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**ENGLISH GRAMMAR**  
**TESTS**

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**ТЕСТЫ ПО ГРАММАТИКЕ  
АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА**

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гуманитарно-педагогический университет»

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# **ENGLISH GRAMMAR TESTS**

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Практикум представляет собой комплекс тестов по грамматике английского языка. Набор многоуровневых тестовых заданий позволяет определить степень и прочность усвоения знаний основных разделов грамматики английского языка.

Благодаря универсальному характеру содержания материалов практикум может быть использован студентами всех направлений подготовки очной и заочной форм обучения при выполнении конкретных видов работ.

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## ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Обучение грамматике английского языка предполагает комплексную реализацию практической, воспитательной, образовательной и профессионально-педагогической целей. Практикум разработан на основе системного подхода к обучению на иностранном языке, который призван способствовать повышению эффективности процесса обучения иностранному языку.

Основная цель пособия состоит в формировании навыка правильного употребления грамматических структур английского языка в различных видах речевой деятельности.

Практикум по грамматике на английском языке содержит тесты по основным грамматическим темам в соответствии с программой курса иностранного языка для вузов.

Предлагаемое пособие представляет собой учебный материал обучающего и проверочного характера, может быть использовано как для аудиторной, так и для самостоятельной работы.

## DIAGNOSTIC GRAMMAR TEST

1. \_\_ English?

- A) You are
- B) are you
- C) Is
- D) are

2. No, I\_\_.

- A) amn't
- B) isn't
- C) aren't
- D) am not

3. \_\_ the students.

- A) This is
- B) That are
- C) These are
- D) That is

4. \_\_old are you?

- A) Who
- B) How



- C) When
- D) What

5. I haven't got\_\_cigarettes.

- A) some
- B) any
- C) little
- D) few

6. I am listening\_\_my teacher.

- A) at
- B) to
- C) by
- D) from

7. I\_\_television now.

- A) is watch
- B) am watching
- C) am watched
- D) are watching

8. \_\_you want a drink?

- A) Does
- B) Do

C) Is

D) Are

9. They\_\_to this school every day.

A) comes

B) come

C) are coming

D) is come

10. She dresses very\_\_.

A) pretty

B) prettier

C) prettily

D) pretties

11. John is the\_\_in the class.

A) most tall

B) tallest

C) taller

D) more tall

12. You\_\_see him tonight.

A) will

B) are

- C) want
- D) have

13. I\_\_do my homework.

- A) can to
- B) must
- C) need
- D) have

14. You must pay\_\_you begin.

- A) before
- B) always
- C) ever
- D) soon

15. My teacher is the\_\_.

- A) better
- B) goodest
- C) better than
- D) best

16. The windows\_\_by the boy.

- A) is broken
- B) were broken

- C) was broken
- D) did break

17. I asked him if he\_\_a good day.

- A) have had
- B) had had
- C) has had
- D) did had

18. \_\_he has finished his work he can go home.

- A) Then
- B) Until
- C) As soon as
- D) Therefore

19. He\_\_us that he had been to Paris.

- A) say
- B) said
- C) saying
- D) told

20. He asked her whether\_\_London.

- A) she liked
- B) she like
- C) had she liked
- D) did she like

21. Do you know if the train\_\_?

- A) has already left
- B) went already
- C) is left now

22. The garage\_\_.

- A) is being rebuilt
- B) was building
- C) rebuilds us again
- D) is rebuild

23. He had to\_\_his hair.

- A) let cut
- B) have cut
- C)been cut
- D) be cutting

24. The station is too far away\_\_to.

- A) by walk
- B) to walk
- C) for walking
- D) to goes on foot

25. I'd like\_\_English.

- A) perfecting my
- B) to improve my

- C) to can speak
- D) study

26. If you\_\_the box, you will find a present.

- A) have opened
- B) open
- C) opened
- D) are opening

27. If you were to drop it, it\_\_.

- A) broke
- B) will break
- C) would break
- D) breaks

28. Didn't you\_\_play tennis?

- A) used to
- B) to use
- C) use to
- D) have used to

29. My sister enjoyed\_\_the dinner.

- A) to cook
- B) cooking
- C) is cooking
- D) the cooking

30. I was walking along the road when the car\_\_.

- A) was crashing
- B) crashed
- C) crashes
- D) had crashed

31. Tomorrow you\_\_leaving England.

- A) will be
- B) can
- C) are going to
- D) did

32. By five o'clock he\_\_Manchester.

- A) has arrived
- B) is arriving
- C) will have reached
- D) is reaching

33. These machines\_\_.

- A) need regulating
- B) need to regulate
- C) need regulated
- D) have to regulate

34. If all goes well, I\_\_home before six o'clock.

- A) would be
- B) should be
- C) will have been
- D) am

35. If it had sunny, I\_\_gone out.

- A) would have
- B) can have
- C) will have
- D) have

36. Do you know what\_\_to do?

- A) I require
- B) am I required
- C) I am required
- D) I am requiring

37. Don't forget\_\_me a newspaper, John.

- A) buying
- B) that you buy
- C) to bought
- D) to buy



38. Whenever there was a visitor, the dog to the door.

- A) will run
- B) is running
- C) would run
- D) was running

39. He is an engineer in\_\_.

- A) the cotton industry
- B) cotton industry
- C) cotton industries
- D) cotton industrial

40. Although my brother\_\_in the team, we still lost.

- A) is playing
- B) played
- C)had played
- D) has played

41. I was very\_\_in the story.

- A) interest
- B) interesting
- C) interested
- D) interests

42. He advised me\_\_the doctor.

A) that I see

B) to see

C) seeing

D) see

43. I\_\_travelling by tube.

A) am not used to

B) didn't used to

C) used to

D) do not use to

44. He didn't come last night. I wish that he\_\_.

A) had

B) did

C) have

D) has

45. I am going to a wedding. I need to\_\_my suit.

A) be cleaning

B) cleaning

C)have cleaned

D) cleaned

46. Which would you\_\_ have, gold or silver?

- A) prefer
- B) could
- C) rather
- D) better

47. My brother has been in hospital. I wonder how he\_\_.

- A) is getting on
- B) gets on
- C) has got across
- D) is getting away

48. The man said he not\_\_ to walk.

- A) care for
- B) bother about
- C) mind having
- D) much mind

49. Although he confessed to the crime, the judge let the boy\_\_.

- A) alone
- B) come in

C) off

D) forgive

50. The student could not answer the question, so he\_\_.

A) gave off

B) gave into

C) gave up

D) gave away

## THE NOUN

**Test 1. Complete the sentences below using the correct alternative from those marked A, B, C, or D.**

1. When I came into\_\_cottage, the family\_\_sitting round the table playing draughts. Draughts\_\_their favourite game. They like to play\_\_in the evenings.

- A) the Holley's, were, are, it
- B) Holleys, was, are, them
- C) the Holleys', were, is, it
- D) Holleys's, was, is, them

2. When he was going through a narrow passage between two \_\_, he heard\_\_. These were his neighbours, two\_\_girls.

- A) merrys-go-round, laugh, twenty-years old
- B) merry-go-rounds, a laugh, twenty-year old
- C) merry-goes-round, laughter, twenty-years old
- D) merry-goes-rounds, a laughter, twenty-year old

3. They decided to open a season. Though it was a fashionable party and the walls were decorated with\_\_and\_\_, the majority of the guests\_\_wearing jeans and T-shirts.

- A) lilies-of-the-valley, forget-me-nots, were
- B) lily-of-the-valleys, forget-me-nots, were
- C) lilies-of-the-valley, forgets-me-not, was
- D) lilies-of-the-valleys, forgets-me-nots, was

4. The\_\_wife was wearing a plain white dress with a string of pearls that cost more than my\_\_salary.

- A) governor's-general, two years'
- B) governor-general's, two years'
- C) governor-general, two years
- D) governor's-general's, two-year

5. He pulled off his gloves and put\_\_onto the dressing table. She noticed that\_\_brand new. So was his hat.

- A) it, it was
- B) it, they were
- C) them, it was
- D) them, they were

6. He conducted a lot of \_\_into\_\_ but \_\_a failure.

A) researches, hay fevers, they were

B) research, hay fever, it was

C) researches, hay fever, it was

D) research, hay fevers, they were

7. The proceeds of the campaign \_\_been spent on the construction of the Children's Care Centre. Road-works \_\_being held there to build a new \_\_crossing.

A) has, are, pedestrian's

B) have, are, pedestrian

C) has, is, pedestrians

D) have, is, pedestrians'

8. Look, Mary is playing with the scissors! Take \_\_away from her, \_\_may cut into her fingers.

A) it, it

B) them, it

C) it, they

D) them, they

9. Here \_\_the pocket money my uncle has sent me today. \_\_will be enough to settle all my debts.

A) are, It

B) is, They

- C) is, It
- D) are, They

10. The criteria\_\_too vague. If there were a sharper\_\_to make our choice, I would be happy.

- A) is, criterion
- B) are, criterion
- C) is, criteria
- D) are, criteria

11. The latest news from the Middle East countries\_\_disturbing. A close-up camera showed a man running somewhere. His face was bruised and his clothes\_\_torn.

- A) was, was
- B) were, were
- C) was, were
- D) were, was

12. The premises\_\_big enough, but the inspection took them a lot of\_\_, and they had to drive home at\_\_.

- A) was, time, dusks
- B) were, times, a dusk
- C) was, times, dusk
- D) were, time, dusk



13. The price for\_\_has increased by ten\_\_in the last quarter. Lodgings\_\_very expensive nowadays.

- A) an accommodation, per cent, is
- B) accommodation, per cent, are
- C) accommodations, per cents, is
- D) accommodation, per cents, are

14. That species of birds\_\_migrant and\_\_found in Africa in winter. Our surroundings\_\_too severe for such birds and they leave\_\_early in September.

- A) is, is, are, them
- B) are, are, are, them
- C) is, is, is, it
- D) are, are, is, it

15. The crossroads at our supermarket\_\_a dangerous place. The traffic lights will help both pedestrians and drivers to avoid accidents. The police\_\_to set\_\_here.

- A) are, needs, them
- B) is, need, them
- C) are, needs, it
- D) is, need, it

16. Measles\_\_a dangerous disease and a lot of children catch\_\_at an early age.

- A) is, them
- B) is, it

C) are, them

D) are, it

17. This\_\_the most effective means of production and\_\_can be adjusted to your business in\_\_time.

A) is, it, two month's

B) are, they, a two-months

C) is, they, two-month

D) is, it, two months'

18. The Azores\_\_are dark blue species that require\_\_cultivation in temperate regions.

A) forget-me-nots, greenhouse

B) forgets-me-nots, greenhouse's

C) forget-me-not, greenhouse

D) forgets-me-not, greenhouse's

19. Reliable\_\_about everyday clothing from the past\_\_hard to obtain.

A) evidences, are

B) evidence, is

C) evidences, is

D) evidence, are

20. These species\_\_protected in national parks and\_\_.

- A) is, game reserves
- B) are, game's reserves
- C) are, game reserves
- D) is, games reserves

**Test 2. Complete the sentences below using the correct alternative from those marked A, B, C, or D.**

1. \_\_depths are usually much greater than\_\_depths because of\_\_low density.

- A) Snow, rain, snow
- B) Snow's, rain's, snow's
- C) Snow, rain, snow's
- D) Snow's, rain, snow's

2. \_\_are tiny white bells hanging from a single erect stem about 30 cm tall with the\_\_as a red berry.

- A) Lilies-of-the-valley, fruit
- B) Lilies-of-the-valley, fruits
- C) Lily-of-the-valleys, fruit
- D) Lily-of-the-valleys, fruits

3. There\_\_a lot of machinery in the shop and skilled workers operated\_\_.

- A) was, them
- B) were, them
- C) were, it
- D) was, it

4. The\_\_was shaky and he decided to go to the secondhand\_\_store.

- A) leg's table, furniture's
- B) leg of the table, furniture's
- C) leg of the table, furniture
- D) leg's table, furniture

5. One hundred pounds\_\_a large sum for her and she decided to put the money on her\_\_account.

- A) was, savings
- B) was, saving's
- C) were, savings
- D) were, saving's

6. Where\_\_Nick's pyjamas? — \_\_on the bed.

- A) is, It is
- B) are, They are

- C) is, They are
- D) are, It is

7. Bread and cheese\_\_his usual meal and he has been living on\_\_for two months.

- A) was, them
- B) are, it
- C) is, it
- D) is, them

8. His\_\_decreased because his salary was cut by 7\_\_.

- A) earnings, per cent
- B) earnings, per cents
- C) earning, per cents
- D) earning, percentage

9. The producer presented his new\_\_film. The show took\_\_time.

- A) two-series, three hour's
- B) two-seria, three hours
- C) two-series, three hours'
- D) two-series', three hour's

10. The story of the magnificent\_\_castle the guide told us about was exciting.

- A) five-centuries-old
- B) five-century's-old

- C) five-century-old
- D) five-century-old's

11. This is the\_\_cloakroom, and that one is for\_\_.

- A) ladies', gentlemen's
- B) lady's, gentlemen's
- C) ladies', gentlemen
- D) lady, gentlemen

12. The\_\_at the\_\_talks made a deep influence on everybody.

- A) Minister of Foreign Trade's speech, peace's
- B) Minister's of Foreign Trade' speech, peace
- C) Minister of Foreign Trade's speech, peaceful
- D) Minister of Foreign Trade's speech, peace

13. The official\_\_is a table containing the holy days, \_\_, and festivals of the church.

- A) Christian church calendar, saints' days
- B) Christian's church calendar, saint days
- C) Christian church's calendar, saint's days
- D) Christian's church's calendar, saints' days

14. The most beautiful\_\_of carved jade in the form of ornamental pieces, such as vases, bowls, tablets, and statues, many of which are now\_\_, were made in China.

- A) specimen, museum pieces
- B) specimens, museum pieces
- C) specimen, museum's pieces
- D) specimens, museum's pieces

15. Various\_\_of the\_\_are cereals, cultivated for their\_\_, which is used as food.

- A) species, grass family, seed
- B) speci, grass family, seeds
- C) species, grass's family, seed
- D) speci, grass's family, seeds

16. The stone identified as a\_\_was the first step in opening the\_\_fields of that region, which have be come the greatest in the world.

- A) 21-carats diamond, diamonds
- B) 21-carat diamond, diamonds
- C) 21-carat diamond's, diamond's
- D) 21-carat diamond, diamond

17. She was well aware of her extraordinary good looks, and was perfectly prepared to discuss\_\_, just as a

man seven\_\_high might talk of advantages and in conveniences of being tall.

- A) them, foot
- B) it, foot
- C) them, feet
- D) it, feet

18. There\_\_enough\_\_to suggest that job stress may increase a man's risk of dying from\_\_disease.

- A) are, evidences, hearts
- B) is, evidence, heart
- C) is, evidence, heart's
- D) are, evidence, heart

19. At its height in the early 1900s, the British Empire included over 20\_\_of the\_\_land area and more than 400\_\_people.

- A) percents, world, million
- B) percent, world's, millions
- C) percent, world's, million
- D) percents, worlds', million

20. The\_\_history goes back to 1808.

- A) state's newspaper's
- B) state's newspaper



- C) state newspaper's
- D) state newspapers'

### **Test 3. Complete tasks.**

1. Divide the words into two groups: a) nouns that form the plural with -s; b) nouns that form the plural with – es:

piano, glass, hero, cuckoo, brush, cargo, photo, box, solo, potato, bench, soprano, tomato, radio, tango, zoo.

2. Divide the words into two groups: a) nouns used only in the singular; b) nouns used only in the plural:

money, hair, knowledge, contents, opera-glasses, wages, news, clothes, jeans, friendship, love, physics, stairs, arms, phonetics, billiards, scissors, mumps, darkness, chess, Chinese, information, advice, scales.

3. Form the plural of the following nouns:

roof, wife, safe, knife, life, leaf, gulf, reef, thief, calf, proof, half, shelf, wolf.

4. Form the plural of the words given in brackets.

These (person) are protesting against building an atomic power station.

The (woman) over there want to meet the manager.

My (child) hate eating pasta.

I am ill. My (foot) hurt.

I clean my (tooth) three times a day.

The (student) are doing the exercise right now.

They are sending some (man) to fix the roof.

Most (housewife) work more than ten hours a day at home.

(Goose) like water.

(Piano) are expensive.

5. Form the plural of the following nouns:

city, house, family, boy, life, louse, photo, phone, sandwich, nurse, phenomenon, datum, village, toy, fox, leaf, wolf, crisis, knife, tomato, piano, army, university, way, tornado, hero, tooth, ox, child, foot.

6. Choose the correct word.

The glass / glasses is full.

The pencil / pencils is short.

He is a child / children.

The men / man is in the park.

His tooth / teeth are white.

The women / woman are in the shop.

The mouse / mice is in the hole.

We are a fireman / firemen.

I see two box / boxes.

He has got two nieces / niece.

7. Form the plural of the words given in brackets.

The store was overrun with rats and (mouse).

I helped him put some (shelf) in his bedroom.

He is one of the country's national (hero).

He collects (pocket-knife).

His both (son in-law) were (fisherman).

Books provide (child) with ideas and (stimulus) to play.

8. Complete the sentences by putting the nouns in brackets into the plural.

We cut the cake into\_\_ (half).

We bought some\_\_ to eat with our\_\_ (tomato, sandwich).

They caught several\_\_ that afternoon (fish).

It was a shop selling\_\_ and\_\_ (stereo, video).

Would you like some of these\_\_ (potato)?

All the\_\_ had different\_\_ (house, roof).

It was autumn, and the\_\_ were falling (leaf).

Did you make these\_\_ (handkerchief)?

They visited several\_\_ that night (disco).

We have some\_\_ and a few\_\_ (chicken, sheep).

9. Translate the words into English.

The Siberian (волки) crept closer.

People like you take us for (воры).

Had I a hundred (жизни), would I not gladly lay them down for my country?

A great many books were scattered on the (полки), two tables and the floor.

He took some small (буханки) of bread, some cheese and a tin of lobster.

There is a proverb *To set the fox to keep the (зусу)*.

I think I've found (средство) to help him.

The (эхо) of his scream sounded in the cave for several seconds.

The number one million is written with a one and six (нули).

One wall had (полки) from floor to ceiling.

10. Form the plural of nouns and translate them into Russian:

daughter-in-law, half-moon, hanger-on, looker-on, takeoff, pick-me-up, woman-hater, Roman, German, talisman, specimen, maid-servant, customs-house, man-of-war, hotel-keeper, mother-in-law, son-in-law, schoolgirl, pocket-knife, housemaid, theatre-goer, dining-room, looker-on,

passer-by, text-book, statesman, man-servant, woman-doctor, editor-in-chief, sister-in-law, bus-driver, woman-driver, ballet-girl, pickpocket, chessman, woman-soldier, eye-lash, drop-out, merry-go-round, grown-up.

11. Translate the following sentences from Russian into English.

В коллекции Майка есть несколько необычных видов бабочек.

Волки сильнее, чем лисы.

Несколько крыш были повреждены ветром.

Вулканы в Индонезии очень активны.

В моем маленьком саду растут и незабудки, и ландыши, и розы.

Ученые уже изучают эти таинственные явления природы.

В центре Лас-Вегаса расположены многочисленные казино, дискотеки, кафе, ночные клубы.

#### **Test 4. Complete tasks.**

1. Form the plural of the following nouns:

bag, dog, bird, verb, pan, hen, spoon, noun, room, ring, thing, evening, song, girl; tree, pie, cow, fly, lady, baby, teacher, letter, mirror, berry, play, toy, city, jacket; cake, snake, fork, map, lamp, hat, clock, rat, coat, goat, skirt, shirt, plant, army; shelf, leaf, knife, wife, roof, chief, handkerchief, wolf, safe, cliff, thief, life; bus, class, glass, dress, piece, slice, horse, house, rose, nose, blouse, fox, box; bench, bridge, cage, cottage, bush, radish, page, bush, torch, match; man, woman, child, foot, tooth, goose, mouse, ox, fish, trout, fruit, swine, mouse, louse, deer, sheep; phenomenon, crisis, stimulus, formula, thesis, criterion, datum.

2. Form the plural of the words given in brackets.

I respect your religious (belief).

Corn circles are one of the strangest (phenomenon) of recent times.

Do you have any (spray) or anything else that will keep away (fly) or (mosquito)?

In science class, we studied (phenomenon) of nature.

3. Translate the words into English.

He wrote (серию) of articles devoted to modern farming methods.

(Вулканы) discharge massive quantities of dust into the stratosphere.

We were happy to hear the first (кукушек) of spring.

He lived among (эскимосов) for ten years.

Pandas eat (бамбук).

We found a rare (вид) of orchid.

The\_\_went in one door and the\_\_went in the other (мужчина, женщина).

They have a lot of\_\_at the moment (волнений).

Would you bring me the (нож)?

The\_\_chased the\_\_for several miles (волк, олень).

Four ships were carrying\_\_for his\_\_in Brooklyn (груз, склад).

He told me there were\_\_in the stream below the town (форель).

4. Put the following sentences in the plural.

This cup is dirty.

That biscuit was delicious.

This hotel is very expensive but it's very nice.

There is a new supermarket in our town.

This mouse is white.

There is a flower in the vase.

The phone in the office is out of order.

That blouse is made of silk.

What is that child's name?

Does your tooth still ache?

5. Translate into Russian:

a tennis ball; a bank manager; a television producer;  
a road accident; income tax; the city center; a television  
camera; language problems; a vegetable garden; a televi-  
sion program; apple juice; trade talks; consumer goods;  
food sales; wheat consumption; flax production; power  
station equipment; cane sugar; sugar cane; coal supply sit-  
uation; a television studio; temperature changes; lecture  
hall; water supply.



## THE POSSESSIVE CASE

### Test 1. Complete tasks.

1. Form the possessive case of the following phrases:

the clothes of the boys

the club of the women

the father of Jane

the name of my sister-in-law

the poems of Burns

the typist of Mr. Sims

the park of St James

the wedding of William and Mary

the toys of the children

the holiday of my friend Mary

the reforms of Peter the Great

the bedroom of my mum and dad

the garden of their grandparents

the names of other schoolchildren

the fault of somebody else

beliefs of other people

the hats of ladies

the new tie of my friend Ann  
the garden of my parents

2. Translate the following phrases from Russian into English:

голос актрисы  
машина мистера Дэвиса  
фуражки полицейских  
кольцо принцессы Дианы  
женская и детская одежда  
ничья вина  
багаж пассажиров  
речь Министра иностранных дел  
квартира Мэри и Джона  
замок Генриха VIII  
свадьба моей невестки  
права женщин  
собака детей соседа  
дело кого-то еще  
машина моего лучшего друга

3. Complete the sentences by adding ' or 's to the nouns in brackets.

This is my\_\_house (parents).

You know John? He's\_\_father (David and Neil).

I borrowed\_\_bike (Lewis).  
I'll be staying at my\_\_(uncle and aunt).  
That looks like\_\_car (John and Jean).  
Could you give me\_\_address? (Charles)  
You need\_\_rest (a couple of days).  
We usually have\_\_holiday in summer (two weeks).  
Did you see the cartoon in\_\_newspaper? (yesterday)  
Are you coming to my\_\_party? (brother-in-law)

4. Translate the sentences into English.

Он показал мне письмо своей сестры.  
Она взяла машину своего друга.  
Дайте мне адрес ваших родителей.  
Принесите вещи детей.  
Вчера дети нашли птичье гнездо.  
Отец моего друга – инженер.  
Мать моего друга – преподаватель химии.  
Чья это сумка? – Это сумка Тома.  
Мне нравится сад моих соседей.  
Я слышу голос моей сестры.  
Она открыла окно и услышала смех детей.

5. Use the possessive case, changing the sentences accordingly according to the following pattern: *The room of my father is large.* – *My father's room is large.*

The plant of my sister is one of the best.

The sister of my friend works at a plant.

Take the book of Mr. Smirnov and read it.

The work of that man is interesting.

The children of these women want to know English.

6. Translate into Russian.

The book by this writer is interesting.

The foot of my son is big.

The prospects of the company are good.

These are the notebooks of his students.

The newspaper of the party was a daily one.

The uncle of Tom is a scientist.

The favorite sport of my brother is tennis.

The program of two months was fulfilled.

7. Correctly form the possessive case in the following sentences:

I like\_\_ (the camera / Ann).

What is\_\_ (the name / this city)?

When is\_\_ (the birthday / your sister)?

Do you like\_\_(the color / this dress)?

What is\_\_(the address / Jill)?

Write you name at\_\_(the top / the page)?

Are these\_\_(the children) pens?

Here's\_\_(my parents) address.

What's\_\_(the Wilsons) number?

Carol and Nadine are sisters. That's\_\_(Carol and Nadine) father.

8. Paraphrase the following sentences using the possessive case.

The office of our manager is very big.

They will consider the proposals of Mr. Black at their next meeting.

This is, in the opinion of the critics, their best record for years.

The computer of Tom and Helen is modern.

We have not yet received the answer of buyers.

The working day of our Commercial Director begins at 9 o'clock in the morning.

Do you know the telephone number of the Petrovs?

My husband knows a lot about detective novels of Agatha Christie.

She put the wet boots of the boys near the stove.

9. Use the possessive case instead of nouns with the preposition *of*.

The supporters of Mr Collins.

The passports of the drivers.

The father of Roy.

The parents of everyone else.

The shop of the Jones Brothers.

The songs of the Pointer Sisters.

The child of Mary and Henry.

The hats of the ladies.

The shop of the florist.

## Test 2. Complete tasks

1. Fill in the gaps with possessive words.

His\_\_name is John (father).

My\_\_maiden name is Smith (mother).

\_\_car is in the parking (Mr. Kelly).

\_\_house is very old, but well kept (The Browns).

The\_\_bag is new and nice (boy).

\_\_report was interesting and important (minister).

The\_\_pictures are on the wall (Turner).

The\_\_table is in the middle of the room (doctor).

The\_\_information was of great importance for the experts (professor).

The\_\_agreement was signed last week (government).

\_\_detective stories are very popular with our readers (Agatha Christie).

2. Translate into English using the possessive case.

Муж моей сестры – врач.

Комната Елены – очень большая и светлая.

Я говорил с секретарем директора вчера.

Я хочу прочитать сегодняшнюю газету.

Он не слышал следующий вопрос учителя.

Джейн работает в офисе моего дяди.

Она – подруга моей матери.

Мне нравится новый дом Майка.

Я открыл двери автомобиля.

3. Translate the following sentences into Russian.

St. Paul's Cathedral is the main cathedral of the Anglican Church.

A Bachelor's degree is the first degree awarded by universities.

Madam Tussaud's is a museum of wax figures.

Nelson's Column is situated in Trafalgar Square.

Robert Burns was Scotland's national poet.

4. Paraphrase the following sentences using the possessive where necessary.

The beauty of Ireland is really breathtaking.

The coats of the children need cleaning.

The cover of the book is very bright.

The construction of the new metro line has started.

I was shocked by the opinion of Bess.

The children had a holiday for a week.

We need to paint the roof of the house.

The back of the chair is too low.

There is a lamp at the head of the bed.



## THE ARTICLE

**Test 1. Complete the sentences below using the correct alternative from those marked A, B, C, or D.**

1. \_\_African cheetah is believed to be\_\_fastest animal on\_\_earth.

A) An, the, the

B) The, \_\_, \_\_

C) \_\_, \_\_, \_\_

D) The, the, \_\_

2. \_\_most cats hunt in\_\_dim light, but they also hunt in\_\_dark and in\_\_daylight.

A) \_\_, \_\_, the, \_\_

)B The, the, the, the

C) \_\_, \_\_, \_\_, \_\_

D) The, the, \_\_, the

3. \_\_ Captain Cook reached \_\_ Cape of Good Hope in \_\_\_\_\_ spring of 1771 and sailed via \_\_ St. Helena in the South Atlantic before arriving in England in July 1771.

A) The, the, \_\_, the

B) \_\_, the, the, \_\_

C) The, \_\_, \_\_, the

D) \_\_, \_\_, the, \_\_

4. We must organize \_\_ little dinner to celebrate \_\_ event. Tell her to come and see me at \_\_ noon. We'll speak about it.

A) \_\_, an, the

B) a, the, the

C) the, the, \_\_

D) a, the, \_\_

5. She remained on \_\_ deck until \_\_ midnight, and \_\_ following day she was carried up there again early in \_\_ morning.

A) \_\_, \_\_, the, the

B) a, the, the, the

C) \_\_, \_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_

D) the, the, \_\_, \_\_

6. On the second day of our voyage, before we reached\_\_Zanzibar, \_\_Camellia ran into\_\_bad weather, and\_\_most of the passengers became seasick.

A) the, the, the, the

B) \_\_, the, \_\_, \_\_

C) \_\_, \_\_, a, the

D) the, the, a, \_\_

7. Until the nineteenth century, \_\_carpet was usually considered\_\_ work of\_\_art and was made by\_\_hand.

A) the, \_\_, \_\_, \_\_\_ \_\_

B) a, a, the, \_\_

C) the, a, \_\_, \_\_

D) a, \_\_, the, the

8. At last\_\_war ended, but the transition from\_\_war to\_\_peace was painful for both sides.

A) the, the, the

B) \_\_, \_\_, \_\_

C) a, a, a

D) the, \_\_, \_\_

9. \_\_morning after\_\_morning of\_\_late he has taken his walk in the same direction trying to see her again.

A) A, a, the

B) The, the, \_\_

C) \_\_, \_\_, \_\_

D) A, a, \_\_

10. \_\_common autumn phenomenon in\_\_central and eastern USA and in\_\_Europe is\_\_Indian summer, a period of\_\_unseasonably warm weather that sometimes occurs in\_\_late September and October.

A) The, the, the, the, the, \_\_

B) A, the, \_\_, the, the, the

C) A, \_\_, \_\_, \_\_, \_\_, the

D) A, the, \_\_, \_\_, \_\_, \_\_

11. By\_\_late 18th century and\_\_Captain Cook's exploration of\_\_southern Pacific, much of\_\_world had been mapped.

A) the, the, the, the

B) \_\_, \_\_, \_\_, the

C) the, \_\_, the, the

D) the, \_\_, \_\_, \_\_

12. In 1620, \_\_group of Leyden Puritans, 101 men, women and children, set out for\_\_Virginia on\_\_board\_\_Mayflower.

A) the, the, the, the

B) a, \_\_, \_\_, the

- C) a, \_\_, a, the
- D) a, the, a, \_\_

13. At\_\_zenith of their power in\_\_Middle Ages craft guilds had\_\_enormous power over their members.

- A) \_\_, the, \_\_
- B) the, the, an
- C) a, \_\_, the
- D) a, the, \_\_

14. He was a page, that is\_\_youth of\_\_noble birth who left his family at\_\_early age to serve in the family of\_\_man of\_\_rank.

- A) \_\_, the, an, a, the
- B) a, \_\_, an, \_\_, \_\_
- C) the, the, the, the, the
- D) a, a, an, a, \_\_

15. \_\_dinosaur is a reptile that was\_\_dominant land animal during\_\_most of\_\_Mesozoic Era but became\_\_extinct at its close.

- A) The, the, the, the, the
- B) The, the, \_\_, the, \_\_
- C) A, a, \_\_, \_\_, \_\_
- D) A, the, the, the, the

16. Only\_\_tiny percentage of\_\_plant species are directly used by\_\_humans for\_\_food, shelter, fiber, and drugs.

- A) \_\_, \_\_, the, the
- B) a, \_\_, \_\_, \_\_\_\_\_
- C) the, the, the, the
- D) a, the, \_\_, the

**Test 2. Complete the sentences below using the correct alternative from those marked A, B, C, or D.**

1. \_\_rice, wheat, corn, legumes, cotton, conifers, and tobacco are\_\_items on which\_\_whole economies and nations depend.

- A) \_\_, the, the
- B) The, \_\_, \_\_
- C) The, the, the
- D) \_\_, the, \_\_

2. \_\_tiger lives in Asia and belongs to\_\_same genus as \_\_lion, leopard, and jaguar.

- A) The, the, the
- B) A, \_\_, a

C) \_\_, the, \_\_

D) The, \_\_, \_\_

3. \_\_most of financial activities are crowded along \_\_Threadneedle Street.

A) The, the

B) The, \_\_

C) \_\_, \_\_

D) \_\_, the

4. \_\_\_\_ The intersection is known as \_\_Bank, which includes \_\_huge Bank of England complex, \_\_Royal Exchange, and \_\_Stock Exchange.

A) the, the, the, the

B) \_\_, \_\_, \_\_, \_\_

C) \_\_, the, \_\_, \_\_

D) the, \_\_, the, \_\_

5. The busiest shopping area is \_\_Oxford Street, where such large department stores as \_\_Selfridges, \_\_John Lewis, and \_\_Marks and Spencer are located.

A) \_\_, \_\_, \_\_, \_\_

B) the, the, the, the

C) \_\_, \_\_, the, the

D) the, the, \_\_, \_\_

6. \_\_ East End, beyond \_\_City of London and \_\_Tower, has long been \_\_home of London's docks and immigrants.

A) The, the, \_\_, \_\_

B) \_\_, \_\_, the, the

C) The, the, the, the

D) The, \_\_, \_\_, \_\_

7. \_\_centre of this educational establishment is \_\_University of London in \_\_Bloomsbury, founded in 1836.

A) The, \_\_, the

B) The, the, \_\_

C) \_\_, the, \_\_

D) \_\_, \_\_, the

8. \_\_\_\_\_ It is made up of \_\_number of colleges, schools, and attached institutes, which range from \_\_London School of Economics and Political Science to \_\_King's College and several medical schools.

A) the, \_\_, \_\_

B) a, the, the



- C) a, \_\_, \_\_
- D) the, \_\_, the

9. With \_\_average elevation of more than 4000 m, Tibet is the highest region on \_\_earth sometimes called \_\_Roof of \_\_World.

- A) \_\_, the, the, the
- B) the, \_\_, \_\_, \_\_\_\_\_
- C) an, the, \_\_, the
- D) an, \_\_, the, the

10. \_\_apple, peach, pear, and apricot trees are cultivated in \_\_valleys of the region.

- A) \_\_, the
- B) The, \_\_
- C) \_\_, \_\_
- D) The, the

11. \_\_musk deer, wild sheep, \_\_wild goats, wild donkeys, yaks, and \_\_Tibetan antelopes are common in mountainous areas.

- A) \_\_, \_\_, \_\_
- B) A, \_\_, \_\_
- C) The, the, the
- D) The, \_\_, the

12. On\_\_typical summer day, the temperature can rise from 3°C before\_\_sunrise to 27°C by\_\_midday.

A) the, the, the

B) a, \_\_, \_\_

C) the, \_\_, \_\_

D) a, the, the

13. \_\_most common material for rugs and carpets has traditionally been\_\_sheep's wool, although in certain regions\_\_goat's or camel's hair is also used.

A) The, the, the

B) The, \_\_, \_\_

C) \_\_, the, the

D) \_\_, \_\_, \_\_

14. At the end of the 16th century the first explorers of\_\_South Seas mapped\_\_southern sky, which was largely unknown to\_\_ancients.

A) \_\_, the, \_\_

B) \_\_, a, the

C) the, the, the

D) the, \_\_, \_\_

15. \_\_\_\_\_ During \_\_\_\_\_ Renaissance, people thought that their own age and \_\_\_\_\_ time of \_\_\_\_\_ ancient Greece and Rome were advanced and civilized.

A) the, the, the

B) \_\_, \_\_, \_\_

C) the, the, \_\_

D) \_\_, the, \_\_

16. Because there were no \_\_\_\_\_ rugs or tapestries, sounds of the monks' prayers echoed from one end of the church to \_\_\_\_\_.

A) \_\_, the other

B) the, other

C) the, another

D) \_\_, others

**Test 3. Complete the sentences below using the correct alternative from those marked A, B, C, or D.**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ East End has frequently been characterized by \_\_\_\_\_ poverty, crime, and slums.

A) The, the

B) The, \_\_

C) \_\_, \_\_

D) \_\_, the

2. The church calendar includes the fixed feasts, such as \_\_Christmas, and \_\_movable feasts, which depend on the date of \_\_Easter.

A) the, the, the

B) \_\_, the, \_\_

C) \_\_, \_\_, \_\_

D) the, \_\_, the

3. In 1722 several thousand Polynesians inhabited the island, but \_\_diseases and raids by slave traders reduced \_\_number to fewer than 200 by \_\_late 19th century.

A) the, the, \_\_

B) the, a, the

C) \_\_, the, \_\_

D) \_\_, the, the

4. The island was named by \_\_Dutch explorer who landed here on \_\_Easter Day in 1722.

A) the, \_\_

B) a, \_\_

- C) the, the
- D) the, an

5. Born in Salinas, California, Steinbeck was educated at\_\_Stanford University. As\_\_youth, he worked asr\_\_anch hand and fruit picker.

- A) \_\_, a, a
- B) the, \_\_, \_\_
- C) the, the, the
- D) \_\_, \_\_, a

6. \_\_pearl is\_\_abnormal growth resulting from the invasion of the body of the mollusk by\_\_minute particle of foreign matter, such as\_\_fine grain of sand.

- A) The, an, a, a
- B) A, \_\_, the, \_\_
- C) \_\_, the, \_\_, the
- D) The, an, the, the

7. \_\_jade has always been prized by\_\_Chinese and Japanese as\_\_most precious of all\_\_stones.

- A) The, the, the, the
- B) \_\_, \_\_, \_\_, the

C) The, \_\_, the, \_\_

D) \_\_, the, the, \_\_

8. Sir Henry Morgan is said to have been kidnapped at Bristol when \_\_ boy and sold as \_\_ servant on \_\_ West Indian island of Barbados.

A) \_\_, \_\_, \_\_

B) a, a, the

C) the, the, \_\_

D) a, the, a

9. \_\_ wealth acquired from \_\_ trade enabled \_\_ upper classes to live in \_\_ luxury.

A) The, the, the, the

B) \_\_, \_\_, the, the

C) \_\_, \_\_, the,

D) The, the, \_\_, \_\_

10. \_\_ cotton is still a principal raw material for \_\_ world's textile industry, but its dominant position has been seriously eroded by \_\_ synthetic fibers.

A) The, the, the

B) \_\_, \_\_, the

C) The, \_\_, \_\_

D) \_\_, the, \_\_

11. \_\_American inventors Elisha Gray and Alexander Graham Bell applied for \_\_patent on \_\_telephone on the same day.

A) The, a, the

B) \_\_, the, the

C) \_\_, a, a

D) The, the, \_\_

12. \_\_jade is \_\_highly valued gemstone used in \_\_jewelry.

A) The, the, \_\_

B) \_\_, the, the

C) \_\_, a, \_\_

D) The, a, the

13. \_\_porcelain was \_\_first made by \_\_Chinese.

A) The, \_\_, the

B) The, the, \_\_

C) \_\_, \_\_, the

D) \_\_, the, \_\_

14. \_\_gold is extremely inactive. It is unaffected by\_\_air, heat, moisture, and\_\_most solvents.

- A) \_\_, \_\_, the
- B) The, the, \_\_
- C) \_\_, \_\_, \_\_
- D) The, \_\_, \_\_

15. \_\_optical phenomena, such as rainbows and halos, occur when\_\_light shines through cloud particles.

- A) \_\_, \_\_
- B) The, \_\_
- C) The, the
- D) \_\_, the

16. \_\_\_\_\_stone picked up by\_\_child on the banks of\_\_Orange River in\_\_South Africa in 1866 was a big diamond.

- A) \_\_, a, the, the
- B) A, a, \_\_, \_\_
- C) \_\_, the, \_\_, the
- D) A, a, the, \_\_



**Test 4. Supply the articles if they are necessary.**

A) the      B) –  
Andes  
Baikal  
Crimea  
Hague  
Lenin Peak  
Panama Canal  
Antarctic Continent  
Belgium  
Dublin  
Havana  
Maldives  
Persian Gulf  
Antilles  
Bay of Bengal  
English Channel  
Hawaiian Isles  
New Zealand  
Philippines  
Arctic Ocean  
Caucasus

Everest  
Hudson Bay  
Netherlands  
Sahara  
Asia  
Central America  
Gibraltar  
Kalahari Desert  
North Pole  
Sakhalin  
Bahamas  
Corsica  
Great Bear Lake  
Ladoga  
Pacific Ocean  
Urals

**Test 5. Supply the articles if they are necessary.**

A) the    B) –  
Thanksgiving  
Christmas

Trafalgar Square  
London University  
Cooper's Art School  
Waterloo Bridge  
Piccadilly Circus  
Kremlin  
University of Florida  
Queen Elizabeth  
Eiffel Tower  
St. Paul's Cathedral  
President Kennedy  
President  
Vatican  
White House  
Hyde Park  
Cambridge University  
Buckingham Palace  
British Museum  
Crimean War  
Tower of London  
Westminster Abbey  
Houses of Parliament

**Test 6. Fixed expressions. Supply the articles if they are necessary.**

A) a    B) the    C) —

all of sudden

in conclusion

to tell truth

from time to time

from head to foot

at sunset

at first sight

to be in bed

two times day

by bicycle

to play violin

in demand

to be in hurry

once week

other day

in loud voice

to listen to radio

after lunch

to tell time

to have good time

as result  
at time  
to be at loss  
by mistake  
as matter of fact  
to watch TV  
day before yesterday  
for example  
in fact  
to take seat

**Test 7. Supply the articles if they are necessary.**

A) a B) the C) —

good books have good examples.

I must go to bank and post office.

It's as cold as ice.

Which is longer: Volga or Danube?

They say sugar is bad for you.

Would you like to go to theatre with me tonight?

Is Everest highest mountain in world?

news that you brought was great shock.

It's pity that you can't come.

weather was fine, and we decided to take walk.

## Test 8. Complete tasks.

1. Complete the sentences with the articles *a/an, the* where necessary.

We usually have\_\_ lunch at 1 p.m.

\_\_French people drink a lot of red wine.

I gave her\_\_ bunch of flowers when she opened the door.

Who is\_\_ owner of this car?

We went to\_\_ zoo and saw\_\_ old elephant.

I've never taught\_\_ class where\_\_ pupils were so good at\_\_ English.

The giraffe is\_\_ tallest animal on\_\_ Earth.  
I like\_\_ giraffes.

\_\_water freezes after\_\_ hour if you leave it out in\_\_ garden at\_\_ night.

2. Insert the article where necessary.

I have two\_\_ sisters. My\_\_ sisters are\_\_ students.

We are at\_\_ home.

My mother is at\_\_ work. She is\_\_ doctor.

He is not\_\_ pilot.

We have\_\_ child.

We wrote\_\_ dictation yesterday.

I got\_\_ letter from my\_\_friend yesterday. \_\_letter was interesting.

I see\_\_book in your hands. Is\_\_book interesting?

She gave me\_\_coffee and\_\_cake. coffee was hot, \_\_cake was tasty.

They have\_\_dog and two\_\_cats. \_\_cats are so funny.

My granny always tells us\_\_long interesting stories.

Helen is reading\_\_interesting book. book was written by Agatha Christie.

We had \_\_English lesson yesterday. \_\_teacher asked me many\_\_questions. \_\_questions were difficult.

Open\_\_window, please. \_\_weather is fine today.

My neighbor works at\_\_big factory.

3. Complete the sentences with the articles *a/an, the* where necessary.

Jim, \_\_old friend of mine, used to work in downtown Los Angeles. He had\_\_good job in one of\_\_biggest law firms in\_\_city. He was\_\_honest, hard-working lawyer, but he hated his job. So he decided to quit, and to become\_\_surfer instead. Now Jim spends his days surfing\_\_waves of Malibu. It isn'\_\_teasy life, but it makes him happy. Soon after he quit his job, Jim met\_\_beautiful surfer named Jenny. After

they went out for \_\_ couple of months, they decided to get married.

4. Supply the articles if they are necessary.

They usually spend their holidays in \_\_ mountains.

Los Angeles has \_\_ ideal climate.

This is \_\_ best Mexican restaurant in the country.

I can't live on \_\_ 500 dollars a month.

He is \_\_ real American hero.

I don't like \_\_ dogs, but I like my brother's dog.

I haven't seen him in \_\_ five years.

5. Supply the articles if they are necessary.

\_\_ box of sweets I bought yesterday is still full of sweets.

It was \_\_ beautiful day. \_\_ sun was shining brightly in \_\_ sky.

Nick was \_\_ only person I talked to at \_\_ party.

Timothy lives in \_\_ small village in \_\_ country.

What is \_\_ highest mountain in the world?

Paul plays \_\_ violin very well.

Jack likes to play \_\_ football in the evening.

Venezuela is in \_\_ South America.

\_\_ Indian Ocean is between Africa and America.



\_\_English Channel is\_\_name of\_\_sea between Eng-  
land and France.

Bern is\_\_capital of Switzerland.

I wrote my name at\_\_top of\_\_page.

What is\_\_longest river in the world?

We don't go to\_\_theatre very much these days.

6. Supply the articles if they are necessary.

In\_\_United States of\_\_America\_\_national language  
is\_\_English. Four hundred years ago\_\_some English people  
sailed to\_\_North America, and they brought\_\_English lan-  
guage to\_\_new country. Now in\_\_USA people  
speak\_\_American English. Many\_\_words are\_\_same  
in\_\_American and in\_\_British English.

One of\_\_first novels in\_\_history of\_\_literature was  
written in\_\_England in\_\_1719. It was\_\_«Robinson Crusoe»  
by Daniel Defoe. \_\_Daniel Defoe was born in\_\_London  
in\_\_family of\_\_rich man. When he was\_\_schoolboy, he be-  
gan to write\_\_stories. At\_\_age of\_\_sixty he wrote\_\_novel  
«Robinson Crusoe». \_\_novel made him famous.

All\_\_world knows William Shakespeare as\_\_one  
of\_\_greatest poets and\_\_playwrights. He was born  
in\_\_small town of Stratford upon-Avon in\_\_England. He  
grew up in\_\_large family. Not much is known

of\_\_Shakespeare's family and his life. He became\_\_actor and soon began to write\_\_plays for his company.

7. Complete the sentences with the articles *a/an, the* where necessary.

I want\_\_apple from that basket.

Miss Lin speaks\_\_Chinese.

I borrowed\_\_pencil from your pile of pencils and pens.

One of the students said, «\_\_professor is late today».

Ann likes to play\_\_volleyball.

I bought\_\_umbrella to go out in the rain.

My daughter is learning to play\_\_violin at her school.

Please, give me\_\_book that is on the table.

I lived in\_\_Krasivaya Street when I first came to\_\_Minsk.

Albany is the capital of\_\_New York State.

My husband's family speaks\_\_Polish.

\_\_apple a day keeps the doctor away.

\_\_ink in my pen is red.

Our neighbors have\_\_cat and\_\_dog.

8. Supply the articles if they are necessary.

Bill Robins was\_\_very rich man. He was\_\_richest man in\_\_village.

Michaels is\_\_tallest boy in our group.

Which is\_\_best season of the year?

\_\_Europe and\_\_America are separated by\_\_Atlantic Ocean.

\_\_Lake Baikal is\_\_deepest lake in\_\_world.

Lomonosov was born in\_\_small village on\_\_shore of\_\_White Sea.

\_\_Caucasus separates\_\_Black Sea from\_\_Caspian Sea.

\_\_Nile flows across\_\_north-eastern part o\_\_fAfrica to\_\_Mediterranean Sea.

Peter is\_\_architect. He is\_\_experienced arc\_\_hitect.

\_\_Phillipines are situated to\_\_south-east ofAsia.

\_\_Washington is\_\_capital of\_\_USA.

My best friend bought\_\_blue hat on\_\_Wednesday.

\_\_English king Richard the Lion Heart was\_\_tall, strong man.

William Shakespeare, \_\_greatest English playwright, was born in 1564 in\_\_Stratford-upon-Avon in\_\_England.

9. Supply the articles if they are necessary.

There were many dogs in the park. One dog was\_\_Dalmatian.

Pandas and\_\_tigers are both endangered animals.

She is wearing\_\_blue dress with red earrings.

Hawaii is\_\_island in the Pacific Ocean.

Christmas comes once\_\_year.

The Nile is\_\_river.

I went to the shop to ge\_\_tbread.

He broke\_\_glass when he was washing dishes.

You should take\_\_umbrella.

10. Supply the articles if they are necessary.

\_\_iron ore is used to make steel.

\_\_iron ore from Canada is high in quality.

\_\_coffee is grown in Brazil.

\_\_best coffee comes from Brazil.

I prefer\_\_tea to\_\_coffee.

\_\_first day of the week is\_\_Monday.

She is\_\_thirty-five years old.

He entered\_\_room 12.

There was\_\_knock at\_\_door.

\_\_Griffins lived in\_\_little house.

### **Test 9. Complete tasks.**

1. Supply the articles if they are necessary.

He studies\_\_Chinese history at\_\_college.

I won't let you leave in such\_\_stormy weather.

What\_\_wonderful journey, I'm happy I've joined you.

Not\_\_word was said at\_\_dinner about\_\_accident that had happened in\_\_morning. Last year when I was at\_\_school I never took\_\_interest in\_\_ancient art.

Now any kind of\_\_information in this field is very interesting to me.

Yesterday I came from\_\_work very tired and went to\_\_bed immediately.

2. Complete the sentences with the articles *a/an, the* where necessary.

Ten months ago Peter and Sarah Moore came back to\_\_United Kingdom from\_\_States, where they had run\_\_language school for\_\_immigrants for\_\_last seven years. When\_\_couple moved into their old house they got\_\_chance to create\_\_completely new interior. They decided to design\_\_kitchen they always wanted, with\_\_large window, \_\_double oven, as they are both\_\_very keen cooks, and\_\_traditional, country-style cupboards. \_\_budget wasn't huge so they couldn't afford to hire\_\_architect to design\_\_interior. They did everything themselves – Peter painted\_\_walls pale green using\_\_mixture of different

paints, Sarah found\_\_furniture and kitchen equipment in\_\_department stores and\_\_second-hand shops. \_\_final result is impressive – \_\_airy, spacious room with a lot of natural light. \_\_kitchen is now\_\_heart of their home and\_\_family just love it.

3. Supply the articles if they are necessary.

Once there lived\_\_man who was very fond of\_\_gold. He used to say, «While I have my gold, I am\_\_happiest man in\_\_world.» So, all his life he saved\_\_money. One day he was travelling in\_\_desert of\_\_North Africa. He lost his way. He had no\_\_food or\_\_water. He was almost dying of\_\_hunger. \_\_man was so weak that he could not walk, he could only crawl. \_\_heat was terrible. There were only\_\_stones and\_\_sand around. And then he saw\_\_bag lying on\_\_sand. He hoped that he would find\_\_food in it and\_\_water, too. He crawled up to\_\_bag and opened it. He saw that\_\_bag was full of\_\_gold. What is\_\_use of\_\_gold to\_\_hungry man in\_\_desert? He left\_\_bag on\_\_hot sand, crying bitterly, «I am\_\_most unhappy man in\_\_world!»

4. Fill in the gaps with articles where necessary. Translate the sentences into Russian.

Taiwan was called «Isla Formosa» by\_\_Dutch. \_\_first Presidential election was March 23, 1997. There are many\_\_earthquakes in Taiwan every year. Taiwan has\_\_strong economy. \_\_Taipei is the capital of Taiwan. Taiwan is\_\_island. \_\_large mountain range runs down the center of Taiwan. Taiwan is\_\_industrialized country. Taiwan is\_\_tropical island. \_\_language and culture of Taiwanis Chinese. Taiwan is\_\_democratic country. Chinese New Year is\_\_important holiday in Taiwan. Taiwan has\_\_population of 22,000,000 people. \_\_Tropic of Cancer crosses Taiwan.

5. Supply the articles if they are necessary.

\_\_Russia occupies\_\_eastern half of\_\_Europe and\_\_northern third of\_\_Asia.

c\_\_limate of\_\_northern part of\_\_Russia is severe.

I want to go to\_\_New York someday.

\_\_best way to know and understand\_\_people of\_\_other countries is to meet them in their own homes.

Is\_\_Australia\_\_island o\_\_rcontinent?

\_\_Red Sea is between\_\_Africa and\_\_Asia.

There are six continents in\_\_world.

My friend is playing\_\_piano. Tom and Nick are playing\_\_chess.

My uncle is\_\_great specialist in\_\_biology.

At\_\_beginning of\_\_19<sup>th</sup> century\_\_little boy was born in\_\_family of John Dickens, \_\_clerk at\_\_office in\_\_Portsmouth, and was named Charles.

Charles was not\_\_strong boy.

In 1821\_\_family went to\_\_London, and little Charles left behind him\_\_happiest years of his childhood.



## THE ADJECTIVE AND THE ADVERB

### Test 1. Put the adjectives in the right order.

1. We had some\_\_soup for lunch.  
A) hot delicious  
B) delicious hot  
D) lovely
2. She put her copybook in a\_\_bag.  
A) brown small plastic  
B) small brown plastic  
C) small plastic brown  
D) plastic small brown
3. She had\_\_eyes and friendly smile.  
A) blue big warm  
B) big warm blue  
C) warm blue big  
D) warm big blue
4. What a\_\_man he is!

- A) pleasant young
- B) young pleasant

5. He was a very good-looking man with\_\_hair.

- A) dark long lovely
- B) long dark lovely
- C) lovely long dark
- D) lovely dark long

6. Jane has just bought a\_\_dress.

- A) pretty purple silk
- B) silk pretty purple
- C) silk purple pretty
- D) purple pretty silk

7. He was looking for a\_\_flat.

- A) cheap modern one-roomed
- B) modern cheap one-roomed
- C) one-roomed modern cheap

8. He has bought a\_\_sports car.

- A) Japanese red new
- B) red new Japanese
- C) new red Japanese
- D) new Japanese red

9. The only thing stolen was a\_\_watch.

- A) Swiss antique gold
- B) antique gold Swiss
- C) antique Swiss gold
- D) gold Swiss antique

10. It's a\_\_day. Let's go to the beach.

- A) sunny lovely bright
- B) lovely sunny bright
- C) lovely bright sunny
- D) sunny bright lovely

**Test 2. Put the adjectives in the right order.**

1. dress

- A) silk B) white C) long D) expensive

2. wall

- A) brick B) red C) high

3. shoes

- A) smart B) those C) brown D) snake-skin

4. house

A) old B) brick C) ugly D) urban

5. motorbike

A) Japanese B) green C) fantastic

6. spoon

A) plastic B) nice C) little D) blue

7. coin

A) gold B) round C) tiny D) Russian

8. armchair

A) new B) wooden C) black D) huge

9. song

A) sentimental B) Irish C) old

10. hair

A) fair B) wavy C) long

**Test 3. Fill in the blanks with the correct form.**

1. The three musicians play on\_\_stage.

- A) a new
- B) a newer
- C) the newest

2. She speaks\_\_in voice than the last time.

- A) a loud
- B) a louder
- C) the loudest

3. They leave\_\_way they can.

- A) a quick
- B) a quicker
- C) the quickest

4. A whale ist\_\_han a dolphin.

- A) long
- B) longer
- C) the longest

5. Is it\_\_to go there by car or by train?

- A) cheap
- B) cheaper
- C) the cheapest

6. Do you know that the Dead Sea is\_\_sea.

- A) a salty
- B) a saltier
- C) a saltiest

7. This is\_\_ problem she has ever had.

- A) a great
- B) a greater
- C) the greatest

8. My case isn't very\_\_. Yours is\_\_.

- A) heavy
- B) heavier
- C) the most heavy

9. The weather was not very\_\_yesterday, but it's today\_\_.

- A) good
- B) better
- C) the best

10. Of the two skirts, that one is the\_\_.

- A) smart
- B) smarter
- C) smartest

11. These trousers are too small. I need\_\_size.

- A) a large
- B) a larger
- C) the largest

12. I'm not so\_\_as a horse.

- A) strong
- B) stronger
- C) the strongest

13. China has got\_\_population in the world.

- A) a large
- B) a larger
- C) the largest

14. Of the three girls, this one is the\_\_.

- A) pretty
- B) prettier
- C) prettiest

15. Which is\_\_: five, fifteen or fifty?

- A) little
- B) less
- C) the least

**Test 4. Fill in the blanks with the correct form.**

1. Susan is\_\_person in the whole band.

- A) a wonderful
- B) a more wonderful
- C) the most wonderful

2. He is also\_\_person than Paul.

- A) a polite
- B) a more polite
- C) the most polite

3. She has\_\_job of all.

- A) a difficult
- B) a more difficult
- C) the most difficult

4. I think dogs are\_\_than cats.

- A) intelligent
- B) more intelligent
- C) the most intelligent



5. Don't talk about them. Let's talk about something\_\_.

- A) an interesting
- B) more interesting
- C) the most interesting

6. Money is\_\_, but isn't\_\_thing in life.

- A) important
- B) more important
- C) the most important

7. Which instrument makes\_\_music in the world?

- A) a beautiful
- B) more beautiful
- C) the most beautiful

8. This room is not so\_\_as that one on the first floor.

- A) comfortable
- B) more comfortable
- C) the most comfortable

9. Happiness is\_\_than money.

- A) important
- B) more important
- C) the most important

10. This coat is\_\_of all.

- A) an expensive
- B) a less expensive
- C) the least expensive

11. That painting is\_\_than the one in your living room.

- A) impressive
- B) less impressive
- C) the least impressive

12. Betty is\_\_than Jane, but Kate is\_\_of all.

- A) a hard-working
- B) less hard-working
- C) the least hard-working

**Test 5. Choose the correct variant.**

1. I suppose you know him well — probably\_\_than anybody else.

- A) better
- B) more well

2. He spoke English badly — \_\_than expected.

A) worse

B) more badly

3. I can't understand what you're saying. Could you speak a bit\_\_?

A) slowlier

B) more slowly

4. A snail is\_\_than a tortoise.

A) slower

B) more slow

5. I'd like to change cars\_\_.

A) oftener

B) more often

6. My mother was feeling tired last night so she went to bed\_\_than usual.

A) earlier

B) more early

7. If you want to find your way around the city\_\_\_, you should buy the map of it.

A) easilier

B) more easily

8. The younger you are, \_\_\_the it is to learn.

A) easier

B) more easy

9. I'm getting\_\_\_.

A) fatter and fatter

B) more and more fat

10. We are going\_\_\_.

A) slower and slower

B) more and more slowly

11. The\_\_\_you start, \_\_\_you'll finish.

A) the sooner

B) the more soon

A) the quicklier

B) the more quickly

12. This camera costs\_\_\_the other one.

A) twice more than

B) twice as much as

**Test 6. Complete the sentences below using the correct alternative from those marked A, B, C, or D.**

1. One of \_\_games is chess, which originated in India or probably China. It is a game of \_\_tradition and is \_\_popular.

- A) old, the oldest, international
- B) the most ancient, old, internationally
- C) the more ancient, older, internationally
- D) ancient, the oldest, the most international

2. You know still waters run \_\_, but \_\_I get to know him, \_\_embarrassed I feel. I would like to have \_\_information because I don't know what his \_\_move is going to be.

- A) deeply, the better, the more, farther, next
- B) deep, better, more, further, nearest
- C) deeper, the best, the most, farther, near
- D) deep, the better, the more, further, next

3. She did not have to change trains and went to Glasgow \_\_. She felt \_\_and thought if Harry would be able to meet her. But \_\_had she stepped on the platform in Glasgow \_\_she saw him with a bundle of flowers.

- A) direct, lonely, hardly, when
- B) directly, alone, hardly, than
- C) more directly, lonely, no sooner, when
- D) the most direct, alone, hardly, \_\_

4. \_\_they hurried\_\_it was they would be in time to see him off. They came\_\_after his departure.

- A) The more, the less obvious, short
- B) The more, more obviously, shortly
- C) The more, the less obvious, shortly
- D) The most, the least obviously, short

5. She opened two bottles of perfume. The perfume in the oval bottle smelt\_\_that reminded her of\_\_summer; but\_\_had a strange smell.

- A) so sweetly, last, latter
- B) so sweet, late, the latter
- C) such sweetly, the latest, the former
- D) such sweet, later, last

6. The almonds, which I bought in the shop\_\_our office, tasted\_\_. I threw away\_\_half of them.

- A) nearly, bitterly, almost
- B) near, bitter, nearly

- C) next to, bitter, near
- D) by, bitterly, all but

7. \_\_\_had we got out of the car\_\_\_he and his\_\_\_brother rushed to us. It was\_\_\_how they could guess where we were going.

- A) No sooner, when, older, strange
- B) Hard, and, elder, strangely
- C) No sooner, than, elder, strange
- D) Hardly, when, eldest, strangely

8. There was an obvious weakness in the argument\_\_\_but they were too\_\_\_to admit their mistake. The most\_\_\_thing was that Nick, the\_\_\_friend of theirs, did not support them.

- A) presenting, alarming, embarrassing, old
- B) presented, alarmed, embarrassed, eldest
- C) presented, alarmed, embarrassing, oldest
- D) presenting, alarmed, embarrassed, elder

9. \_\_\_\_\_It was far\_\_\_than he expected, so he made up his mind to spend twice as\_\_\_money as he had wanted.

- A) more cheaper, more

- B) more cheap, a lot
- C) the cheapest, the most
- D) cheaper, much

10. This is a\_\_task and I hope he'll cope with it. He remains\_\_in any circumstances. His results are always\_\_.

- A) challenging, calmly, pleased
- B) challenging, calm, pleasing
- C) challenged, calm, pleased
- D) challenged, calmly, pleasing

11. When he saw them standing\_\_to each other, he laughed\_\_as though a weight had been lifted from him. But his wife cut him\_\_saying his laughter was not to the point.

- A) closely, joyfully, shortly
- B) close, joyful, short
- C) closely, joyful, short
- D) close, joyfully, short

12. Why is he backing out? It is not\_\_. He earns as\_\_money as I do, and maybe even a lot\_\_than we both.

- A) fairly, much, much
- B) fair, much, more



- C) fair, more, many
- D) fairly, many, much

13. \_\_after she left the village, she felt too tired to go any\_\_. She took a nap lying\_\_on the grass.

- A) Shortly, further, flat
- B) Shortly, farther, flatly
- C) Short, further, flat
- D) Short, farther, flatly

14. To the\_\_, \_\_child this task would be\_\_.

- A) brighter, more advanced, challenged
- B) more bright, the most advanced, challenging
- C) the most bright, the most advanced, challenged
- D) brighter, more advanced, challenging

15. Yesterday I got lost in the forest. I shout-ed\_\_and\_\_but nobody came. Suddenly I felt some-body watching me\_\_. I ran\_\_to the right and soon found myself near the spring, which was\_\_to my home. This was the most\_\_experience I had ever had.

- A) loudly, longly, close, fastly, closely, excited
- B) loudly, long, closely, fast, close, exciting

- C) loud, long, close, quickly, close, exciting
- D) loud, longer, close, quick, closely, excitement

16. \_\_\_\_\_ Many fruits taste\_\_and delicious, and have the advantage of being relatively\_\_in calories and\_\_in nutrients.

- A) sweetly, lower, highly
- B) sweet, low, high
- C) more sweet, more low, more high
- D) sweeter, much more low, much more high

17. \_\_\_\_\_ The mos\_\_taccepted theory of the origin of the universe proposed that a huge explosion set\_\_all the matter and energy in the universe.

- A) wide, free
- B) widely, freely
- C) wide, freely
- D) widely, free

18. During the French and Indian War, several colonies had refused to cooperate\_\_in the war effort when their own borders were not\_\_at risk.

- A) in full, immediately
- B) fully, immediately

- C) in fully, immediate
- D) full, immediate

19. \_\_\_\_\_ The task of drafting the declaration fell to Jefferson, who was known for his\_\_style.

- A) powerfully written
- B) powerful written
- C) powerful writing
- D) powerfully writing

20. \_\_\_\_\_ These colonies stayed\_\_to the coastline, never penetrating far inland, and in fact each was linked\_\_to England than to the other colonies.

- A) close, more closely
- B) closely, closely
- C) closely, more closely
- D) close, more closer

21. \_\_\_\_\_ Although the British considered the act to be \_\_\_\_\_, many American colonists saw it as a violation of their rights.

- A) perfect fair
- B) perfectly fairly

- C) perfect fairly
- D) perfectly fair

22. \_\_a land bridge between two continents, Panama developed plant and animal life\_\_than almost any where else on Earth.

- A) As, more diverse
- B) Being, diversely
- C) Like, diverselier
- D) As, diversely

**Test 7. Complete the sentences below using the correct alternative from those marked A, B, C, or D.**

1. He was a\_\_promising student in Maths and Physics at Cambridge and always felt a lingering interest in the\_\_subject.

- A) very, last
- B) \_\_, latest
- C) highly, latter
- D) quite, later

2. Pencil marks, \_\_those made by writing implements using fluids, can be\_\_erased.

- A) different, easily
- B) not like, easy
- C) unlike, easily
- D) unlike, easy

3. The name mountain is usually applied to region of land that is raised rather\_\_above the surrounding terrain. Temperatures in the mountains are generally\_\_than at sea level.

- A) highly, much low
- B) high, far lower
- C) high, a lot more lower
- D) highly, more lower

4. Mr Rochester, as he sat in his damask-covered chair, looked\_\_to what I had seen him look before — not quite so\_\_, \_\_.

- A) differently, stern, much gloomy
- B) differently, sternly, much more gloomy
- C) different, stern, much less gloomy
- D) different, stern, much more gloomier

5. \_\_\_ Computerized tests adapt to the skill level of the individual test-taker. Each correct answer given by a student is followed by a\_\_question, and incorrect answers are followed by\_\_questions. \_\_\_the question, \_\_\_points the student can score.

A) more difficult, less difficult, The more difficult, the more

B) less difficult, less difficult, More difficult, more

C) more difficult, more difficult, More difficult, the most

D) more difficult, less difficult, The more difficult, the most

6. According to legend, Fuji arose from the plain during a single night in 286 BC. \_\_\_the mountain is\_\_than the legend asserts.

A) From a geological point of view, far more old

B) Geologically, a lot elder

C) From a geological point of view, quite more older

D) Geologically, much older

7. All members of the cat family are\_\_in physical characteristics, \_\_vision and hearing, and claws and teeth that are\_\_for grasping and tearing.

A) closely similarly, acutely, highly adapting

B) close similar, acute, high adapting

- C) closely similar, acute, highly adapted
- D) close similar, acute, high adapted

8. The islands were named after British explorer and navigator James Cook, \_\_who sighted them in 1773.

- A) firstly
- B) first
- C) at first
- D) at the first

9. Unlike the\_\_regulated and financed education systems of many other industrialized societies, American public education is\_\_the responsibility of the states and\_\_school districts.

- A) nation's, firstly, individually
- B) national, chiefly, individual
- C) nationally, primarily, individual
- D) nation, mainly, individually

10. The structural design of a building depends\_\_on the nature of the soil and\_\_geologic conditions and modification by man of\_\_of these factors.

- A) essentially, underlied, both
- B) mainly, underlying, any

C) greatly, underlying, either

D) in the shortly run, underlying, every

11. \_\_\_\_\_ Books differ from periodicals and newspapers because they are not published on a \_\_ schedule.

A) strictly daily, weekly, or monthly

B) strict day, week, or month

C) strictly day's, week's, or month's

D) strict daily, weekly, or monthly

12. In the \_\_ 1990s several companies introduced electronic books, or e-books. These \_\_ devices display the text of books on a small screen designed to make reading \_\_.

A) late, computerized, easily

B) last, computerizing, easily

C) late, computerized, easy

D) latest, computerizing, easily

13. \_\_\_\_\_ People have \_\_ climbed mountains for \_\_ activities such as retrieving lost animals and hunting, but technical climbing as a sport has a much \_\_ history.



- A) for long, necessarily day, shorter
- B) long, necessary daily, shorter
- C) longly, necessary daily, shorter
- D) long, necessarily day's,-more shorter

14. It used to be said that oil-exporting countries depended on the oil-importing countries just as\_\_as the\_\_depended on the\_\_.

- A) much, latter, former
- B) much, last, first
- C) the same, first, former
- D) great, latter, first

15. She stretched herself out\_\_on the sofa and looked at the barometer. She knew that\_\_falling pressure usually meant a storm was approaching.

- A) flat, rapid
- B) flatly, rapidly
- C) flat, rapidly
- D) flatly, rapid

16. Although some\_\_cigars are made\_\_by hand, most cigars are manufactured by machine.

- A) highly-quality, entirely
- B) high-quality, entire

- C) highly-quality, entire
- D) high-quality, entirely

17. \_\_, the results presented were not in accord with the \_\_precise calculations.

- A) Interestingly enough, rather
- B) Interesting enough, prettily
- C) Enough interestingly, rather
- D) Enough interesting, pretty

18. \_\_high mountain ranges, such as the Sierra Nevada in the U.S., the Andes in South America, and the Himalayas in Asia, \_\_affect climate and weather patterns over vast areas of the earth because they stand as barriers to\_\_circulating air masses.

- A) Enough, distinctly, regular
- B) Especially, markedly, regularly
- C) Particular, clear, to regulate
- D)In particular, evident, regular

19. \_\_\_\_\_ The various islands gained their independence \_\_and not always \_\_units.

- A) like separate, viably
- B) as separate, viable

- C) as separately, viably
- D) like separate, viable

20. \_ The\_\_and most rural sections of Missouri are the Ozark Upland and the north central section of the Northern Plains.

- A) most thinly populated
- B) most thin populating
- C) most thinly populating
- D) mostly thin populated

21. The first schools in the area were opened by French settlers at St. Louis in the\_\_part of the 18th century.

- A) later
- B) latter
- C) late
- D) latest

22. The words *cloth* and *clothing* are related, \_\_meaning fabric or textile, and\_\_meaning fabrics used to cover the body.

- A) the first, the latter
- B) the former, the latter
- C) the former, the second
- D) the first, the later

**Test 8. Find the mistake and correct it.**

A) right      B) wrong

1. The more you study, the smarter you will become.
2. The weather is much more worse today.
3. She is not as easy to get on with than her sister.
4. I feel much better today than I did last week.
5. I know my jokes are bad, but yours are badder.
6. Nick looks elder than his older brother.
7. Ann plays the piano very well, but Christina plays more well.
8. Flying is much fast than travelling by car.
9. We are going to travel by car. It's much cheaper,
10. If you don't want to be tired in the morning, you should go to bed more early.
11. Could you speak a little more loudly?
12. He drives more slowly as his brother.
13. You should practise more often if you want to improve your language.
14. You should be far more serious when you talk to your partner.
15. Einstein is one of intelligent scientists who ever lived.

16. Watermelons are much sweeter than lemons.
17. A train is the uncomfortablest place to sleep in.
18. She speaks French much more rapidly than she does German.
19. This meal is much better than as the one I ate yesterday.
20. What we need is a more good jobs.
21. It's best picture I've ever seen.
22. Their house is far better than ours.
23. It's becoming more and more difficult to find a job.
24. The sooner you take your medicine, the better you will feel.
25. Jack has eaten three times as many hamburgers as Jim.

**Test 9. Choose A), B) or C) for each adjective in brackets.**

A) positive    B) comparative    C) superlative

The Americans are very (proud) of their country. They say that in the USA the buildings are (tall), the cigars are (long), the cars are (big), and the girls are (pretty) than anywhere in the world. The English don't always agree. Some say the Americans are (loud), (rich) and (noisy) than any other nationality. Other British people think there are lots

of (good) things about the USA like Hollywood, jazz and Superman. It is true that most American skyscrapers are (tall) than buildings in the UK, but the British think their stately homes are (old) and (beautiful) than anything in the USA. The Americans love coke and hamburgers – people in the UK think British food is much (healthy). Clothes are (cheap) in the USA, but fashion design in the UK is (good) than design in the USA.

### **Test 10. Complete tasks.**

1. Form the degrees of comparison:

cool, thick, fast, bad, tall, old, soft, good, small, interesting, great, beautiful, low, slow, hard, dirty, clean, clever, pretty, fine, difficult, expensive, cheap, deep, nice, strong, hot, long, weak, warm, cold, dry, wide, high, short, loud, heavy, light.

2. Translate the sentences and name the positive degree of the adjectives and adverbs.

Her eyes are darker than Helen's.

In summer my room is cooler than the other rooms.

In winter it is the best and warmest room in the house.

The new bridge is longer and more solid than the old bridge.

This dress is even worse than your black dress; it is older, too.

Your hands are less hard than mine; they are whiter, too, because I work more.

Give me some more water!

We have less time than we want.

The weather is colder in autumn than spring though it is warmer than in winter.

3. Open the brackets using the correct form of the adjective.

The Mississippi is (long) river in the world.

My cigarettes are (bad) than yours.

The battle of Waterloo was the (great) battle of all times.

This plan is (practical) of all.

She is not so (tall) as her sister.

He is (strong) than his brother.

Our house is as (low) as yours.

Elbrus is the (high) peak in the Caucasian mountains.

The Neva is (wide) and (deep) than the Moskva river.

This method is (efficient) than the common one.

October is (cold) than June.

4. Answer the questions.

Are the cities in Scotland as large as the cities in England?

Is the Volga longer than the Don?

Which is the shortest month of the year?

Which is the biggest city in Great Britain?

Which is the most beautiful square in Minsk?

Which season is the coldest?

Where is it better to spend a holiday: in the South or in the North?

Where is it better to live: in the city or in the countryside?

5. Translate into English.

В прошлом году я тратил на английский язык меньше времени, чем в этом.

Ваш доклад был гораздо интереснее.

Это крайне важный вопрос.

Он тратит большую часть своих денег на книги.

Большинство людей любят фрукты.



Эта улица самая широкая в городе.  
Это самая мощная электростанция.  
Вчера был более трудный день.  
Эта книга значительно интереснее, чем та.  
Ваша сестра старше Вас? – Нет, моложе.

6. Translate the sentences into Russian.

He thought he was the happiest man in the world.

The new car is more comfortable than the previous one.

Last year he spent less time on English than this year.

The sooner they finish the construction of the plant  
the better.

The book is not so interesting as you think.

He has much more free time than I have.

Tom runs fast. Dan runs faster, but Harry runs fastest.

This road is the worst I've ever travelled over.

If you listen to the teacher more attentively you'll un-  
derstand better.

7. Insert *as...as* or *so...as*.

Mike is    tall    Pete.

Kate is not    nice    Ann.

My room is    light    this one.

Nick's English is not    good    his friend's.

Kate is    lazy    her brother.

This child is not \_\_small\_\_ that one.

I am not \_\_tall\_\_ my brother.

8. Correct the mistakes in the sentences.

Prague has become central Europe's glamourest city.

Most tallest office towers in the world are in Kuala Lumpur.

Cleveland is now one of the most cleanest cities in North America.

In Buenos Aires foreign bankers are as common than coffee house poets.

The London Underground is worst than the Tokyo Underground system.

Ireland is not as larger as Sweden.

The London Stock Exchange is very older than the Singapore Exchange.

Their prices are very high in compared to ours.

9. Fill in the gaps with suitable words.

Nobody knows more about electronics \_\_Tina\_\_.

He is one of the \_\_difficult customers I have ever dealt with.

Everyone else had worked a lot longer on the project \_\_I\_\_.

I don't think that this market is \_\_risky\_\_ it was.

The restaurants are the same. This one is as expensive\_\_that one.

### Test 11. Complete tasks.

1. Open the brackets using the correct form of the adjective.

The town is just as (large) as my native one.

The room was (long) that we had expected.

Tim is (intelligent) than Peter.

This song is (beautiful) one in the world.

They are as (stubborn) as donkeys!

The mark is (good) that I expected.

She is (polite) than me.

The movie was (interesting) than the book.

Sometimes friends are (devoted) than relatives.

Planes are (convenient) means of travelling of all.

The dog is (angry) than its master.

The Volga is (long) than the Thames.

2. Complete the sentences.

No other boy is as\_\_as James. (tall / taller / the tallest)

Milk is\_\_than any other food. (nourishing / more nourishing / the most)

nourishing)

Radium is one of the\_\_metals. (valuable / more valuable / most valuable)

Few English poets were as\_\_as Wordsworth. (great / greater / the greatest)

Shimla is\_\_than most other hill stations in India. (famous / more famous / the most famous)

Gold is one of the\_\_metals. (precious / more precious / most precious)

Solomon was\_\_than any other king. (wise / wiser / the wisest)

Few historians write as\_\_as Macaulay. (well / better / the best)

Very few books are as\_\_as David Copperfield. (popular/ more popular / the most popular)

3. Form the degrees of comparison of adjectives:

small, young, thin, thick, tall, fine, new, strong, few, easy, busy, dirty, good, much, bad, little, many, clean, bright, dark, interesting, convenient, old, far, sweet, ugly.

4. Fill in the gaps with the words *as\_\_as*, *so\_\_as*.

The temperature today is\_\_high\_\_it was yesterday.

He is not\_\_old\_\_he looks.

He is\_\_strong\_\_his brother.

This street is \_\_wide\_\_ the next one.

The suitcase is not \_\_heavy\_\_ I expected it to be.

His radio set is not \_\_powerful\_\_ mine.

She is \_\_tall\_\_ her sister.

It is not \_\_hot in London\_\_ in Sochi.

5. Translate into English.

Ваши руки такие же холодные, как и его.

Эта дорога короче той.

Кто из них лучше говорит по-английски?

К сожалению, ваш перевод самый плохой.

Моя комната больше, чем его.

Новое кресло самое удобное.

Я не думаю, что ваш план лучше, чем наш.

Ваша работа не была очень легкой, но наша – самая трудная.

Вы моложе вашего брата или старше его?

Зимой дни короче и холоднее, чем весной.

Она – одна из наших лучших студенток.

Какой месяц самый холодный?

Это самая интересная книга.

## PRONOUNS

### Test 1. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate pronouns.

A) he B) she C) it D) they F) him G) her H) them

Children like to invent things and test\_\_\_. Once my cousins made a simple telephone. \_\_\_made\_\_\_from cups and wire. Francis found two good paper cups. \_\_\_tied\_\_\_to a long wire. Caroline, his sister, talked softly into one cup. \_\_\_heard\_\_\_through the other cup. Then Francis answered Caroline. \_\_\_heard\_\_\_very clearly.

The United States has three main television networks. \_\_\_show different programs. Many viewers like news programs. \_\_\_watch \_\_\_every day. As for Jack, he watches nature programs. \_\_\_give \_\_\_facts about plant and animal life. One nature program described how bees live. \_\_\_told how \_\_\_build hives. Kate came from Russia to visit Jack. \_\_\_liked American television. \_\_\_found \_\_\_very different from Russian television. Kate watched a lot of television with Jack. \_\_\_helped \_\_\_with some of the language. Kate saw a program about tigers. \_\_\_described how \_\_\_teach their cubs to hunt.

In America Kate learned a lot of English. \_\_\_remembered 16 for many years.

**Test 2. Choose the correct word.**

Cindy bought new shoes. The red (one, ones) are (her, hers).

Alice has blue shoes. (Her, hers) shoes are shiny.

Dan bought two folders. He gave (one, ones) to me and kept (another, the other).

They sat for two hours without talking to (each other another).

Jill and Jack write articles for (their, theirs) school newspaper.

Most of the sports articles are (their, theirs).

Have you got any (other, another) colours?

It a good idea of (your, yours) to go to the theatre tonight.

Be nice to (one another, the other).

«Is it (your, yours) article about snakes?», Kate asked.  
«No, it's not (my, mine). It's Jane's.»

Do you want a blue pen or black (one, ones)?

Some people like hamburgers; (other, others) prefer fishburgers.

We are going boating with some friends of (our, ours).

I've already had (one, ones) tea. I don't want (another, the other).

We've got the same kind of flat as the Martins, but his is a bit bigger than (our, ours).

**Test 3. Fill in the blanks with the words where necessary.**

A) myself B) himself C) herself D) itself E) yourself  
F) ourselves G) themselves H) —

John, be careful! Don't hurt\_\_with the hammer.

Children, help\_\_to sweets and juice.

We didn't know who that man was. He hadn't introduced\_\_.

All my friends enjoyed\_\_at my birthday party.

When do you feel\_\_glad?

When my sister was making a pudding she burnt\_\_on the oven.

It is convenient to have an automatic cooker. It turns\_\_on and off.

Relax\_\_when you dance.

My father always repairs his car\_\_.

My grandparents grow their vegetables\_\_.



Take the towel and dry\_\_. It's windy, you may catch cold.

We usually paint the house\_\_.

His mother never cleans the windows in their house\_\_.

We haven't decided yet where we'd meet\_\_.

Look at the kitten. It's washing\_\_.

He got up, washed\_\_, shaved\_\_, dressed\_\_ and left the house without disturbing anyone.

I often talk to\_\_when I'm alone.

If you don't want to make mistakes in your work, you should concentrate\_\_.

Who went with her? — Nobody. She went by\_\_.

Little Alice is only two, but she can dress\_\_.

Do you wash your clothes\_\_or does somebody else do it for you?

**Test 4. Which sentence is not correct in each series.**

1. A) The man who is wearing glasses is a pop singer.
- B) The man that is wearing glasses is a pop singer.
- C) The man which is wearing glasses is a pop singer.

2. A) The window that was broken by the naughty boy will have to be repaired.

B) The window which was broken by the naughty boy will have to be repaired.

C) The window was broken by the naughty boy will have to be repaired.

3. A) Mrs. Jackson, whom we met in the supermarket yesterday, is my music teacher.

B) Mrs. Jackson, which we met in the supermarket yesterday, is my music teacher.

C) Mrs. Jackson, who we met in the supermarket yesterday, is my music teacher.

4. A) His new car, which cost him a fortune, was really stunning.

B) His new car that cost him a fortune was really stunning.

5. A) I met the old lady to which you were very kind.

B) I met the old lady to you were very kind.

C) I met the old lady to whom you were very kind.

D) I met the old lady who you were very kind to.

6. A) That's the book about which I've heard so much.

B) That's the book that I've heard so much about.

- C) That's the book which I've heard so much.
- D) That's the book I've heard so much about.

- 7. A) Rome is the city which he lived for ten years.
- B) Rome is the city where he lived for ten years.
- C) Rome is the city in which he lived for ten years.
- D) Rome is the city he lived in for ten years.

- 8. A) That was the day when I first met Ann.
- B) That was the day on which I first met Ann.
- C) That was the day which I first met Ann.

9. A) The girl, the brothers of whom study in our school, looks very nice.

B) The girl, two brothers of whose study in our school, looks very nice.

C) The girl, whose brothers study in our school, looks very nice.

**Test 5. Fill in the blanks. More than one variant is possible.**

A1) some B1) any C1) no D1) every

A2) something B2) anything C2) nothing D2) everything

A3) somebody B3) anybody C3) nobody D3) everybody  
A4) somewhere B4) anywhere C4) nowhere D4) everywhere

I have\_\_to tell you.

He never puts\_\_sugar in his tea.

\_\_children don't like reading.

She doesn't want\_\_to talk to.

We have\_\_to help us.

There is\_\_to be done about it.

I must find\_\_for you to play badminton with.

There's\_\_in my soup. It's a mosquito.

— Let's have\_\_to drink. How about juice? — No, thanks. I'm not thirsty. I don't want\_\_.

There's\_\_at the door. I heard the door-bell ring.

Remember, don't tell . \_\_about him. It's a secret.

Don't you have\_\_to do?

Isn't there\_\_more interesting to look at?

Do they live\_\_near Fleet Street?

I'm thirsty. Can I have\_\_cold water?

Let me know if you have\_\_trouble.

I opened the door, but I could see\_\_.

Don't worry about your mistake. \_\_is all right.

Susan seldom says \_\_.

I can't find my shoes. I've looked\_\_.

Stop sitting there doing\_\_and help me.

\_\_can speak all the languages in the world.

We didn't have\_\_milk for our kitten so I went out to buy\_\_.

I wonder if they found\_\_.

Can you get me\_\_to eat, please?

I can do the job alone. I don't need\_\_to help me.

I've hardly been\_\_since last holiday.

Would you like\_\_more coffee?

I have\_\_to read this night.

Where can I find a good job with plenty of money and no work? — \_\_.

He's\_\_more a genius than I am.

People cannot close their eyes to the facts\_\_longer.

**Test 6. Complete the sentences below using the correct alternative from those marked A, B, C, or D.**

1. He closed one eye, but\_\_eye looked at me with a strange expression as if he wanted to advise me of\_\_but was forbidden to say\_\_.

A) another, something, something

B) other, anything, anything

- C) the other, something, anything
- D) the another, anything, something

2. They covered\_\_three miles and came to a point where they couldn't see\_\_vegetation: \_\_was covered with snow.

- A) other, any, all
- B) another, any, everything
- C) the other, no, each
- D) others, \_\_, the whole

3. \_\_\_\_\_He set\_\_to one side, disassociating\_\_from what was going forward, watching\_\_running calmly.

- A) little, \_\_, the others
- B) a little, himself, another
- C) a little, himself, the others
- D) little, \_\_, the other

4. When I met her,\_\_her parents had perished and she was dependent upon\_\_. She did not want\_\_help and lived on\_\_own.

- A) either, her, anybody, her
- B) any of, hers, somebody's, hers
- C) both, herself, anybody's, her
- D) both of, oneself, everybody, oneself

5. \_\_\_ of them quite knew what she meant, but \_\_\_ was sure that she could not bring \_\_\_ to do it.

- A) Nobody, all, her
- B) Somebody, every, oneself
- C) No one, each, \_\_\_
- D) None, everybody, herself

6. I phoned her \_\_\_ day, but she refused to tell me \_\_\_.

- A) another, something
- B) another, anything
- C) the other, something
- D) the other, anything

7. \_\_\_\_\_ She gave him a cold stare and told him \_\_\_\_\_ sharp words. He was taken aback at this behaviour of \_\_\_.

- A) quite a few, hers
- B) such a few, her
- C) so few, herself
- D) too few, her

8. \_\_\_\_\_ Ann and Pete were trying their best, but \_\_\_ of them was helpful. They \_\_\_ made attempts but \_\_\_ was in vain.

- A) none, other a few, all
- B) neither, another few, everything
- C) nobody, the other few, all
- D) no one, another a few, everything

9. It was clear he was hungry. He ate a considerable\_\_of fried meat\_\_quicker than\_\_and asked for\_\_helping.

- A) number, lot, others, other
- B) amount, far, the others, another
- C) deal, a lot, the other, the others
- D) quantity, \_\_, others, another

10. \_\_\_\_\_ She goes to Cyprus\_\_summer, \_\_of them can assure you of it. Shall I send you\_\_details?

- A) each, every, some
- B) either, all, any
- C) every, everybody, any
- D) every, each, some

11. \_\_\_\_\_ It is so noisy that\_\_can hear\_\_. If\_\_keeps talking, he will leave the room.

- A) none, anything, somebody
- B) nobody, something, anybody



- C) somebody, nothing, somebody
- D) no one, anything, anybody

12. There are three towers in the fortress, one with a big clock, \_\_are decorated with glazed tiles. \_\_of them remained intact.

- A) others, None
- B) the others, No
- C) the others, None
- D) others, Neither

13. \_\_\_\_\_ Why are you afraid to ask for help? \_\_\_\_\_ of them will be glad to solve your little problem, especially Jack. He is goodness\_\_.

- A) Everybody, himself
- B) Each, itself
- C) Every, itself
- D) Each, himself

14. She did not know what else to do. She had already had breakfast, put her\_\_clothes into the suitcase, and

was standing at the window with little hope to see Alice in this green tweed coat of\_\_.

- A) few, hers
- B) a few, her
- C) a lot of, herself
- D) many, her

15. \_\_\_\_\_ I tried to concentrate \_\_, but as I felt \_\_ cold I could think only of a warm room with a fireplace and an armchair in front of it where I can settle \_\_.

- A) myself, myself, myself
- B) \_\_, \_\_, \_\_
- C) myself, \_\_, \_\_
- D) \_\_, \_\_, myself

16. \_\_\_\_\_ Colonies were \_\_ used as sources of raw materials \_\_ as markets for products of the home country.

- A) either, and
- B) neither, or
- C) either, or
- D) either, nor

**Test 7. Complete the sentences below using the correct alternative from those marked A, B, C, or D.**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ They stood on \_\_side of the bed looking at the sleeping boy. His left hand was in plaster, \_\_clasped a toy.

- A) each, other
- B) either, the other
- C) every, another
- D) either, other

2. Only\_\_nations in the world export diamonds with South Africa and Russia the biggest importers, while \_\_are far behind them.

- A) little, other
- B) a little, the other
- C) few, the others
- D) a few, others

3. It refers to the ways ancient Greeks spoke, worshipped, understood the nature of the physical world\_\_, organized their governments, made\_\_livings, entertained\_\_, and related to \_\_who were not Greek.

- A) themselves, them, themselves, the others
- B) itself, their, itself, others

C) itself, their, themselves, others

D) themselves, \_\_, themselves, the other

4. One of the reasons why so\_\_people are to be found who seem sensible and pleasant in conversation is that almost\_\_is thinking about what he wants to say\_\_rather than about answering clearly what is being said to him.

A) few, everybody, himself

B) a few, anybody, \_\_

C) little, nobody, himself

D) many, everyone, themselves

5. \_\_\_\_\_It is more shameful to distrust\_\_friends than to be deceived by\_\_.

A) their, theirs

B) one's, them

C) his, themselves

D) our, ourselves

6. \_\_action happens, but the subtle quality of the\_\_events and, more crucially, the characters' feelings about\_\_, form the essence of the story.

A) Few, few, themselves

B) Little, little, them

- C) Few, little, its
- D) Little, few, them

7. The loads imposed on a building are classified as\_\_«dead» or «live». Dead loads include the weight of the building\_\_and\_\_major items of fixed equipment.

- A) both, itself, each
- B) both, \_\_, every
- C) either, itself, all
- D) either, oneself, any

8. Identification is proof of identity: \_\_, especially a card or document, to prove that\_\_is who he or she claims to be.

- A) everything, everybody
- B) something, somebody
- C) anything, anybody
- D) something, anybody

9. She learnt both classics and philosophy, but knows\_\_of them well. Though she can speak on\_\_subject in general.

- A) none, any
- B) nothing, some

- C) neither, either
- D) either, neither

10. \_\_\_is waiting for the signal. \_\_\_two minutes and the match will begin. \_\_\_players are anxious to win.

- A) Everybody, Another, Every
- B) Anybody, Some, All
- C) Everybody, Another, All the
- D) All, Other, Each

11. He was pleased with\_\_\_because\_\_\_of them noticed\_\_\_.

- A) him, nobody, anything
- B) himself, any, nothing
- C) them, no one, nothing
- D) himself, none, anything

12. \_\_\_husband\_\_\_wife were responsible for the religious development of their household members.

- A) Either, or
- B) Neither, nor
- C) Both, and
- D) Every, and

13. He is diligence\_\_\_. But he forgets one thing: the difference between a good worker and a bad worker is that one works with his heart and\_\_\_with his hands.

- A) himself, the other
- B) \_\_\_, another
- C) itself, the other
- D) himself, others

14. He thought\_\_\_over and came to the conclusion that it was not in\_\_\_bad.

- A) it, himself
- B) it's, itself
- C) its, oneself
- D) it, itself

15. You and I may now consider\_\_\_as *tete-a-tete*; Sir Nicolas won't be much in our way. He hears and sees\_\_\_but\_\_\_.

- A) yourselves, anything, his
- B) ourselves, nothing, himself
- C) us, something, hisself
- D) ourselves, somewhere, him

16. In the early part of the Modern English period the vocabulary was enlarged by the widespread use of one part of speech for\_\_and by increased borrowings from from\_\_languages.

- A) the other, others
- B) another, other
- C) other ones, another
- D) others, another



## QUESTIONS

### Test 1. Is the reply correct?

A) right    B) wrong

1. I've just met Simon. – Oh, have you? How is he?
2. He's very well. – Oh, isn't he? And you?
3. I'm feeling tired. – Oh, do you?
4. Yes, I went for a long walk yesterday. – Oh, went you?
5. Yes, I walked to a lovely town. – Did you?
6. Yes, but it was very strange. – Wasn't it?
7. Yes, it didn't have any parking space. – Oh, didn't they?
8. No, and there weren't any cars. – Really?
9. No, but everyone had bicycles. – Oh, had they?
10. Yes, it's a really clean town. – Has it?
11. I want to live there. – Oh, did you?
12. Yes. It looks perfect. – Oh, does it?

## Test 2. Fill in.

A) What B) What's

1. \_\_\_ he doing?
2. \_\_\_ are his hobbies?
3. \_\_\_ your phone number?
4. \_\_\_ do you think of this dress?
5. \_\_\_ in the newspaper today?
6. \_\_\_ does Jane's sister look like?
7. \_\_\_ the little boy playing with?
9. \_\_\_ silver used for?
10. \_\_\_ the man in the boat doing?

## Test 3. Which question word is used to put the question to the bold type word or expression?

A) Who B) How C) What D) Where E) When F) Why

1. Jack phoned Ann.
2. Janet likes spaghetti very much.
3. We can start work on Monday.
4. The last exercise was the easiest.
5. Jane met her friends at a party.
6. She doesn't want to dance with you.

7. He's worried about the test.
8. We have seen this film three times.
9. My friend's family has got a flat on the sixth floor.
10. It isn't cold in England in the winter.
11. We are going to the cinema tonight.
12. Jack was upset because he wasn't invited to the party.
13. I'd like to listen to the radio.
14. We went on an excursion by bus.
15. I borrowed money from my friends.

**Test 4. Which question word is suitable? Fill in the blanks below.**

A) Why B) What C) How D) Where

1. \_\_\_are you thinking about?
2. \_\_\_is the nearest telephone?
3. \_\_\_are you doing now?
4. \_\_\_don't you wear this sweater?
5. \_\_\_do they get to school?
6. \_\_\_does your father go on Mondays?
7. \_\_\_didn't you come to school yesterday?
8. \_\_\_is she wearing?
9. \_\_\_do you think of Mike?

10. \_\_\_ often does he go running?
11. \_\_\_ time do you get back?
12. \_\_\_ don't we go shopping this afternoon?
13. \_\_\_ much are these trousers?
14. \_\_\_ tall is he?
15. \_\_\_ was the party last night?
16. \_\_\_ many people live there?
17. \_\_\_ are they from?
18. \_\_\_ far is your school from our house?
19. \_\_\_ don't we have a game together some time?
20. \_\_\_ exams have you passed?

### **Test 5. Complete tasks.**

1. Put the words in the correct order.  
Help / my friends / I / with their homework.  
make / people / laugh / when they are sad / I.  
talk / to my friends / on the phone / I / often.  
do sports / I / at the weekends / not / do.  
play / I / a musical instrument / in the evening.  
shy / not / when I meet / new people / I am.  
your / how / best friend / old / is / ?  
have / many / you / brother and sisters / how / got / ?  
you / the / often / do / cinema / go / to / how / ?

Solar system / the eighth planet / is / Neptune / in our.  
him / I / about the accident / told.  
a mask / on Halloween / Kim / wore.  
Harry Potter books / I / like / the.  
Robert / countries / travel / likes to / to / different.  
my sandwich / to John / gave / I.  
to work / Lily / the train / takes.  
animals / were / prehistoric / Dinosaurs.  
I / my / took / CD / to / favorite / school.  
beard / who / man / is / the / with / the ?  
do / always / dinner / I / homework / my / after.

2. Put the adverb in the right place in the sentence.

I have been to London (often).

Have you been to Boston? (ever)

He plays golf on Sundays (sometimes).

The weather is bad in November (always).

It rains in California (never).

We have fish for dinner (seldom).

They do not play tennis on Sundays (always).

Mary watches TV (hardly / ever).

I get up at 7 o'clock (usually).

I go to work on Sundays (never).

3. Make negative sentences for the following models:  
*our holiday / will / at home / we / not / spend / next year – We will not spend our holiday at home next year.*  
not / now / she / in England / is.  
did / I / him / see / not / last night / at the disco.  
to a party / not / we / tonight / going / are.  
will / a letter / not / next week / send / you / she.  
not / the truth / did / he / tell / you.  
to the cinema / we / want / not / do / tonight / to go.  
play / in the bar / did / he / last week / not / the piano.

4. Translate the missing part of the sentence into English by choosing the correct words.

Питер живет в Омске. – Peter\_\_in Omsk.

A) live

B) lives

C) to live

Пять раз в неделю у него занятия. – \_\_classes  
5 times a week.

A) be

B) has

C) is

- D) have
- E) to have
- F) he
- G) him

Мне нравится музыка и спорт. – \_\_ music and sport.

- A) to like
- B) likes
- C) like
- D) I
- E) me
- F) my

Вы работаете в университете? – \_\_ at the University?

- A) you
- B) does
- C) you
- D) do
- E) works
- F) work

Мой брат не хочет туда ехать. – \_\_ to go there.

- A) doesn't
- B) don't

- C) my
- D) wants
- E) want
- F) brother
- G) me
- H) not

Когда он завтракает? – \_\_ breakfast?

- A) have
- B) do
- C) when
- D) what
- E) does
- F) has
- G) he

Твой дядя писатель? – \_\_ a writer?

- A) does
- B) is
- C) uncle
- D) your
- E) are
- F) do



Кто приносит газеты утром? – \_\_newspapers in the morning?

- A) what
- B) who
- C) do
- D) does
- E) brings
- F) bring

Вы всегда ездите на машине? – \_\_by car?

- A) always
- B) does
- C) do
- D) goes
- E) you
- F) go
- G) are
- H) to

Я не завтракаю по утрам. – \_\_in the mornings.

- A) have
- B) doesn't
- C) I
- D) has

- E) not
- F) don't
- G) breakfast
- H) am

5. Choose the correct answer for each question.

You wouldn't lend me 100 \$, \_\_\_?

- A) would you
- B) do you
- C) wouldn't you
- D) will you

You don't listen to Madonna, \_\_\_?

- A) are you
- B) don't you
- C) aren't you
- D) do you

Her son believes in ghosts, \_\_\_?

- A) doesn't he
- B) don't he
- C) does he
- D) do he

He has got a girlfriend, \_\_\_ ?

- A) has he
- B) hasn't he
- C) isn't he
- D) is he

Ms Jones is not your teacher of history, \_\_\_?

- A) isn't she
- B) is she
- C) is Ms Jones
- D) is it

You are from Spain, \_\_\_?

- A) are you
- B) you aren't
- C) isn't is
- D) aren't you

They live in Valencia, \_\_\_?

- A) don't they
- B) live them
- C) do live they
- D) do they

Miguel can't swim, \_\_\_?

- A) can't he
- B) does he
- C) doesn't he
- D) can he

Tom has never been to France, \_\_\_?

- A) has he
- B) hasn't he
- C) didn't he
- D) did he

You were late again, \_\_\_?

- A) weren't you
- B) did you
- C) were you
- D) didn't you

**6. Choose** the correct question word.

\_\_\_ do you live? I live in Toronto.

- A) who
- B) what
- C) where

\_\_\_do you wake up? I wake up at 7:30 am,

- A) when
- B) why
- C) how

\_\_\_is your brother? He is great, thanks for asking.

- A) where
- B) why
- C) how

\_\_\_is this? That's my electronic dictionary.

- A) who
- B) what
- C) where

\_\_\_do you take English class? I want to improve my speaking.

- A) where
- B) why
- C) when

\_\_\_does your father work? He works at the post office.

- A) when
- B) who
- C) where

\_\_\_ is the party? It is on Saturday night.

- A) where
- B) when
- C) why

\_\_\_ are you sad? Because my dog is sick.

- A) who
- B) what
- C) why

7. Ask general questions to the following sentences.

He has just had his lunch.

Alice has gone to the shop to get a newspaper.

My friend has found a good job.

They met a lot of people a few days ago.

Something has gone wrong with the radio set.

Ann bought a new dress last week.

He has never shown this picture to anybody.

She made this mistake yesterday.

Jane has typed a lot of letters today.

My mother went to Rome 2 days ago.

8. Form alternative questions according to the model.

Use the words in brackets according to the following pattern:

*Arthur has given Helen his address (telephone number). – Has Arthur given Helen his address or his telephone number?*

She has left a message for you (for Peter).

Our friends have bought a summer cottage near a river (rent).

I have never been to Central Asia (Africa).

Mrs. Peters has gone to New York (Boston).

The boys have played the record twice (three times).

Sue has sent him a letter (a telegram).

Oscar has bought a TV-set (a tape recorder).

George has called on Ann today (to telephone).

You have had two French lessons this week (four).

I have lent Daniel some books on art (on travelling).

9. Form disjunctive questions.

We have eaten in that restaurant many times.

He has made good progress in English.

They have studied Italian for a long time.

Victor has gone away on business.

The boss hasn't phoned yet.

We have booked seats on a night flight to New York.

My father has worked for the company for ten years.

Alan has bought a new Volkswagen recently.

You have met Professor Rock on your way to the university.

Frank hasn't taken his final examinations yet.

10. Ask questions that are already answered using the following model:

*The Whites have bought a new minibus recently (what).* – *What have the Whites bought recently?*

All the passengers have left the plane because of the fire in the engine (why).

They have already finished the test (what).

My parents have never been abroad (where).

Jane has decided to become an actress (what).

I haven't heard from Steve yet (who).

I know Sue has lent you some money (how much).

Mr. Heath has run the company for about 20 years (how long).

My colleagues have recently been on a tour in Greece (where).

We have begun to produce a new model of computer (what).



## Test 6. Complete tasks.

1. Give short answers to the following questions.

Are you a doctor?

Is there a school near your house?

Has your family a comfortable flat?

Have you many friends?

Are you at home in the evening?

Are there many Russian books on your shelves?

Is London a big city?

Have your parents a garden in front of their house?

Are you French?

Is there a shelf on the wall?

2. Ask general questions to the following sentences.

Mrs. Delmer has not consulted the doctor yet.

The new waitress has already broken three cups.

They have just heard the news.

I was in Italy last summer.

The train has just left.

He saw me at the station some days ago.

Bill has had an accident this morning.

Bob has written three letters since breakfast.

It has not rained for a long time.

### 3. Form alternative questions.

Bill has invited his sister to the picnic (his girlfriend).

Barbara has met George only once this week (many times).

The hostess has introduced Nancy to some of the guests (to all of them).

Oliver has taught me to play golf (table tennis).

The Browns have lived in Los Angeles for a long time (for only a year).

John has booked a single room (a double room).

The children have just come home from a walk (from school).

We have sent her a telegram (a fax).

Pete has lost his ticket (passport).

Mr. Robinson has taught us Spanish (French).

### 4. Form tail questions.

She hasn't changed her mind.

You have worked hard today.

Bob hasn't come home yet.

Jane has caught cold.

George hasn't come to any definite conclusion yet.

We have advised Betty to give up her job.

Christopher has already photocopied my report.

The secretary has booked the tickets.

The old man has fallen asleep.

Mrs. Pierce has lived in this small town all her life.

5. Ask questions to the sentences using the question words in brackets.

They went to St. Petersburg in summer. (Where? When? Who?)

I'll listen to rock music at home. (Who? Where? What kind of?)

Mary is going to learn English. (Who? What language?)

Sam has come to stay with us this weekend (Who? Where?)

There were five students in the class. (Where? How many?)

It usually takes me five minutes to get to the college. (How long?)

My father is forty-seven years old. (Who? How old?)

This magazine costs fifteen rubles. (How much? What?)

They collected stamps. (What? Who?)

We have been friends with Tom for a long time. (How long?)

6. Form sentences.

always / at nine o'clock / out of the garage / in the morning / drives / his car / he.

a parking place / near the shops / they / find / rarely.

Fly / with my parents / to Florida / sometimes / I / in winter.

meet / at the sports ground / they / after dinner / always / their friends.

enjoys / very much / swimming / in our pool / always / in the morning / she.

hardly / last year / could / ski / he.

sometimes / in a garage / Mr. Brown / his car / parks.

we / take / Mr. Brown / often / to the town / breakfast / after.

late / came / last year / she / often / to school / in spring.

often / have / in the afternoon / they / a cup of tea.

7. Make up all types of questions for the following sentences.

His friends are at college now.

My sister likes visiting museums.

We went windsurfing in summer.

She was writing when they came in.

He is taking a picture of his friends.

They will read detective stories.

He wants to get a nice present.

They have just read an interesting book.

This camera is rather expensive.

## TO BE

### Test 1. Complete tasks.

1. Use *am*, *is* or *are*.

My name\_\_Brenda Foster.

I\_\_ten years old and I\_\_in the fifth form.

I\_\_from Santa Monica, California, USA.

I\_\_American.

I've got a sister and a brother. Their names\_\_Gina and Paul.

Gina\_\_16 years old and Paul\_\_only three.

My Mum\_\_a doctor. She works at a hospital.

My Dad\_\_a driver. He works in Los Angeles.

We\_\_all friendly in our family.

2. Write in *is / isn't*, *are / aren't*, *am / 'm not*.

I\_\_lazy.

My friend\_\_naughty.

My granny\_\_kind.

My granddad\_\_clever.

My teachers\_\_funny.

I\_\_a bad pupil.

3. Fill in *is, are, He's, She's, I'm, They're*.

How\_\_your mum? — \_\_fine, thanks.

How\_\_your parents? — \_\_OK.

How\_\_you? — \_\_very well, thank you.

How\_\_your uncle? — \_\_fine, thanks.

How\_\_your children? — \_\_OK.

How\_\_Liz? — \_\_fine, thanks.

How\_\_your cousin? — \_\_very well, thank you.

4. Write in *am /'m not, is / isn't or are / aren't*.

I\_\_a businessman.

I\_\_a pupil.

My friends\_\_teachers.

My uncle\_\_a driver.

My parents\_\_doctors.

My cousins\_\_vets.

My mum\_\_a shop-assistant.

5. Write in *is /are*.

How much\_\_the trousers?

How much\_\_these shorts?

How much\_\_a pair of socks?

How much\_\_this scarf?

How much\_\_this dress?

How much\_\_the jeans?

6. Write in *was / were*.

\_\_Jenny at the party?

\_\_Lumpy quiet yesterday?

\_\_you in Kongo?

\_\_your parents in the local gym yesterday?

\_\_your friend at school yesterday?

\_\_you happy yesterday?

\_\_your mum tired yesterday?

\_\_you hungry yesterday evening?

\_\_it cold yesterday?

\_\_your teacher sad yesterday?

\_\_your pet hungry yesterday?

7. Write in *was / were*.

The third day\_\_Wednesday.

The boys\_\_in the swimming-pool.

Steve\_\_the fastest swimmer!

On Thursday we\_\_at the circus!

The bears\_\_funny!



The fifth day\_\_Friday.

In the morning we\_\_in the zoo.

8. Insert the verb *to be* in Present Simple.

I\_\_a pupil.

My father\_\_not a teacher, he\_\_a scientist.

\_\_your aunt a doctor? – Yes, she\_\_ .

\_\_they at home? – No, they\_\_not at borne, they\_\_at work.

My brother\_\_a worker. He\_\_at work.

\_\_you an engineer? – Yes, I\_\_ .

\_\_your sister a photographer? No, she\_\_not a photographer, she\_\_a student.

\_\_your brother at school? – Yes, he\_\_ .

\_\_your sister at school? – No, she\_\_not at school.

My sister\_\_at home.

\_\_this your watch? – Yes, it\_\_ .

She\_\_an actress.

This\_\_my bag.

My uncle\_\_an office-worker.

He\_\_at work.

Helen\_\_a painter. She has some fine pictures.

They\_\_on the walls. She has much paper. It\_\_on the shelf.

The shelf\_\_brown. It\_\_on the wall. Helen has a brother.

He\_\_a student. He has a family. His family\_\_not in St. Petersburg, it\_\_in New York.

9. Insert the verb *to be* in the correct tense. (Present Simple / Past simple / Present Perfect / Future Simple)

Hello! My name\_\_Alan. I\_\_thirteen. My friend's name\_\_David. He\_\_thirteen, too. We\_\_from Belarus. Last summer we\_\_at the seaside. The weather\_\_sunny. There\_\_many people on the beach. We had a good time. I hope next summer it\_\_sunny and warm, too. There\_\_a lot of nice days. I\_\_never\_\_to other countries. Some day in future I\_\_lucky to visit London and my holidays\_\_great.

10. Insert the verb *to be* in the correct tense. (Present Simple / Past simple / Present Perfect / Future Simple)

The animals\_\_in danger.

There\_\_only a few mountain gorillas in the world now.

It\_\_the thirty-first today.

The wind\_\_strong yesterday.

We\_\_at the end of Cliff Road when Alan fell down.

What\_\_the weather like yesterday?

I hope your leg\_\_better soon.

\_\_you\_\_at home tomorrow?

\_\_you ever\_\_to London?

## Test 2. Complete tasks.

1. Put in the verb *to be* in correct forms.

This\_\_a note.

These\_\_long texts, and those\_\_short texts.

\_\_this book good?

Those doors\_\_black.

That pencil\_\_not black. It\_\_red.

Ben\_\_my friend.

He\_\_a teacher.

I\_\_in my room.

«\_\_Tommy and Billy babies?» «Yes, they \_\_.»

We\_\_students.

She\_\_a teacher.

\_\_you a student?

«\_\_they doctors?» «No, they\_\_not. They\_\_students.»

This\_\_a cup. It\_\_yellow.

The spoons\_\_on the table. The table\_\_in the room.

\_\_those men friends?

He\_\_born in 1985.

We\_\_students now.

We\_\_good friends.

It\_\_an interesting book.

Who\_\_absent today?

He\_\_a student.

What\_\_he?

\_\_he a doctor?

These\_\_my pencils.

Where\_\_this book? It\_\_on the table.

What\_\_their names?

Mary\_\_a girl.

Who\_\_he?

What\_\_you?

This man\_\_in the room.

How\_\_she?

How\_\_you? I\_\_fine.

How\_\_your friend?

\_\_he your son?

Tomorrow we\_\_at home.

\_\_you a sportsman?

There\_\_no book on the table.

It\_\_my parents' car.

There\_\_25 workers in our firm now.

2. Put in am / is / are.

She\_\_a teacher.

We\_\_hungry.

Luke\_\_late.

They\_\_Spanish.

You\_\_happy.

I\_\_thirsty.

It\_\_cold.

She\_\_German.

He\_\_early.

We\_\_tired.

You\_\_beautiful.

I\_\_hot.

I\_\_from London.

You\_\_a doctor.

Emily\_\_my sister.

He\_\_in the garden.

They\_\_on the bus.

We\_\_friends.

I\_\_25 years old.

Where\_\_you from?

How old\_\_you? How old\_\_your brother?

Wha\_\_tyour aunt's name?

I\_\_glad to see you. How\_\_you?

The dog\_\_in the garden.

Tom's parents\_\_travel agents.

John\_\_ (not) a student, he\_\_a doctor.

That book\_\_ (not) very interesting. Take this one.

Moscow\_\_the capital of Russia.  
I\_\_hot. Open the window, please.  
What\_\_the weather like today?  
I\_\_(not) interested in football at all.  
\_\_Tom and Bob good football players?  
\_\_you hungry?  
The news (not) very bad today.  
What\_\_your parents' address?  
Your money\_\_in your handbag.

3. Put in the verb *to be* in Present Simple.

They\_\_tidy.  
I\_\_Helen.  
They\_\_friends.  
You\_\_sleepy.  
His cat\_\_white.  
She\_\_not at home.  
He\_\_my brother.  
It\_\_your seat.  
Martina and Jess\_\_my students.  
Elephants\_\_huge.

4. Put in the verb *to be* in Past Simple.

Why\_\_you so late yesterday?

My friend\_\_lucky.

Where\_\_you last weekend?

Why\_\_the teacher so angry?

The 27<sup>th</sup>\_\_yesterday.

John\_\_quite tall.

My family\_\_in Paris.

Bill\_\_ten last year.

They\_\_the most popular singers of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

My jeans\_\_denim blue.

5. Put in the verb *to be* in correct forms.

A: Hi, Alex. How\_\_you?

B: Hello David. I\_\_fine and how\_\_you doing?

A: I\_\_doing fine.

B: How\_\_your sister? Where\_\_she now?

A: She\_\_in London. She\_\_learning English there.

B: Really? That\_\_wonderful! How about your parents?

A: They\_\_fine too. They\_\_in Cyprus now.

B: \_\_you busy tonight?

A: Not really, why?

B: We\_\_having a party. Would you like to come?

A: I'd love to.

B: Then come to our place at 7:00 p.m.

6. Put in the verb *to be* in correct forms.

A) He\_\_a doctor.

How\_\_your father? He\_\_fine.

We\_\_pilots.

My father\_\_an engineer.

\_\_this fox little? Yes, it\_\_ .

Where\_\_you from? I\_\_from Russia .

Her uncle\_\_a worker.

That elephant\_\_grey.

How\_\_you? I\_\_fine.

The big balls\_\_on the table.

B ) This fox\_\_little.

The little hares\_\_in the box.

How\_\_your brother? He\_\_fine.

Where\_\_ they from? They\_\_from America.

Those horses\_\_brown.

They\_\_engineers.

My mother\_\_a doctor.

\_\_her aunt a teacher? Yes, she\_\_ .

That bear\_\_in the bag.

\_\_ they from Great Britain? Yes, they\_\_ .

C) This monkey\_\_in the bag.

My father\_\_is a worker.



\_\_they drivers? Yes, they\_\_ .

How\_\_your sister? She\_\_fine.

That fox\_\_near the table.

Where\_\_you from? I\_\_from Great Britain .

These tigers\_\_big.

The green crocodiles\_\_in the box.

My sister\_\_an engineer.

We\_\_doctors.

D) My uncle\_\_a cosmonaut .

\_\_she a pilot? Yes, she\_\_ .

They\_\_workers.

This monkey\_\_little.

How\_\_ your aunt? She\_\_fine.

These elephants\_\_big.

Where\_\_he from? He \_\_from America.

The nice dolls\_\_under the table.

\_\_ her aunt a driver ? Yes, she\_\_ .

\_\_we teachers? No, we\_\_not .

E) I\_\_a doctor .

These dogs\_\_funny .

How\_\_your mother ? She\_\_fine .

This hare\_\_under the chair .

My uncle\_\_a pilot .

That fox\_\_nice .

Where\_\_they from? They \_\_from Africa .

We\_\_workers .

\_\_her aunt a cosmonaut ? Yes, she\_\_ .

\_\_they from Russia ? No, they\_\_not .

F) They\_\_teachers .

\_\_her uncle a cosmonaut ?

Where\_\_you from? I\_\_from Africa .

Those kittens\_\_funny .

How\_\_her aunt ? She\_\_fine .

This bear\_\_big .

That giraffe\_\_under the table .

\_\_your father a pilot ? Yes, he\_\_ .

The big tigers\_\_near the chair .

\_\_we engineers?

G) Her aunt\_\_not a doctor.

Where\_\_he from ? He\_\_from Russia .

These birds\_\_nice .

That monkey\_\_funny .

How\_\_her brother ? He\_\_fine .

They\_\_workers .

What colour\_\_ these toys? They\_\_red .  
\_\_your uncle a driver ? No, he\_\_not .  
This crocodile\_\_in the bag .  
What\_\_on the table? The cat\_\_on the table .

H) How\_\_you ? I\_\_fine .  
The nice cats\_\_near the table .  
My father\_\_an engineer .  
\_\_that tiger in the bag ?  
Where\_\_she from ? She\_\_from Great Britain .  
\_\_we cosmonauts ? No, we\_\_not .  
\_\_his aunt a teacher ? Yes, she\_\_ .  
What\_\_in the bag ? The bird\_\_in the bag .  
They\_\_doctors .  
How\_\_her sister ? She\_\_fine .

### **Test 3. Complete tasks.**

1. Use *am, is, are*. Translate into Russian.  
He\_\_an elephant.  
Fred\_\_not angry.  
My friend\_\_kind.  
Her name\_\_Mary.

She\_\_a nice girl.  
We\_\_pupils.  
His name\_\_Tom.  
I\_\_seven.  
Rex\_\_brave and kind.  
They\_\_friends.  
You\_\_happy.  
Her name\_\_Bess.  
She\_\_nice and merry.  
Kate\_\_not lazy.  
Her name\_\_Jill.  
She\_\_seven.  
He\_\_a nice boy.  
His shirt\_\_nice.  
Tim\_\_slim and sad.  
He\_\_happy.  
I and Tom\_\_friends.  
Nick\_\_strong.  
Tom\_\_smart.  
Mr Greenwood\_\_nice.  
His pet\_\_funny.  
Bob\_\_strong.  
It\_\_black.  
I\_\_a pupil.

My friend\_\_brave.  
You\_\_sad.  
They\_\_strong.  
Pete\_\_nine.  
Our cat\_\_five.  
She\_\_seven.  
They\_\_ten.  
My name\_\_Kate.  
I\_\_six.  
In\_\_ot a pupil.  
My dog\_\_grey.  
His cat\_\_black and white.  
My pets\_\_funny.  
I\_\_Dino.  
My friends\_\_trong and healthy.  
Billy\_\_fat.  
We\_\_in the park.  
Crocodiles\_\_green.  
Her shirt\_\_not dirty.  
I\_\_not big.  
Dino\_\_not a teacher.  
Pupilsl\_\_azy.  
Tiny\_\_kind and funny.  
Is\_\_even.

You\_\_a pupil.

Tom's birthday\_\_on the 8-th of July.

Tom\_\_from Great Britain.

My pets\_\_funny.

The girl's flowers\_\_nice.

2. Fill in the gaps and form negative sentences.

Translate into Russian.

He\_\_an elephant.

My friend\_\_kind.

Her name\_\_Mary.

She\_\_a nice girl.

We\_\_pupils.

His name\_\_Tom.

I\_\_seven.

Rex\_\_brave and kind.

They\_\_friends.

You\_\_happy.

Her name\_\_Bess.

She\_\_nice and merry.

Her name\_\_Jill.

She\_\_seven.

He\_\_a nice boy.

His shirt\_\_nice.

Tim\_\_slim and sad.

He\_\_happy.

I and Tom\_\_friends.

Nick\_\_strong.

Tom\_\_smart.

Mr Greenwood\_\_nice.

His pet\_\_funny.

Bob\_\_strong.

It\_\_black.

I\_\_a pupil.

My friend\_\_brave.

You\_\_sad.

They\_\_strong.

Pete\_\_nine.

Our cat\_\_five.

She\_\_seven.

They\_\_ten.

My name\_\_Kate.

I\_\_six.

My dog\_\_grey.

His cat\_\_black and white.

My pets\_\_funny.

I\_\_Dino.

My friends\_\_trong and healthy.

Billy\_\_fat.

Wei\_\_n the park.

Crocodiles\_\_green.

Pupils\_\_lazy.

Tiny\_\_kind and funny.

I\_\_seven.

You\_\_a pupil.

Tom's birthday\_\_on the 8-th of July.

Tom\_\_from Great Britain.

My pets\_\_funny.

The girl's flowers\_\_nice.

3. Fill in the gaps and ask general questions. Translate into Russian.

He\_\_an elephant.

My friend\_\_kind.

Her name\_\_Mary.

She\_\_a nice girl.

We\_\_pupils.

His nameT\_\_om.

Is\_\_even.

Rex\_\_brave and kind.

They\_\_friends.

You\_\_happy.



Her name\_\_Bess.

She\_\_nice and merry.

Her name\_\_Jill.

She\_\_seven.

He\_\_a nice boy.

His shirt\_\_nice.

Tim\_\_slim and sad.

He\_\_happy.

I and Tom\_\_friends.

Nick\_\_strong.

Tom\_\_smart.

Mr Greenwood\_\_nice.

His pet\_\_funny.

Bob\_\_strong.

It\_\_black.

I\_\_a pupil.

My friend\_\_brave.

Yous\_\_ad.

They\_\_strong.

Pete\_\_nine.

Our cat\_\_five.

She\_\_seven.

They\_\_ten.

My name\_\_Kate.

I\_\_six.

My dog\_\_grey.

His cat\_\_black and white.

My pets\_\_funny.

I\_\_Dino.

My friend\_\_strong and healthy.

Billy\_\_fat.

We\_\_in the park.

Crocodiles\_\_green.

Pupils\_\_lazy.

Tiny\_\_kind and funny.

I\_\_seven.

You\_\_a pupil.

Tom's birthday\_\_on the 8-th of July.

Tom\_\_from Great Britain.

My pets\_\_funny.

The girl's flowers\_\_nice.

4. Fill in the gaps and ask specific questions. Translate into Russian.

My name\_\_Tom. – What\_\_?

I\_\_nine. – How old\_\_?

I\_\_from Russia. – Where\_\_?

Nikita\_\_from America. – Where\_\_?

My favourite season\_\_summer. – What\_\_?

Summer\_\_bright and nice. – Why\_\_?

His birthday\_\_in January. – When\_\_?

It\_\_August. – What month\_\_?

The children\_\_in the street. – Where\_\_?

**THERE IS**  
**THERE ARE**

**Test 1. Complete tasks.**

1. Fill in *is / are*.

There\_\_two cups of tea on the table.

There\_\_some milk in the cup.

There\_\_an orange in the salad.

There\_\_six balls in the box.

There\_\_some cheese on the plate.

There\_\_a blue chair at the door.

There\_\_five chicks and a hen on the farm.

There\_\_a table and nine desks in the classroom.

There\_\_a big window to the left of the door.

There\_\_three rooms in our country house.

\_\_there three cups on the coffee-table?

\_\_there a carpet on the floor?

There\_\_no cats in the sitting room.

There\_\_a cat on the table.

There\_\_3 dogs in the box

There\_\_4 hens in the house.

There\_\_a pot on the table.

\_\_there a bathroom near the kitchen?

\_\_ there four rooms in the house?

\_\_there a kitchen under your bedroom?

2. Write in *There's / There're*.

\_\_some sandwiches in the fridge.

\_\_a biscuit on the plate.

\_\_some jam on the table.

\_\_some cornflakes in the cupboard.

\_\_some sugar in the glass.

\_\_two cups of tea on the table.

\_\_a kitten in the kitchen.

\_\_two puppies in the bathroom.

\_\_five mice in the living-room.

\_\_a hamster in the hall.

\_\_three tortoises in the bedroom.

\_\_a budgie in the garden.

\_\_three mice under the cupboard.

\_\_four tortoises under the carpet

\_\_a cat near the cupboard.

\_\_two dolls on the chair.

\_\_a rabbit under the chair.

3. Put the words in the correct order.

pears / there / ten / in the / are / bag / .

aren't / pupils / there / classroom / in the / .

an egg / on the / there / plate / is / ?

on the / there / a / cat / chair / is / white / .

a turtle / on / there / isn't / farm / this / .

at the / two / bikes / door / are / there / ?

the living-room / There's / in / a sofa / .

in / isn't / the kitchen / There / a mirror / .

the bedroom / there / in / Are / beds / two / ?

Are / wardrobes / the hall / there / in / two / ?

a lamp / there / Is / room / your / in / ?

4. Make up sentences.

the bathroom, a mirror, in, is, there.

3 chairs, are, there, the table, near.

behind, a lake, is, the house, there?

many, there, in, toys, the box, are?

isn't, in, a cat, there, the bedroom.

5. Fill in *is / are, was / were*.

There\_\_two banks in our street.

There\_\_a cafe behind the supermarket last year. Now  
there\_\_a museum there.

There\_\_a cinema and a sports centre to the right of the park.

Five years ago there\_\_two shops in Central Square. Now there\_\_two cafes, a theatre and a cinema.

6. Choose the correct words.

There's / There are a TV.

There's / There are four chairs in the living room.

Is there a / Are there any windows in the kitchen?

Is there a / Are there any teacher in the classroom?

There isn't / There aren't any pencils on the table.

There isn't a / There aren't any milk in the fridge.

Is there / Are there a bookcase?

7. Complete the questions and short answers using the correct form of *There is* or *There are*.

\_\_a tree in this park? No, \_\_.

\_\_an internet café in your city? Yes, \_\_.

\_\_any hospitals near hear? No, \_\_.

\_\_any buildings next to your school? Yes, \_\_.

\_\_a shop in this street? No, \_\_.

\_\_any cinema in your town? Yes, \_\_.

\_\_any students in the school? No, \_\_.

## Test 2. Complete tasks.

1. Fill in *is / are*.

There ... many old trees in the park.

There ... children under the trees.

There ... a lake in the park.

There ... boats on the lake.

There ... a woman in the boat.

There ... a glass on the table.

There ... a cup of coffee on the coffee-table.

There ... flowers in the vase.

There ... seven bottles under the table.

There ... a water-melon in the fridge.

2. Make up sentences.

five, there, in the park, children, are.

on the, there, a cat, is, sofa.

little, balls, there, three, are, floor, on, the.

big, a dog, in the, there, hall, is.

a cake, in the, there, picture, is.

3. Put the sentences in plural.

There is a bicycle near the tree.

There is a book on the table.



There is a sweet in the box.

There is a bird in the cage.

There is a pear on the dish.

4. Write in *There's / There're*.

Look! \_\_their telephone number in the letter.

Chester is a very old town. \_\_many old buildings there.

Excuse me, \_\_a restaurant near here?

How many students\_\_in your group?

I was hungry but\_\_anything to eat.

\_\_a football match on TV last night.

\_\_many people at the meeting?

Look! \_\_an accident. Call the ambulance!

\_\_24 hours in a day.

This box is empty. \_\_nothing in it.

\_\_somebody at the airport to meet you when you arrive tomorrow.

When we arrived at the cinema a lot of people outside.

\_\_ (not) much money in my pocket.

\_\_some tea in the cup.

\_\_no potatoes for dinner.

\_\_ (not) any vegetables for supper.

It is the same. \_\_\_no difference.

\_\_\_enough jam on the table?

\_\_\_several ways to solve the problem.

The situation is still the same. \_\_\_ not any change.

\_\_\_some meat here.

\_\_\_many carrots in the bag?

\_\_\_anybody else with you?

\_\_\_usually many items in the program at the theatre?

Look! \_\_\_some water.

5. Ask questions about the sentence and answer them. Use an example.

*Example:*

*A. There is a good programme on TV tonight.*

*— Is there a good programme on TV tonight? — Yes, there is.*

*B. There aren't any theatres in my town.*

*— Are there any theatres in your town? — No, there are not/there aren't.*

There is a cat in the window.

There is a book on the shelf.

There are several pictures on the walls.

There are many glasses in the cupboard.

There isn't a peach on the plate.

There was a shop at the corner.

There were many apples in the basket.

There wasn't a boy in the room.

There weren't any pears on the plate.

There will be a lot of people at the stadium.

There will be some interesting programmes on TV tomorrow.

6. Translate into Russian.

There was a boy in the shop who wanted to steal something.

There is nothing in this world to believe in.

If there is a problem with her car, we will stay at home.

There isn't anybody in our class who can solve this equation.

There were so many places of interests in London, but we didn't have enough time to visit them.

There are two men outside.

There is nothing in the desert.

There was something he wanted to tell but my mum interrupted us.

There were three mistakes in my dictation.

Are there any letters in the postbox?

A few days ago there was a big storm, which caused a lot of damage.

7. Translate into English.

A.

В этом журнале (magazine) много интересных статей (articles).

В нашем городе много музеев и театров.

В этой комнате есть телефон?

В этой комнате два окна.

В чашке не было чая.

Сколько статей было в этом журнале? — Там было несколько статей.

Сколько студентов в группе (group)? — Двадцать.

Рядом с нашим домом будет парк.

На этой улице была школа?

На столе лежит несколько книг.

B.

Рядом с нашим домом есть школа. Школа находится рядом с нашим домом.

В городе несколько театров. Театры находятся в центре города.

В театре много детей. Дети сейчас в театре.

В вазе стоят цветы. Цветы стоят в красивой вазе.  
В корзине много яблок. Яблоки лежат в корзине.

C.

В квартире есть гостиная, но нет кабинета.

Здесь есть кто-нибудь?

В центре города находится знаменитый музей.

На полу лежал ковер.

Не было четкого ответа.

В ее сумке есть все.

В парках водилось (было) много белок.

В октябре 31 день.

В неделе 7 дней.

На юге хороший климат.

На фотографии мой дедушка.

**Test 3. Complete tasks. Complete the sentences below using the correct alternative from those marked A, B, C.**

1. There \_\_ twenty cars in the street.

A) is

B) are

C) was

2. There\_\_a big bus in the street.

A) were

B) is

C) are

3. There\_\_a TV set, two armchairs and a table in the living room.

A) are

B) is

C) were

4. There\_\_ten pupils in the class yesterday.

A) are

B) were

C) was

5. There\_\_a lot of flowers and a picture in my room.

A) is

B) are

C) was

6. There\_\_a beautiful vase on the table last month.

A) is

B) are

C) was

7. There\_\_ five windows and a door in the room.  
A) were  
B) was  
C) is
8. There\_\_ a telephone and pencils on the table.  
A) was  
B) were  
C) are
9. There\_\_ a pencil and a pen on the desk a minute ago.  
A) are  
B) were  
C) was
10. There are\_\_ posters there.  
A) some  
B) any
11. Are there\_\_ pictures in your room?  
A) some  
B) any
12. There weren't\_\_ posters in my room.  
A) some  
B) any

13. Is there a bathroom near the kitchen?

- A) Yes, there is
- B) Yes, there are
- C) No, there is

14. Were there four rooms in the house?

- A) No, there were
- B) No, there weren't
- C) Yes, there was

15. There \_\_ a fridge and a cupboard in the kitchen yesterday.

- A) wasn't
- B) weren't
- C) aren't

16. There is a big living room in my flat.

- A) В моей квартире большая гостиная.
- B) Большая гостиная в моей квартире.

17. There were two posters and a picture on the wall.

- A) На стене два плаката и картина.
- B) На стене были два плаката и картина.



## GRAMMAR

### THE NOUN

Nouns have two forms: singular and plural. Singular form nouns refer to a single person, place, or thing and are easy to understand. For example: Where is the *piano*? In this sentence, the noun is the word *piano* and it is singular because there is only one. If there were more than one piano, the sentence would be: Where are the *pianos*?

In this case, to change the noun from singular to plural, you just add an *-s*. However, that isn't the rule for every noun.

Plural rule 1: *-s* and *-es* suffixes

For many nouns, to form the plural, just add the suffix *-s* to the noun.

For example:

- orange – oranges
- pen – pens

Or, if the word ends with *-ss*, *-x*, *-ch*, or *-sh*, add the suffix *-es*.

For example:

- dress – dresses

- fox – foxes
- bench – benches
- dish – dishes

Plural rule 2: -y and -ie suffixes

The next plural rule is that if the noun ends with -y and is preceded by a consonant, you add -es suffix and change the -y to an -i.

For example:

- cherry – cherries
- puppy – puppies

However, if there is a vowel before the letter -y (*ey, ay, oy*), simply add -s without changing anything else.

For example:

- monkey – monkeys
- toy – toys
- day – days

Plural rule 3: -o endings

The next rule is when a noun ends with a vowel, then an -o, you only add an -s.

For example:

- pistachio – pistachios
- stereo – stereos

However, if there is a consonant before the -o, in general, you add -es.

For example:

- hero – heroes
- veto – vetoes

There are some cases where just an -s is added, for example:

- piano – pianos

Plural rule 4: -f and -fe endings

A noun ending in *-f* or *-fe* has its own rule. You have to replace *-f* or *-fe* with *-v* and add *-es*. For example:

- wife – wives
- knife – knives
- loaf – loaves

Be careful, though, as again there are exceptions to this rule. Not all words that end in *-f* change in this way. For example:

- chef – chefs

For nouns that end *-ff*, just add *-s*. Nothing else changes.

For example:

- cliff – cliffs
- puff – puffs

Plural rule 5: some -s and -z endings

For some nouns that end in *-s* or *-z*, you have to double the *-s* or *-z* and add *-es*. For example:

- fez – fezzes
- gas – gasses

## Irregular plural nouns in English

As the name suggests, irregular nouns are nouns that don't follow regular rules for forming plurals.

- child – children
- person – people
- man – men
- woman – women
- tooth – teeth
- foot – feet
- mouse – mice
- goose – geese
- ox – oxen

There are also many words in the English language that are of Latin, French or Greek origin. These also have irregular plural forms.

For example:

- basis – bases
- radius – radii
- syllabus – syllabi

Singular and plural nouns that are the same

Finally, the most straightforward nouns are those that don't change. They are the same in both the singular and plural form. Some of the most common are:

- sheep
- fish
- means
- species
- series
- ice
- deer

## THE ARTICLE

An article is a word that modifies a noun.

There are two different types of articles: the definite article (*the*) and the indefinite article (*a / an*).

The indefinite article is used when we speak about something for the first time, or something non-specific.

The definite article is used when we speak about something specific or something that has already been mentioned in the conversation.

When to use *the* in English

*The* is typically used in accompaniment with any noun with a specific meaning, or a noun referring to a single thing. The important distinction is between countable and non-countable nouns: if the noun is something that can't be counted or something singular, then use *the*, if it can be counted, then use *a* or *an*.

For example:

- John is the best at piano. (there can only be one who's best)

- Lions are the most dangerous animal. (there can only be one most dangerous)
- We are going to the ballgame tonight. (referring to a specific game)

### **1. With the names of countries and continents**

If the country is made up of different parts or if the name is taken from common nouns, for example USA, UK, UAE, then we use the article *the* and say the USA, the UK, the UAE, the Czech Republic, The Netherlands.

It is the same when speaking of continents and islands. It is not used at all with the continents. We usually do not use an article when speaking about islands, but if the name is made up of different parts, then use the definite article. For example, Africa, Europe, Bermuda, Tasmania, BUT *the* Virgin Islands, *the* Bahamas.

- She lived in America.
- They live in England.
- My friend is from the Czech Republic.
- I will go to the Galapagos Islands next year.

### **2. With the words *breakfast, lunch, dinner***

When it comes to eating in general, the article is not used. But if you are speaking about a particular breakfast, lunch or dinner, use *the*.

For example:

- I don't eat breakfast.
- We didn't like the dinner.

### **3. With the names of jobs and professions**

In these instances, use the indefinite article *a / an*.

For example:

- I want to be a politician.
- My younger brother wants to be a vet.

### **4. With compass directions**

Compass directions are written with capital letters when they designate definite regions (the North, the South, the East, the West), but not when they indicate direction or general location.

If the compass direction follows a preposition or if it designates a definite region, use the definite article *the*. If it follows a verb, no article is used.

For example:

- They went east.
- Look to the north and you will see the lake.
- The North is cooler than the South.



## **5. With names of oceans, seas, rivers, and canals**

Remember that the definite article is always used with these bodies of water.

For example, the Amazon, the Indian Ocean, the Red Sea, the Suez Canal.

- I would like to swim in the Red Sea, and you?
- The Amazon is the longest river in the world.

## **6. With the names of unique objects**

This means that only one of the object or thing exists; it is one of a kind. Specifically, the sun, the moon, the internet, the sky, the earth.

For example:

- The sun is a star.
- We looked up at all the stars in the sky.
- He is always on the internet.

## **7. With uncountable nouns**

Uncountable nouns are nouns that we cannot count. A way to identify these nouns, in most cases, is that they do not add -s in the plural form.

But remember that for every rule there are many exceptions. If you are speaking about any uncountable noun

in general, do not use the article. But when speaking about something specific, *the* is used.

For example:

- I like bread / milk / honey.
- I like the bread / the milk / the honey. (specific bread / milk / honey)

### **8. With surnames**

When speaking about members of the same family collectively, the article *the* is used before the surname. In this way, you designate a group of people –a family – with one word. Remember, the surname must be in the plural form.

For example:

- The Smiths are coming for dinner today.
- Have you seen the Johnsons recently?

## THE ADJECTIVE AND THE ADVERB

Adjectives and adverbs are word classes or parts of speech. They are both key parts of English grammar and add description to sentences. The difference between them is what they describe.

### **Adjectives**

Describe nouns or pronouns (people, places, or things). They never describe other adjectives or verbs.

For example:

- Mr. Smith is a *happy* man.

### **Adverbs**

Describe verbs (actions or states of being) and other non-nouns or pronouns.

For example:

- Mr. Smith ran *fast*.

The difference between adjectives and adverbs

To tell the difference between these two words you need to look at the role it plays in the sentence and what it is describing. Is it a thing, person, occurrence, or action?

### **Adjective example:**

- The dog is *fast*.

*Fast* is an adjective because it is describing a noun (dog).

**Adverb example:**

- The dog runs *fast*.

*Fast* is an adverb because it is describing a verb (runs).

Adverbs rules

Adverbs are very simple – they almost always describe verbs. They also describe adjectives or other adverbs, but much less often. To form an adverb you often just add the suffix *-ly* to the adjective.

For example:

- slow – slowly
- quick – quickly
- careful – carefully
- nice – nicely

Adverbs can also be formed from nouns by adding only *-y*.

For example:

- wind – windy
- sun – sunny
- rain – rainy

Not all adverbs follow these rules, some don't follow any pattern and simply have to be learned.

For example:

- good – well
- fast – fast

Pro tip: You can say «*good* job!» and «*well* done» but not «*very well* weather». The correct phrase is «*very good* weather».

### Adjective rules

Adjectives modify or give extra detail about a noun in a sentence. They allow you to express deeper meaning or add feeling.

For example:

- We had a conversation.

This sentence has no adjective, so it's hard to interpret what kind of conversation happened. Adding an adjective can show what kind of conversation it was.

For example:

- We had an *angry* conversation.

Adding the adjective *angry* massively changes the meaning of this sentence. It gives much more context about the kind of conversation and allows the reader or listener to understand how the conversation went.

Adjectives also give clarity and can answer questions like *which\_* or *what kind of*.

For example:

- Our cat is very *old*.

The adjective *old* tells the reader or listener what kind of cat is being described. Most of the time you would order an ad-

jective to follow a noun in a sentence, like the example above, but not always.

For example:

- The *red* car drove past 10 minutes ago.
- The adjective *red* (colors can also be nouns or verbs) indicates which car drove past.

### **The correct order of adjectives in English**

In English, it is normal to use more than one adjective before a noun.

For example:

- My parents live in a *nice new* house.
- In the kitchen, there is a *beautiful large round wooden* table.

Adjectives can be divided into two main groups – *objective adjectives*, which express facts, and *subjective adjectives*, which express someone's opinion.

Words in the first group provide factual information about something. In other words, it is something you can't argue with. This can be size, colour, age, etc.

However, words in the second group of adjectives express how someone perceives this or that object (person, thing) and what their opinion about it is.

Adjectives, as a rule, are placed before the noun in the following order:

1. Subjective (opinion)
  - an *expensive* antique table
  - a *delicious* spicy soup
2. Objective (fact) – description of physical properties
  - a *big* English sheepdog
  - a handsome *tall* young man
  - a large *round* table
  - my beautiful *new* wardrobe
  - a small *red* bag

When the sentence has two or more adjectives that describe a colour, we must use the conjunction *and*:

- a black *and* blue dress
- yellow, white *and* green socks

There are also some established conventions in the order of adjectival colours, such as black and white, (NOT white and black); red, white and blue.

3. Objective (factual): ancestry – the latest *British* film.

4. Objective (factual): material – a large *wooden* desk; an expensive oval antique *silver* mirror.

5. Objective (factual): identity – a beautiful old Italian *touring* car; several young American *baseball* players.

## Degrees of comparison of adjectives

An adjective in English is a part of speech that describes or points to the distinguishing feature of a noun (person, place, or thing) and usually precedes the described word: blue fish, old donkey, big house, etc.

In English, there are three forms of adjectives, including two forms of comparative adjectives: *positive* (the initial form given in the dictionary), *comparative* and *superlative*.

### How to use the comparative form

The comparative form of adjectives is used when two or more things are compared. The conjunction *than* is used when making the comparison.

In order to use the comparative form you must:

- add a suffix to adjectives that have one or two syllables: long-longer, brave-braver, thin-thinner.

If the adjective ends in *-e* (called a *silent e*), it is dropped, and the *-er* suffix is added: simple-simpler, polite-politer.

If the adjective ends in *-y*, when forming the comparative, *y* is replaced by *i* and the *-er* suffix is added: easy-easier, dirty-dirtier, happy-happier.

When the adjective ends with a consonant preceded by a vowel with a short sound, the consonant is written twice when forming the comparative (if the consonant is already written twice, do not change it): big-bigger, hot-hotter, thin-thinner, small-smaller, tall-taller.



- To form the comparative with words that are more than two syllables, use the English words *more* and *less*: important – more important, dangerous – less dangerous, expensive – more expensive. This form is used with some two-syllable adjectives as well, such as useful – more useful.

Note that the comparative form of some two-syllable adjectives can either be written with the *-er* suffix or by using the words *more* and *less*.

This is generally true with adjectives that end in *-some*, *-ow*, *-ble*, *-er*, *-y*. For example: noble, narrow, handsome, gentle, friendly, cruel, serious, quiet, polite, common, clever, angry, pleasant, sour, able, simple.

### **How to use the superlative form**

The superlative form is used when we are speaking about one person or thing that in some way exceeds all others.

In order to form the superlative, you must:

- add the suffix *-est* to one-syllable adjectives and to two-syllable adjectives if the emphasis is on the last syllable: fast – the fastest, strong – the strongest, large – the largest.

- use the words *most* and *least* for multi-syllable words: interesting – the most interesting, difficult – the most difficult, attractive – the least attractive.

The article *the* is usually used with a superlative form of adjectives.

Remember, however, that if the adjective ends with *-e*, *-y* or a consonant which is preceded by a vowel, when forming the superlative degree, the same changes occur as in the formation of the comparative: dirty – dirtiest, brave – bravest, big – biggest.

### **Exceptions which should be learned**

These adjectives simply need to be remembered:

- good – better – the best
- bad – worse – the worst
- little – less – the least
- many – more – most
- old – older – the oldest
- old – elder – the eldest (about the eldest member in a family)
- far – farther – the farthest (with regard to physical distance)
- far – further – the furthest (a more general meaning than *farthest*)
- near – nearer – the nearest
- near – nearer – the next (next in line, or with regard to time)

# QUESTIONS

There are four types of questions in English: *yes / no* questions, *wh*-questions, choice questions, tag / tail questions.

## 1. Yes / No Questions

Common questions that can be answered with a simple *yes* or *no* are logically called *yes / no* questions. As a rule, this kind of question relates to the whole sentence, and not to a separate element of it.

For example:

- Do you like this country?
- Does Jane know about your new job?
- Can I call my sister?
- Is it cold outside?
- Are they ready for the trip?
- Are you hungry?

To ask such questions, the appropriate rising intonation should be used at the end of the sentence.

The answer can be a brief *yes* or *no*. Or, a longer answer can be given: *Yes, I do. No, I don't like this country.* The response to a question depends on the verb used.

If the question begins with a form of the verb *to be* – *am, is, are* – then answer *Yes, I am / he is / they are*, or *No, I am not / he isn't / they aren't*.

It is similar to auxiliary verbs (*do / does, did, will, have / has*):

- Did she clean the room? – Yes, she did / No, she didn't.
- Have you done your homework? – Yes, I have / No, I haven't.
- Will you buy that dress? – Yes, I will / No, I won't.

## **2. Wh-Questions**

The questions words *who, what, where, when, why, how, how many*, etc., are used to begin the question:

- Where is he from?
- When did you come here?
- How did you meet her?
- How many eggs do we need for this cake?
- Whose children are playing in the yard?

Note that questions about a subject (who? what?) have their own special structure; they do not require an auxiliary verb, we replace the subject with the question word.

For example:

- *We go* to the cinema. – Who *goes* to the cinema?
- The glass *is* on the table. – What *is* on the table?
- Most girls here *wear* skirts. – Who *wears* skirts

here?

You can see that after the question words *who* and *what*, the third-person singular form of the verb should be used.

We use Wh-questions to get specific information. This implies that the answer will be more detailed.

### **3. Choice Questions**

Choice questions are questions that offer a choice of several options as an answer (you might recognize them from your exams as multiple-choice questions). They are made up of two parts, which are connected by the conjunction *or*. Choice questions can be either general, open-ended questions or more specific ones. If the question does not center on the subject of the sentence, a complete answer is needed.

For example:

- Does she like ice cream or sweets? – She likes ice cream.

- Where would you go, to the cinema or the theatre? – I would go to the cinema.

- Is he a teacher or a student? – He is a student.

However, when the question concerns the subject, the auxiliary verb comes before the second option. The answer is short:

- Does she make it or do you? – She does.

- Did they buy that house or did she? – They did.

#### 4. Tag Questions

This type of question is also made up of two parts, where the first part is a positive statement, and the second part is negative. The first part of the sentence defines the expected answer. If the statement is positive, a positive answer is expected; if the statement is negative, a negative answer is expected.

For example:

- She sent him an invitation, *didn't she?* – Yes, she did.

- You aren't getting married, *are you?* – No, I am not.

- Jane isn't in France, *is she?* – No, she isn't.

- Our dad will come soon, *won't he?* – Yes, he will.

There are also exceptions:

- I am going with you, *aren't I?* – Yes, you are.

You can't say, «I am a great person, *am I not?*» That would be incorrect. Just remember that when the pronoun «I» is used, the tag is *are/aren't*.

Tag questions are only used in conversational speech to clarify information or to confirm or refute something if there are doubts.

## TO BE

To form a simple sentence to say that you are a student, we need the connecting verb *to be*:

- I *am* a student.

For this type of sentence, you can choose any other person / persons and use the proper form of *to be*:

- He / She *is* a student.
- We *are* doctors.
- You *are* a student.

There is a short form (contraction) used when writing the verb *to be*, and an apostrophe is used to form it: I am = I'm, She is = She's, etc.

Word order when using *to be* in Present Simple Tense

In English, word order is very important: subject + verb + object.

If you need to form a question, simply move the verb *to be* to the beginning of the sentence:

- *Am* I a student?
- *Are* we students?
- *Is* she clever?

You can answer like this:

Yes, he is / No, he is not = isn't.

Yes, we are / No, we are not = aren't.

Using the verb *to be* in a negative sentence

If you need to form a negative sentence, use the adverb *not* after the connecting verb:

- I am *not* a student.
- You are *not* a doctor.
- She is *not* a teacher.

In negative sentences, we can also use a shortened form of the verb *to be* and the adverb *not*. For example: He is not = he isn't, they are not = they aren't, etc.

### **The verb *to be* in Past Simple Tense**

To say these sentences, you need to use the Simple Past Tense of the irregular verb *to be*.

- I *was* home.
- Where *were* you last night?



The main difference between the Past Tense and the Present Tense is whether the action you are describing occurred now or in the past.

The rules are as follows:

I, he, she, it – was

You, we, they – were

For first person singular and third person singular, use the word *was*. In all other cases, use *were*.

For example:

- She *was* a student.
- They *were* doctors.

### **Asking question with the verb *to be* in past**

In order to ask a question, *was / were* needs to be at the beginning of the sentence:

- *Was* she a student?
- *Were* they doctors?

### **Using the negative form of *to be* in Past Simple**

In negative sentences, add the adverb *not* and put it before the word *was / were*. Remember that most of the time the contraction (shortened form) is used in negative sentences: *wasn't = was not / weren't = were not*.

- He *wasn't* at the cinema with us.
- We *weren't* at home on Sunday.
- I *wasn't* hungry.

## Правила чтения / Rules of reading

A, a

[eɪ] name, face, cake

[æ] hat, cat, man

[ɑ:] far, car, park

[ɔ:] wall, fall, autumn

[eə] dare, care, stare

O, o

[əʊ] no, go, home

[ɒ] not, box, hot

[ɜ:] world, word

[ɔ:] form, fork, horse, door, floor

[u:] food, too

[ʊ] book, look

[aʊ] town, down, brown

[ɔɪ] toy, boy, enjoy

[uə] poor

F

G

H

I

J

K

L

M

N

O

P

Q

R

S

T

F G L N Q R M S W J	U, u	[ju:], [u:]	pupil, blue, student
		[ʌ]	nut, bus, cup
		[ʊ]	put, full
		[ɜ:]	turn, hurt
	E, e	[i:]	he, she, see, street, sea, meal, eat
		[e]	hen, ten, bed, head, bread
		[ɜ:]	her, heard
		[ɪə]	hear, near
	I, i	[aɪ]	five, nine, light, night
		[ɪ]	his, it, pig
		[ɜ:]	first, girl, bird
		[aɪə]	fire, tired
Y, y	[aɪ]	try, my	
	[ɪ]	family, happy, lucky	
	[j]	yes, year, yellow	

## English

C, c

[s]

перед **i, e, y**: pencil,  
bicycle

[k]

cat, come

[tʃ]

в сочетаниях **ch, tch**:  
chair, match

S, s

[s]

say, books, six

[z]

days, beds

[ʃ]

в сочетании **sh**: shop, she

T, t

[t]

ten, teacher, today

[ð]

в сочетании **th**: then,  
mother, there

[θ]

в сочетании **th**: thin,  
sixth, thick

P, p

[p]

pen, pencil, pupil

[f]

в сочетании **ph**: photo

G, g

[g]

go, big, dog

[dʒ]

перед **e, i, y**: age, engineer

[ŋ]

в сочетании **ng**: sing,  
song, strong

F

G

L

N

Q

R

M

S

W

J

## Согласные звуки / Consonants

[b] — [б] book, boy, big

[d] — [Д] dog, door, do

[l] — [Л] lemon, life, lip

[n] — [Н] nose, nine, not

[t] — [Т] ten, twenty, two

кончик  
языка  
касается  
не зубов,  
а дёсен

[f] — [Ф] fine, five,  
fish

[v] — [В] five, very,  
twelve

верхние зубы  
скользят по  
нижней губе

[g] — [Г] girl, go, big

[h] — [Х] произносится на выдохе  
hand, he, house

[j] — [Й] yes, yellow, yesterday

[k] — [К] kitten, cat, cake

[m] — [М] moon, morning, mother

F

G

L

N

Q

R

M

S

W

J

## English

[p] — [п] pig, pet, play

[ŋ] — [н] спинка языка касается  
нёба  
sing, ring, song

[r] — [р] кончик языка не вибрирует, а загибается вверх  
rabbit, ring, rose

[s] — [с] son, Sunday, circus

[dʒ] — [дж] jam, large, jump

[ʃ] — [ш] she, ship, shop

мягкие

[tʃ] — [ч] cheese, chess, teacher

[w] — [в] верхние зубы не касаются  
нижней губы, произносится  
на выдохе, губы сложены  
как при свисте  
window, water, one

[z] — [з] zoo, zebra, rose

[ʒ] — [ж] мягкий  
pleasure, measure

F

G

L

N

Q

R

M

S

W

J

F

G

L

N

Q

R

M

S

W

J

[ð]

[z]

**this, that,**  
**those**

[θ]

[c]

**three, thin,**  
**thick**

кончик языка  
находится  
между перед-  
ними зубами

## Гласные звуки / Vowels

[a:]

долгий открытый звук [a]

**car, farm, arm**

[i:]

долгий звук [u]

**see, tea, tree**

[ɜ:]

долгий гласный, средний между  
[o] и [йо]

**girl, bird, her**

[u:]

долгий ударный звук [y]

**boot, school, too**

[ɔ:]

долгий открытый звук [o]

**fork, four, horse**

[ʌ]

краткий звук [a]

**bus, nut, Sunday**

[æ]

широкий звук, средний между [a]  
и [э]

**bag, man, cat**

## English

[e] — краткий звук [э]

bed, pen, ten

[ə] — безударный [e]

teacher, father

[ɒ] — краткий открытый [o]

box, fox, sock

[ɪ] — краткий открытый [u]

sit, swim, is

[ʊ] — краткий звук, похожий на [y]

put, took, good

## Дифтонги / Diphthongs

(состоят из двух слитно произносимых гласных звуков: первый произносится сильнее, второй — слабее)

[aɪ] — [ай] my, five, tie

[əʊ] — [оу] nose, rose, cold



F

G

L

N

Q

R

M

S

W

J

[ɔɪ]

[ой]

boy, toy, noise

[aʊ]

[ау]

now, brown, town

[eɪ]

[эй]

face, name, eight

[ɛə]

[эа]

there, chair, air

[ɪə]

[иа]

near, hear, ear

[ʊə]

[уа]

poor, sure, tour

## Трифтонги / Triphthongs

(состоят из трёх слитно произносимых гласных звуков)

[aɪə]

[айэ]

fire, tired, higher

[aʊə]

[ауэ]

flower, hour, our

## ЗАКЛЮЧЕНИЕ

Развитие компонентов коммуникативной компетенции происходит на протяжении всего процесса обучения иностранному языку.

Данный практикум предусматривает повторение и систематизацию грамматического материала с целью углубления уровня практического владения английским языком.

В практикум включены разнообразные тестовые задания, специально ориентированные на адаптацию к тестовым технологиям контроля с учетом их нового содержания. Все задания распределены по разделам. По ходу работы над каждым разделом пособия предлагаются тесты, предусматривающие промежуточный и итоговый контроль усвоенного грамматического материала.

Пособие также может быть использовано в качестве грамматического дополнения к любому курсу английского языка соответствующего уровня.

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