>plural</i> .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Who <i>is</i> coming? • What <i>was</i> there in him that made you trust him? <i>but</i> • Who <i>were</i> those people?
With relative pronouns who, which, that the predicate agrees with their antecedents.	
With the subject expressed by the word-group many a the verb is in the <i>singular</i> .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many an artist <i>comes</i> there.

Exercise 21. Complete the sentences with either is/are or has/have. If both singular and plural forms are possible, write them both.

1. A number of shoppers complained about the price increases.
2. I can assure you that everything perfectly safe.
3. Either of the dentists available. Which one do you want to see?
4. The majority of primary school teachers women.
5. Each of Susan's colleagues sent her a personal letter of support.
6. Although some people find cricket boring, each match different.
7. We've got two cars, but neither of them particularly new.
8. All the office staffagreed to work late tonight to get the job finished.
9. A lot of the pollution caused by the paper factory on the edge of town.
10. None of the TV programmes worth watching tonight.
11. Researchers have reported that neither of the so-called 'environmentally friendly' fuels less damaging than petrol or diesel.
12. I hope everyone a good holiday. See you next term.
13. The number of pupils in school with reading difficulties fallen this year.
14. Some people the strangest hobbies. My brother collects bottles!
15. None of the information particularly useful to me.
16. What he'd really like us to buy him for his birthday some new Nike trainers.
17. A large number of police officers present at the demonstration last week in case of trouble.
18. At present 10,000 kilometres the longest walking competition held in the Olympics.

19. Either the twins or John, the eldest brother, going to make a speech at the Golden Wedding party.
20. Both my brother and sister lived in this town all their lives.
21. Neither her sons nor her daughter the piano.
22. Pollution, together with water erosion, taking its toll on the buildings.

Exercise 22. Explain why the predicate – verb is used in the singular or in the plural.

1. The family **were** still at table, but they had finished breakfast. (Twain)
2. Our family **has** never **been** religious. (S. Grafton)
3. There **was** a crowd of soldiers along the fence in the infield. (Hemingway)
4. ... the band **was stopped**, the crowd **were** partially **quieted**, and Horatio Fizkin, Esquire, was permitted to proceed. (Dickens)
5. Down by the Embankment... a band of unemployed **were trailing** dismally with money-boxes. (Galsworthy)
6. The multitude **have** something else to do than to read hearts and interpret dark sayings. (Ch. Bronte)
7. The newly married pair, on their arrival in Harley Street, Cavendish Square, London **were received** by the chief butler. (Dickens)
8. There **was** a dreaminess, a preoccupation, an exaltation, in the maternal look which the girl could not understand. (Hardy)
9. The company **are** cool and calm. (Dickens)
10. There **were** still two hours of daylight before them. (Aldington)
11. Twenty-four hours **is** a long time in politics.
12. At last they came into a maze of dust, where a quantity of people **were tumbling** over one another... (Dickens)
13. Tom's whole class **were** of a pattern-restless, noisy and troublesome. (Twain)
14. A group of men **were standing** guarded by carabinieri. (Hemingway)
15. The loving couple **were** no longer happy. (Reade)
16. There was a serving counter set up along one side, and tables with folding chairs filled the room. The crew **was** spread out, down parkas hanging from chair backs, down vests tossed on the floor, hunched over trays eating. (R.B. Parker)
17. And the crew of this Siemens ferry? What **are they doing**? (Jack Higgins)
18. Sam, along with other students, **plans** on protesting the change in academic requirements.

Exercise 23. Replace the infinitives in brackets by the correct form of the verb. Pay attention to the rules of agreement.

1. Official news (to be) brief.
2. The New York Times (to be), as usual, dryly factual.

3. Have some bread and butter. The bread and butter (to be) on the counter.
4. A box as well as a book (to be stolen).
5. The wedding party (to be forced) to abandon their cars and literally to fight their way into the Old Town Hall on foot.
6. The cattle (to be all gone), probably driven off.
7. It utterly spoils an excursion if you have folk in the boat who (to be thinking) all the time a good deal more of their dress than of the trip.
8. His yacht struck a reef and sank somewhere off the North of Scotland; and he managed to swim to an uninhabited island. All the rest (to be drowned.)
9. None of them (to be going) to get against me.
10. The country can ill afford an operation that would permit others to argue that The United States (not to respect) international law.
11. It is I who (to be buying) this house.
12. Forty years (to have brought) sweeping changes to our life.
13. *The Merry Wives of Windsor* (to be) one of the best comedies in English literature.
14. I don't care what your family (to say). It's all their doing. I am going to live a new life.
15. Forty guineas for a room each week (to be) not an uncommon figure at that time.
16. My brother as well as I (to be) ready to accompany you to the station.
17. Three metres (to be) not enough for this dress.
18. It (to be) his stories that amused me so much.
19. Who (to be) these people.
20. Harry and I (to be) pals all our lives.
21. The majority of the people (to have) their minds made up.
22. Roast beef and Yorkshire pudding (be) definitely still the favourite of many British people.

THE ADJECTIVE

THE CATEGORY OF DEGREES OF COMPARISON

Exercise 1. Give the comparative and superlative degrees of the following adjectives.

Cosy, merciful, bad, complete, fat, cheap, late, complete, honourable, recent, clumsy, comfortable, yellow, stupid, far, miserable, virtuous, narrow, simple, merry, regular, near, expensive, wicked, sweet, bitter, significant, considerate, well-worn, intimate, old, shy, polite, well-known, clever, little, good, dark, much, light-minded, dear, happy, short-sighted

Exercise 2. State whether the adjectives are qualitative or relative.

1. John was considered a sensible and even intelligent man – only not brilliant.
2. But he was more paternal to Eric, as he felt that he had been responsible all year for his intellectual welfare. (Wilson)
3. They were comfortably well-off, which was equally due to his getting paid moderately well and her being always economical. (Cronin)
4. The peoples of Asia and Africa unite their efforts in their common struggle for political and economic independence.
5. Fish is the most common food in Northern countries.
6. The life there had been more English than in England, and Mac Gregor has always been outside it. (Aldridge)
7. Olives from France, with Russian caviar, were placed on little plates... A silver plate was brought, with German plums... and Turkish coffee followed in enamelled cups. (Galsworthy)
8. The furniture was oak with leather seats.
9. "Something Childish but Very Natural" is a story by Katherine Mansfield which gave the title to her last book, published after her death.
10. Physics is a branch of natural sciences.
11. In many of the People's Democracies at the early stage of the new State's development the left wing parties sided to form a popular front.
12. Chess is a game of old tradition and is internationally popular.

Exercise 3. Complete the sentences with a comparative or superlative form, adding any words that are needed. You may use some words twice.

1. This exercise is too easy – can't we try a (difficult)?
2. England's too cold in the spring – let's go to Spain where it's (warm).
3. She comes top in all the exams – she must be girl in the class (intelligent).
4. The temperature in July reaches forty-four degrees – it's month of the year (hot).
5. Let's buy the video – it doesn't cost that much – it's the other one (cheap).
6. This pen's not very good – I'd like a one (good).
7. When I passed my driving test, it was the day of my life (wonderful).
8. Lying down in bed is sitting on a hard chair (comfortable).
9. The rules of this game are too complicated. Can we play something (simple)?
10. She's person I know she is always winning prizes in lotteries (lucky).
11. I have a headache today than I did yesterday (bad).

12. This is restaurant in town; I'm never coming here again (bad).
13. She was the person at the party and I sat next to her all evening. It was awful (boring).
14. He was shorter than I was, and not more than an inch' or two than Irene, but his shoulders, neck and wrists were strong (tall). (Rosenberg).
15. When I was a boy out here three years ago they were the years (happy, jolly). (ibid.)
16. "Don't you think it might be if we turned out the light?" said Mr. Smiggs (wise).
17. After stepping down as director, Walker often cited losing that painting as one of his professional disappointments (great).
18. "I'm sorry," the of the two men said (tall). (Rosenberg)
19. "It's not the case I've ever tried, and it's not the (bad, good). (ibid.)
20. As she was beginning to see her uncle in a light, she was feeling over the way she had handled the situation with Mario (sinister, guilty). (ibid.)

Exercise 4. Choose the right forms in the following sentences.

1. It's the (less, lesser) of two evils.
2. Have you heard the (last, latest) news?
3. We have no (further, farther) information.
4. His (latest, last) words were: "The end".
5. This is the town's (oldest, eldest) house.
6. It's the (furthest, farthest) point west.
7. Our youngest son doesn't want to be a teacher unlike his (older, elder) brother.
8. Did you decide to expose it at the (last, latest) minute to influence the jury? (Rosenberg)
9. Stella listened as the rest of the verdicts were read, most of the charges classified as (less, lesser) or included crimes. (ibid.)
10. "Trust me Stella. By this time (nearest, next) week, your problems should all be behind you. (ibid.)
11. Once he agreed, they left, discussing Mario's love life and his (last, latest) photography assignments on the drive to the Hobby airport. (ibid)
12. She circled around and took the chair (nearest, next) to him.
13. He handed Bishop the (last, latest) edition of the monthly bulletin Stolen Art Alert, compiled and distributed by the International Foundation for Art Research. (Truman)
14. At five-thirty that afternoon, Annabel turned the (last, latest) page of the mug-shot book placed before her by Steve Jordan. (ibid.)
15. The New York detectives completed their report, and after some discussion and a promise of (farther, further) cooperation, left. (ibid.)

16. It would be the (last, latest) time he would ever see her. (ibid.)
17. Unless there are (further, farther) questions, we'll meet next at eight sharp Monday morning. (ibid.)
18. Lord knew, there were enough of those situations to be faced over the (nearest, next) seven days. (ibid.)
19. My pension won't be large, but enough to live a comfortable life in a (less, lesser) expensive place. (ibid.)
20. He'd promised her a more senior job in the (near, nearer, nearest) future. (ibid.)
21. Pims was at the (far, farther, farthest) end of the bar when Lynn walked into Adiron dacks. (ibid.)
22. She was the (last, latest) to leave the hotel. (ibid.)
23. The skirt was hemmed several inches above the knee in the (last, latest) style, and Holly was wearing sheer black nylons and spike heels. (ibid.)
24. Carl Winters was standing in the (far, farther, farthest) corner of the booking room, leaning against the wall. (ibid.)
25. Lualle Maddox was in her (late, lost, latest) forties with ash blond hair and fair skin. (Tayor)

SUBSTANTIVISED ADJECTIVES

Exercise 1. Use the appropriate substantivised adjectives.

A HUMAN IDEAL

A just society is a human ideal. We would all like to live in a place where (rich) are not too rich and (poor) are not too poor; where no one would be shocked or embarrassed at the way (old) are cared for. (blind) would have as much opportunity (sighted). (deaf) would be able to develop their skills. (unemployed) would not depend on the state, because no one would be unemployed. (healthy) would take care of (sick). The most innocent people in society, (young) would be protected. In this happy place no one would feel depressed or distressed. Unfortunately, in the real world, life can be both distressing and depressing. So let's be thankful for a sense of humour. I recently saw a notice in an undertaker's window and I wasn't sure whether it was addressed to (living) or (dead). It said: "Once you've tried one of our funerals, you'll never want to try another!"

Exercise 2. Point out all the substantivized adjectives and state whether they are fully or partially substantivized.

1. He basked in the company of the young. (Snow)
2. We must take the bitter along with the sweet. (Reade)
3. She warned the domestics not to touch the child, as Mrs. Osborne might be offended. (Thackeray)

4. It was a surprise to the optimistic: but it was even more of a surprise to the experienced. (Snow)
5. Oh, I know he is a right good fellow, but it belongs to the rank of the impossible. (Meade)
6. Imogen, turning her glance from one to the other of the ‘old dears’, only smiled. (Galsworthy)
7. How do I know what’s gone on between you? The rights and wrongs of it. I don’t want to know. (Wilson)
8. Willoughby was wearing greens, garrison hat and all his ribbons. (Heym)
9. They were like poor savages confronted with a beautiful white girl. (Murdoch)
10. This year I covered all the world and saw people in such numbers – it seems to me I saw everybody but the dead. (Bellow)
11. But they had been such innocents then. (Galsworthy)
12. The poor must stand together everywhere. (Dreiser)
13. I was soon to discover that Gevaert was never interested in what “inferiors” had to say. (Clark)

Exercise 3. Use the correct substantivised adjectives in the following sentences.

1. Stella closed her eyes and let her mind drift far into (past). (Rosenberg)
2. (Relative) of (dead) had been awarded huge sums from the company. (ibid.)
3. If you stop the game, the crowd will assume (bad) and panic. (ibid.)
4. As far as he was concerned, no one in the world – including any (Italian) – knew more about the artist than he did. (ibid.)
5. You and your (superior) have found the arrangements suggested to Carlo to be satisfactory. (ibid.)
6. In art circles, (imaginable) is too often normal. (ibid.)
7. But as you know, (French) hate naming anything after a dead statesman. (ibid.)
8. It wasn’t long before his artfulness led him into (inevitable). (ibid.)
9. Cocktails were served in the Blue Room, one of the Mason’s (favourite), oval-shaped and approximately the same size as the Oval Office. (ibid.)
10. I wish you and your excellent staff every success in (future). (ibid.)
11. If I were you, I’d take this very seriously and hope that it passes – but brace for (bad). (ibid.)
12. He searched for the phone in (dark) and put the receiver to his ear. (ibid.)
13. Just taking (bitter) with (sweet), as my father used to say. (ibid.)
14. (blond) saw Mac, stopped and pointed his revolver at him. (ibid.)

Exercise 5. Translate into English using various sentence patterns to express comparison.

1. Чем меньше ты будешь говорить, тем лучше.

2. К сожалению, я не смог прийти так рано, как обещал.
3. Кошка упала с крыши, но чувствует себя нисколько не хуже от этого.
4. Комната хорошая, но все же не такая хорошая, как бы мне хотелось.
5. Чем больше человек имеет, тем больше ему хочется.
6. Я не так молод, как вы.
7. Погода меняется к лучшему.
8. Окно узкое, как дверь.
9. Суп хорошо пахнет, а на вкус еще лучше.
10. Как пройти к ближайшей почте?
11. Если он поможет нам, тем лучше.
12. Если он не делает уроков, тем хуже для него.
13. Чем скорее ты сделаешь это, тем лучше.
14. Он становился все слабее и слабее.
15. На этот раз у вас меньше ошибок.
16. Эта комната в два раза меньше, чем та.

Exercise 6. Translate the following into English using substantivised adjectives where possible.

1. Слепых учат ремеслам, чтобы подготовить их для работы.
2. Требуются няни для ухода за ранеными.
3. После отъезда сына они перестали приглашать молодежь.
4. У входа в церковь стоял слепой.
5. Доктор хочет осмотреть раненого.
6. Молодежи нравится все делать по-своему.
7. Англичане любят чай.
8. В гостинице было много англичан.
9. Больной попросил воды.
10. Он считал, что его долгом было помочь бедняку.
11. Работа по спасению пострадавших продолжалась до глубокой ночи.
12. Ты говоришь как неграмотный человек.
13. Он всегда навещал больных два раза в день.
14. Он надеялся застать юношу еще дома.
15. Для безграмотных были организованы вечерние занятия.
16. Шестерых из пострадавших было разрешено взять домой.

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