

МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ РЕСПУБЛИКИ БЕЛАРУСЬ

УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ

“ВИТЕБСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ ТЕХНОЛОГИЧЕСКИЙ
УНИВЕРСИТЕТ”

АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

СУЩЕСТВИТЕЛЬНОЕ. АРТИКЛЬ

Грамматические упражнения

ВИТЕБСК
2013

УДК 802.0 (075.8)

Английский язык. Существительное. Артикль : грамматические упражнения.

Витебск: Министерство образования Республики Беларусь, УО “ВГТУ”, 2012.

Составители: ст. преп. Степанов Д.А.,
преп. Сошинская В.В.

Данное издание содержит правила употребления исчисляемых и неисчисляемых существительных, образования форм множественного числа, правила употребления артиклей в английском языке, а также упражнения на формирование навыков использования различных существительных и артиклей в устной и письменной речи.

Одобрено кафедрой иностранных языков УО “ВГТУ”
4 октября 2012 года, протокол № 2.

Рецензент: преп. Измайлович О.В.
Редактор: ст. преп. Хотькин Г.П.

Рекомендовано к опубликованию редакционно-издательским советом
УО “ВГТУ”
“ _____ ” _____ 2012 г., протокол № _____ .

Ответственная за выпуск: Старцева Л.Н.

Учреждение образования “Витебский государственный технологический университет”

Подписано к печати _____ Формат _____ Уч.-изд. лист. _____
Печать ризографическая. Тираж _____ экз. Заказ № _____ Цена _____

Отпечатано на ризографе учреждения образования “Витебский
государственный технологический университет”.
Лицензия № 02330/0494384 от 16 марта 2009 года.
210035, г. Витебск, Московский проспект, 72.

СОДЕРЖАНИЕ

THE NOUN	4
<i>Грамматические упражнения</i>	11
FINAL TEST	18
УПОТРЕБЛЕНИЕ АРТИКЛЕЙ	20
НЕОПРЕДЕЛЕННЫЙ АРТИКЛЬ	20
<i>Практические задания</i>	22
ОПРЕДЕЛЕННЫЙ АРТИКЛЬ	26
<i>Практические задания</i>	29
УПОТРЕБЛЕНИЕ АРТИКЛЕЙ С ИМЕНАМИ СОБСТВЕННЫМИ	33
<i>Практические задания</i>	34
<i>Обзорные упражнения</i>	37
Литература	40

THE NOUN

Исчисляемые существительные (Countable Nouns) – названия конкретных предметов и абстрактных понятий, поддающихся счету: *an apple (one apple)* – яблоко (одно яблоко); *two, three, four...* Исчисляемые существительные могут иметь форму единственного и множественного числа.

Существительные неисчисляемые (Uncountable Nouns) – это названия веществ, материалов и понятий, не имеющих точных размеров и форм, которые поэтому нельзя пересчитать по единицам, например:

- **Предметы:** economics, chemistry, history, mathematics, literature, physics, psychology и т. д.

- **Языки:** English, Chinese, French, Greek, Italian, German, Spanish, Turkish и т. д.

- **Игры:** baseball, poker, billiards, chess, golf, rugby, football, soccer, tennis и т. д.

- **Болезни:** cancer, flu, measles, mumps и т. д.

- **Явления:** darkness, snow, fog, gravity, heat, humidity, light, hail, lighting, rain, thunder, sunshine, weather, wind и т. д.

- **Абстрактные существительные:** advice, anger, applause, assistance, behaviour, business, seaside, chaos, countryside, courage, damage, dirt, education, accommodation, evidence, housework, homework, information, intelligence, knowledge, luck, music, news, peace, progress, shopping, traffic, trouble, truth, wealth, work и т. д.

Неисчисляемые существительные не имеют формы множественного числа.

Многие существительные могут быть как исчисляемые, так и неисчисляемые, с разницей в значении:

1. Вещественные имена существительные употребляются для обозначения предмета (или предметов) из данного материала или когда целое и его элементы обозначаются одним и тем же словом: *hair волосы* – а *hair волосок*.

Неисчисляемое существительное:

iron – *железо*

wood – *дерево (древесина)*

paper – *бумага*

Исчисляемое существительное:

an iron – *утюг*

a wood – *лес*

a paper – *газета, документ*

2. Вещественные имена существительные употребляются для обозначения различных сортов и видов чего-либо или для обозначения порции чего-либо, что можно, например, купить:

Неисчисляемое существительное:

wine – *вино*

much fruit – *много фруктов*

Исчисляемое существительное:

a good wine – *хорошее вино*

wonderful fruits – *прекрасные фрукты*

3. Абстрактные имена существительные обозначают конкретные предметы или лица (конкретизируются):

Неисчисляемое существительное:

beauty – красота
life – жизнь
light – свет
fire – огонь
play – игра
time – время

Исчисляемое существительное:

a beauty – красавица
a life – жизненный путь
a light – огонек, лампа
a fire – пожар, костер
a play – пьеса
a time – раз

Множественное число существительных

1. Обычной формой множественного числа существительного является окончание **-s**:

a week – weeks

2. После **-s, -ss, -x, -z, -ch, -sh** добавляется окончание **-es**:

speech – speeches

Если **-ch** произносится как [к], добавляется окончание **-s**:

Epoch – epochs

3. Если слово заканчивается на **согл. + y** – то **y** меняется на **i + es**:

Fly – flies

Если слово заканчивается на **гласн. + y** – добавляется окончание **-s**:

Day – days

4. Если слово заканчивается на **-f(e)** – то **f** меняется на **v** и добавляется окончание **-es**:

Life – lives

Исключения: roof, safe, chief, handkerchief, cliff +s

Roof – roofs

5. Если слово заканчивается на **o** – добавляется окончание **-es**:

Potato – potatoes

Исключения:

1. Аббревиатуры: *photo, kilo, etc. + s.*

2. Если слово заканчивается на **гласн. + o** – добавляется окончание **-s**:

Zoo – zoos

3. Итальянские музыкальные термины: *solo, soprano, etc + s:*

Piano – pianos

6. Некоторые существительные сохранили древние формы образования множественного числа путем прибавления окончания **-en** или путем изменения корневого гласного:

man человек, мужчина

men

woman женщина

women

child ребенок	children
ox бык	oxen
foot ступня, нога	feet
goose гусь	geese
tooth зуб	teeth
mouse мышь	mice
louse вошь	lice

7. Существительные, имеющие одинаковую форму во множественном и в единственном числе.

Некоторые существительные имеют одну и ту же форму в единственном и множественном числе:

deer олень, олени	craft судно, суда
sheep овца, овцы	aircraft самолет, самолеты
fish рыба, рыбы	means средство, средства
swine свинья, свиньи	series ряд, серия; ряды, серии
salmon лосось, лососи	mass масса, множество
works завод, заводы	fruit фрукт, фрукты

Fishes – используется в случае, если имеется в виду вид рыб.

Masses – массы, например, если идет речь о передвижениях масс.

Fruits – фрукты, так же как и рыба, используется для обозначения видов фруктов.

Национальности с окончаниями на **-ese** и **-ss**:

Portuguese – португалец, португалка, португальцы.

Swiss – швейцарец, швейцарка, швейцарцы.

Chinese – китаец, китайка, китайцы.

8. Сохранили свои исходные формы множественного числа и некоторые существительные латинского и греческого происхождения:

formul**a** – formul**ae** формулы;

dat**um** – dat**a** данные (величины);

cris**is** – cris**es** кризисы;

criteri**on** – criteri**a** критерии;

phenomen**on** – phenomen**a** явления (феномены);

radi**us** – radi**i** радиусы.

9. **Множественное число составных существительных.**

• Множественное число составных имен существительных образуется путем прибавления окончания множественного числа к **“главному” существительному**, несущему основное смысловое значение.

<i>mother-country</i> – <i>mother-countries</i>	родина – родины
<i>family-name</i> – <i>family-names</i>	фамилия – фамилии
<i>passer-by</i> – <i>passers-by</i>	прохожий – прохожие
<i>mother-in-law</i> – <i>mothers-in-law</i>	тещи, свекрови

- Если первым словом составного существительного является слово **man** или **woman**, то оба слова принимают форму множественного числа:
man-servant *слуга* – men-servants,
woman-doctor *женщина-врач* – women-doctors.

Составные имена существительные, которые пишутся **слитно**, образуют множественное число по тому правилу, которому подчиняется второе слово, входящее в его состав:

schoolboy *школьник* – schoolboys,
housewife *домохозяйка* – housewives,
postman *почтальон* – postmen.

- Если ни одна из основ составного существительного **не является существительным**, окончание множественного числа прибавляется к последней основе:

forget-me-not – *forget-me-nots* незабудка – незабудки
merry-go-round – *merry-go-rounds* карусели – карусели

Примечания:

1. Существительные **gate** *ворота*, **sledge** *сани*, **watch** *часы* употребляются как в единственном, так и во множественном числе, в отличие от русского языка, в котором соответствующие существительные употребляются только во множественном числе:

The gate is open. *Ворота открыты.* All the gates were closed. *Все ворота были закрыты.*

My watch is on the table. *Мои часы на столе.* He has two watches. *У него двое часов.*

2. Существительные **export** и **import** употребляются как в единственном, так и во множественном числе, в то время как в русском языке слова экспорт и импорт употребляются только в единственном числе. Export и import употребляются в форме множественного числа – exports, imports – когда речь идет о количестве или стоимости вывезенных или ввезенных товаров:

Russian exports to Poland as well as Russian imports from that country have greatly increased. *Русский экспорт в Польшу так же, как и русский импорт из этой страны, значительно увеличился.*

Когда имеется в виду процесс вывоза или ввоза, то употребляются формы единственного числа export и import:

That organization is engaged in the export and import of different machines.
Эта организация занимается экспортом (вывозом) и импортом (ввозом) различных машин.

3. Существительные **dozen** дюжина и **score** двадцать имеют одну и ту же форму для единственного и множественного числа, если они стоят после числительных: two dozen (of) eggs *две дюжины яиц*, three score (of) years *шестьдесят лет*. Когда эти существительные не сопровождаются числительными, они образуют множественное число по общему правилу путем добавления окончания -s:

Pack the books in dozens, please. *Упакуйте книги дюжинами, пожалуйста.*
Scores of people were present there. *Много людей присутствовало там.*

4. Собираемые существительные. К ним относятся такие слова, как **class, team, police, committee, audience, family** и т. д. Они не меняют форму, если употребляются в значении множественного числа, указывая на членов коллектива. Индикатором числа в этом случае становится число сказуемого или местоимения.

That class has its final test on Friday. The class are working on their individual projects today.

5. Выражения, обозначающие количество **времени, веса, объема** как одно целое, имея форму множественного числа, согласуются с глаголом в единственном числе:

Two weeks is enough time for a nice vacation. Five hundred roubles is required as an entrance fee. Twenty gallons of gasoline costs a lot of money.

Названия **книг, газет, фильмов**, даже если имеют форму множественного числа, согласуются с глаголом в единственном числе:

The New York Times is a good newspaper. Star Wars was a good movie.

Существительные только <u>в единственном числе</u>	Существительные <u>только во множественном числе</u>
Вещественные и отвлеченные (<i>sugar, iron, love, friendship, etc.</i>). Названия наук и игр , оканчивающиеся на -ics (mathematics, physics, phonetics, billiards и т. п.). Название болезней (measles, mumps, herpes, etc).	Парные предметы (scissors, scales, spectacles, trousers, shorts, pincers, etc.).

Собирательные неодушевленные (luggage, baggage, furniture, etc).	Собирательные одушевленные (police, poultry, cattle, army, clergy, vermin).
News, money, hair, advice, knowledge, information, progress, etc	Goods, clothes, politics, wages, contents, goods, riches, proceeds, arms, stairs, congratulations, outskirts, surroundings, regards, savings, premises, greens, thanks, expenses, tropics, etc.

Притяжательный падеж (The Possessive Case). В форме притяжательного падежа употребляются существительные одушевленные. Существительные неодушевленные, за некоторыми исключениями в притяжательном падеже, не употребляются.

1. Притяжательный падеж существительных в **единственном числе** образуется путем прибавления к существительному окончания **'s** (то есть знака апострофа и буквы s):

the girl's hat – *шляпа девушки*, Jack's friend – *друг Джека*, the horse's leg – *нога лошади*.

2. Притяжательный падеж существительных во **множественном числе** образуется прибавлением одного **только апострофа**:

the boys' books – *книги мальчиков*, the workers' tools – *инструменты рабочих*.

Если существительное во **множественном числе не имеет окончания -s**, то притяжательный падеж образуется, как и в единственном числе, путем прибавления окончания **'s**:

the children's toys – *игрушки детей*, the workmen's tools – *инструменты рабочих*.

3. Притяжательный падеж **составных существительных** образуется путем прибавления окончания **'s** к последнему слову, входящему в состав существительного:

the Commander-in-chief's order – *приказ главнокомандующего*;
my brother-in-law's library – *библиотека моего зятя*.

4. Когда **два лица или более** являются обладателями одного и того же предмета, окончание притяжательного падежа прибавляется к последнему существительному:

Peter and Helen's flat is large. *Квартира Петра и Лены большая.*

Наряду с существительным в притяжательном падеже для выражения принадлежности часто употребляется **существительное с предлогом of**, также соответствующее в русском языке родительному падежу:

my friend's father (*отец моего друга*) = the father of my friend;

the teacher's question (*вопрос преподавателя*) = the question of the teacher.

В притяжательном падеже могут стоять также **группы слов**, представляющие одно смысловое целое. При этом окончание притяжательного падежа -'s принимает последнее слово группы:

My elder brother Peter's son is very ill. *Сын моего старшего брата Петра очень болен.*

В таких случаях, однако, употребление существительного с предлогом **of** является предпочтительным: The son of my elder brother Peter is very ill.

Слова **house** дом, **office** контора, **shop** магазин часто **опускаются** после существительных в притяжательном падеже в предложных оборотах, выражающих обстоятельство места:

I dined at my friend's. Имеется в виду: my friend's house.

She went to the baker's. Имеется в виду: the baker's shop.

Кроме существительных одушевленных, форму притяжательного падежа принимают:

1. Существительные, обозначающие время и расстояние:

He had a month's holiday last summer. He lives at a kilometre's distance from here.

2. Существительные, обозначающие страны, города и суда, а также слова world, country, city, ship:

Moscow is Russia's greatest scientific and cultural centre.

Russia has the world's largest deposits of oil.

The Bolshoi Theatre is our country's best opera house.

The ship's crew stood on deck.

3. Некоторые наречия времени: today's newspaper *сегодняшняя газета*; yesterday's conversation *вчерашний разговор*.

Притяжательный падеж употребляется также в некоторых застывших выражениях: for order's sake *порядка ради*, for old acquaintance's sake *ради старого знакомства*, at a stone's throw *в двух шагах* и др.

ГРАММАТИЧЕСКИЕ УПРАЖНЕНИЯ

Exercise 1.

*Divide the following words into two columns: countable and uncountable nouns
Countable (a tree, a bag...), uncountable (wood, luggage....)*

Diploma, sledge, education, degree, watch, meat, juice, law, chaos, order, luck, research, furniture, coffee, leaf, food, computer, list, blood, job, work, language, country, advice, information, money, progress, permit, permission, baggage, beach, traffic, weather, window, knowledge, air, water, holiday, damage, accommodation, scenery, scene, pigeon, bread, mountain, article, news, accident, laugh, flour, laughter

Exercise 2.

Write the plural form of the following.

Story, house-wife, glass, month, flag, passer-by, datum, photo, name, match, knife, bush, hypothesis, chief, page, fellow-worker, radio, prize, set, key, factory, man-of-war, wolf, piano, cup, city, child, goose, roof, man, foot, mouse, zoo, woman, play, sheep, person, deer, tooth, ox, criterion, crisis, stimulus, index, merry-go-round, phenomenon, medium, ticket-holder, tomato, monarch, basis, pinch, radius, hair-raiser, analysis, sister-in-law, forget-me-not, cliff, shelf, cherry, bay, room-mate, lily-of-the-valley, formula, commander-in-chief, class, governor-general.

Exercise 3.

Translate the following sentences into Russian paying attention to the words in bold type.

1. The windows in his car are made of unbreakable glass. 2. He gave me a glass of water. 3. These are the works of Shakespeare. 4. He is not at home, he is at the works. He is installing new equipment. 5. He thinks his work is rather dull. 6. Do you have scales? I want to weigh this fish. 7. Celsius or Fahrenheit scales are used in many countries. 8. I spilled the water, give me a cloth, please. 9. Have you bought cloth for draperies? 10. Business is an essential part of American life. 11. They run a very profitable business somewhere in South Africa. 12. I need an iron to press my dress. 13. These items are made of iron. 14. There is neither salt nor pepper on the table. 15. He planted several peppers in the hothouse. 16. He meets a lot of people every day. 17. A lot of different peoples live in Asia.

Exercise 4.

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate form of the verb to be

1. Several unusual species of birds _____ found in this area.
2. When a young deer _____ motionless, its coloring will hide it well.
3. The committee _____ ready to make its recommendations public.
4. Both apparatus _____ available for your use.
5. The family _____ fighting among themselves constantly.
6. The fish in the aquarium _____ waiting for their daily feeding.
7. All sheep _____ dipped in the spring to kill the parasites.
8. The press _____ requested to show their credentials to the guard.
9. Alumni of the university _____ invited to the graduation ceremony.
10. These bacteria _____ being studied by university scientists.
11. The criteria for promotion _____ clearly stated.
12. The appendices _____ usually found at the back of a book.
13. Supernatural phenomena _____ of great interest to many people.
14. The hypothesis _____ supported by the data.
15. The bicycle _____ a means of transport.
16. The five human senses _____ our means of communication with the material world.
17. A series of burglaries _____ investigated around the neighbourhood.
18. Which _____ your favourite TV series?
19. A new species of bird _____ discovered in Indonesia.

Exercise 5.

Open the brackets and choose the proper form.

1. I feel that the jury already (have/has) thought that you are innocent.
2. The government (was/were) not able to pursue the policy which had been promised before the elections.
3. The police (is/are) investigating the case now.
4. The crew of the plane (consist/consists) of four people.
5. His company (was/were) founded in 1996.
6. The party (was/were) in full swing. The music was playing, the company (was/were) eating and drinking.
7. My family (is/are) early risers, so at 11 o'clock p.m. the family (is/are) always in bed.
8. The cattle (is/are) in the field next to it.
9. The committee (is/are) full of enthusiasm.
10. Such an organization as the board of directors (is/are) elected by stockholders.
11. The ship turned out to be good, the crew (was/were) skilled seamen.
12. The government usually (consist/consists) of the Prime Minister and several ministers.
13. The average American family (have/has) three children.
14. The jury (is/are) represented by twelve people.

Exercise 6.

Open the brackets and choose the proper form.

1. Equipment _____ too complicated.
2. There _____ a lot of sheep in the field.
3. I think this _____ detailed research.
4. Where _____ my spectacles?
5. The phenomena _____ unusual.
6. Mathematics _____ difficult, but physics _____ more difficult to my mind.
7. The cattle _____ up the hill.
8. Look out! The stairs _____ very old.
9. In my opinion,

looks ___ very important for an actor. 10. The police ___ responsible for these actions. 11. Criteria ___ changing, you know. 12. The committee ___ set up several months ago. 13. The traffic ___ very heavy in this street. Be careful at the corner. When the traffic-lights ___ red, don't cross the street. 14. The working wages ___ up. 15. The knowledge she has got at college ___ very deep. 16. The carrots ___ delicious. 17. The vacation ___ always fun. 18. The funeral ___ usually a sad occasion. 19. The evidence ___ against him. 20. The contents of the letter ___ made public. 21. The opera-glasses ___ out of focus. 22. The grapes ___ ripe.

Exercise 7.

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate form of the verb to be

1. The crew ___ rescued by our boat. 2. Her clothes ___ very fashionable. 3. Your advice ___ always welcome. 4. The information he gave us ___ very useful. 5. A little money ___ better than nothing. 6. That species of spiders ___ commonly seen in deserts of North Africa. 7. I think her hair ___ dyed. 8. No news ___ good news. 9. I don't want to work here. The equipment ___ too complicated. 10. There ___ a lot of sheep in the field. 11. I think this ___ detailed research. 12. Where ___ my spectacles? 13. The phenomena ___ unusual. 14. Mathematics ___ difficult, but physics ___ more difficult to my mind. 15. The cattle ___ up the hill.

Exercise 8.

Fill in the gaps with the words given below

<i>quarter</i>	<i>condition</i>	<i>term</i>	<i>experience</i>	<i>youth</i>	<i>good</i>
<i>damage</i>	<i>pain</i>	<i>honour</i>	<i>ground</i>	<i>length</i>	<i>saving</i>

- a. Under the _____ of the contract, you are obliged to repay the loan within two years. The car was a reasonable price, but wasn't in good _____.
- b. It has been an _____ to work with you. I've been very proud of what we've achieved together. She has an _____ degree in geography.
- c. I have a terrible _____ at the back of my neck. He took great _____ to ensure his guests' stay was pleasant.
- d. After the accident, it took her a long time to come to _____ with the fact that she would never dance again. During his first _____ of office, the Prime Minister made many sensible decisions.
- e. We need a person with relevant _____ to fill the post. He wrote a book about his _____ while crossing Africa on foot.
- f. The Vicar was a kind man, and did a lot of _____ during his life. There is a wide range of electrical _____ on sale in our village shop.
- g. The day return fare is only \$12 – a _____ of \$8 on the full fare. Mrs. Higgins' house was broken into the other day, and all her _____ were taken.

h. Officers don't live with ordinary soldiers. Their _____ are usually separate and more luxurious. Interest rates have risen to 8.25 per cent, a rise of a _____ of a per cent.

i. For some reason, he was ashamed of his working class background, and went to great _____ to conceal the fact. I can only swim one _____ of the swimming pool before I get tired.

j. g. Don't sit on the grass. The _____ is still very wet. I trust John. I have good _____ for believing his version of events.

k. The storm caused a lot of _____ . She was awarded four thousand pounds' _____ in the libel case.

l. Two _____ were seen running away from the scene of the crime. _____ has always been the time for rebellion.

Exercise 9.

Correct mistakes where necessary

1. News of the peace talks has not yet reached the island.
2. Politics usually attract ambitious individuals.
3. There were extra copies of the New York Times in all the offices.
4. Two weeks are enough time for a camping trip to the state park.
5. Two thousand dollars is a lot for him to pay for tutorial.
6. "Jaws", a movie about sharks, was seen by a record number of people.
7. Both mathematics and physics are interesting.
8. Thermodynamics are beyond me.
9. The contents of the box was thrown away.
10. The police is questioning two men
11. The jeans looks good on you.
12. Two hours are long enough to look around.

Exercise 10.

Choose the right answer

1. How much/How many pages are there on your website?
2. Is/Are there many/much banks with a head office in Geneva?
3. Is/Are there many/much traffic in Geneva?
4. How much/How many information have we got about this company?
5. Where is/are the goods we ordered?
6. There is/are some people waiting for you in reception.
7. We bought some new equipment/equipments last month.
8. We bought some new machine/machines last month.
9. This is an equipment/a piece of equipment that controls the speed of rotation.
10. This is a machine/a piece of machine that controls the speed of rotation.

11. He gave me an/some advice which was/were really useful.
12. I'm afraid we haven't got much/many time.
13. The news is/are on at nine. There may be an/some information about this invention.
14. We have some/any blue ones in stock, but we don't have some/any red ones.
15. You can choose some/any colour you want.

Exercise 11.

Open the brackets and choose the proper word

1. Did you hear (a noise / noise) just now? I can't work here. There's too much (a noise / noise)
2. I bought (a paper / paper) to read. I need some (a paper / paper) to write on.
3. There's (a hair / hair) in my soup! You've got very long (a hair / hair).
4. You can stay with us. There is (a spare room / spare room). You can't sit here. There isn't (a room / room).
5. I had some interesting (experiences / experience) while I was away. They offered me the job because I had a lot of (experiences / experience).
6. (Times / time) change and we change with them. I can't wait. I haven't got (times / time).
7. Close the curtain. There's too much (light / lights)! There are two (light / lights) in our bedroom.
8. Would you like (a glass / glass) of lemonade? This sculpture was made of (a glass / glass).
9. I'm pressed for (time / times). How many (time / times) did you read this article?

Exercise 12

Underline the correct words in this dialogue.

ANGELA: Jack, have you got (a / some) moment for a chat?

JACK: Of course, go ahead. Now's a good time.

ANGELA: There (is / are) (an / some important) work that we need to do over the next few months. It should be (an / some interesting) job, and I think you're the best (person / people) to do it.

JACK: Oh, really?

ANGELA: Yes. Well, (an / a) piece of empty land has come onto the market on the other side of town. And, as you know, we haven't got (many / much) space at our present site. Well, we think it's (an / some) ideal opportunity to expand.

JACK: Yeah. We don't have much room here.

- ANGELA: Well, we're thinking about building completely new offices. We'd like you to do (a / some) research on the whole idea, and then write (a / some) report on whether to go ahead or not. Are you interested?
- JACK: Well, I haven't got (much / many) experience of this kind of thing.
- ANGELA: I know, but there really isn't anyone else here who is suitable.
- JACK: Oh
- ANGELA: And we need to make (a progress / progress) on this as quickly as possible. We're taking on fifteen new people in March.
- JACK: Um, right, but there (is / are) (many / a lot of) (information / Informations) to collect.
- ANGELA: Well, with this new responsibility we might consider reviewing your salary.
- JACK: Well, OK, it sounds like (an / a) interesting challenge. I'll do it.

Exercise 13

Complete the sentences with the word a, an, some, much or many.

1. That's good idea.
2. Well, that's progress, I suppose.
3. We do some business in Poland, but not
4. We have a few customers in Poland, but not
5. I'd like to make inquiry about training courses you offer at your college.
6. Can I have information about trains to Paris?
7. I'll see you in an hour. I don't have more emails to write.
8. I'll see you in an hour. I don't have more work to do.
9. Do you have trouble with the unions in your factory?
10. Do you have difficulties with the unions in your factory?
11. I need to claim expenses for my trip last month.
12. We didn't study economics at university, just a little.

Exercise 14.

Paraphrase the following using the possessive case.

Example: I must sleep 9 hours a day to feel well. – / must have nine-hours' sleep to feel well.

1. Every day at noon we have a break, which lasts fifteen minutes.
2. I can't understand why he is so tired. The distance he covered is a mile only.
3. The walk to the station was short. It took us ten minutes.
4. Last year we spent two weeks in Greece. The holiday was terrific.
5. If you want to get there, a trip will take you only five hours.
6. Don't take a training course that lasts a week. It won't do you good.
7. I slept only five hours yesterday because my train came late.
8. Yesterday our lesson lasted thirty minutes because our teacher was to leave at 12 o'clock.
9. If you want to

have a voyage round Europe, you will need at least three weeks. 10. My workweek lasts five days.

Exercise 15.

Replace the nouns in the possessive case by the prepositional groups where possible.

Example: He always takes his brothers' books. – He always takes books of his brothers.

1. The only thing she wanted was to see her parents' house again. 2. No one could explain the young girl's behaviour at yesterday's supper. 3. Last Sunday's rugby match was disappointing. Our team lost. 4. The boy was looking through a children's magazine. 5. After an hour's break we resumed our work. 6. At that time he lived in a little flat for economy's sake. 7. It was four and a half hours' ride, 8. I don't like cow's milk. 9. He was puzzled by Ann and Peter's visit. 10. When Friday came, he was at his wit's ends. 11. She dropped in at the chemist's to buy some aspirin. 12. This is John's coat, and that is Peter's.

Exercise 16.

Paraphrase the following using the possessive case.

Example: The son of our manager – our manager's son

A 1) the house of Mr. Smith; 2) a doll of the girls; 3) the works of Rembrandt; 4) a toy of the baby; 5) a meeting of the employees; 6) the bags of those women; 7) the orders of our boss; 8) the books of the children; 9) the cottage of my parents; 10) a garage of her cousin.

B 1) coal deposits of the world; 2) the influence of the sun; 3) the atmosphere of the earth; 4) the joys and grieves of life; 5) the arrival of the ship; 6) icy mountains of Greenland; 7) the policy of the company; 8) gold reserves of Russia; 9) the gravitation of the planet; 10) the decisions of the commission.

C 1) the mother of Kate and Mary; 2) the children of my aunt Ann; 3) the paintings by Picasso and Dali; 4) the gun of the commander-in-chief; 5) the times of Ivan the Terrible; 6) the speech of the Minister of Foreign Trade; 7) the correspondent of the Herald Tribune; 8) a flat of my father-in-law; 9) the wives of Henry the Eighth; 10) oil wells of Saudi Arabia.

D 1) a cruise which lasts three weeks; 2) work which takes two hours; 3) a distance of five kilometres; 4) the operation which lasted four hours; 5) the flight which took three hours; 6) a semester of eight weeks; 7) the rest which lasted an hour; 8) a play of three acts; 9) a football match which lasts ninety minutes; 10) a telephone conversation which lasts three minutes.

11. He is so depressed. The contents of the letter___ made public. General public___discussing___.
- a) have been, is, them c) have been, are, them
b) has been, are, it d) has been, is, it
12. Look! Goods___displayed in the window. The manager says that there will be ___ sale.
- a) are, two-days' c) are, a two-days
b) is, two-day's d) is, a two-day
13. Our family ___ good at playing draughts. Draughts___our favourite game. We play___every weekend.
- a) is, is, it c) are, are, them
b) are, is, it d) is, are, it
14. Stop! The traffic___heavy and the traffic lights ___red. In___time you will cross the street.
- a) is, is, two-minutes c) are, is, a two-minutes'
b) are, are, a two-minute d) is, are, two-minutes'
15. He spent___holiday at the___,
- a) a week, Richardsons' c) a weeks, Richardsons
b) week's, Richardson d) week, Richardson's
16. She was going for___walk across the fields to the___house. She was sure that he would help her because it was the duty of___to help poor people like her.
- a) a ten-miles, governor's-general, governor-generals
b) a ten-mile's, governor-general's, governors-general
c) a ten-mile, governor-general's, governor-generals
d) ten miles', governor-generals', governors-general
17. She wished she had a little garden with___and like that of___.
- a) lilies-of-the-valleys, forgets-me-nots, Mrs. Sand
b) lily-of-the-valleys, forget-me-nots, Mrs. Sand's
c) lilies-of-the-valley, forget-me-nots, Mrs. Sand's
d) lilies-of-the-valleys, forgets-me-not, Mrs. Sand
18. Take your___and get out with___! You got my ___ notice, didn't you?
- a) belonging, it, two weeks c) belongings, them, two week's
b) belongings, it, a two weeks d) belonging, them, two week's
19. We want to equip our factory with___and to install___ in the assembly shop.
- a) new machineries, them c) new machines, it
b) a new machinery, it d) new machinery, it
20. Have you got all the___of Byron in your home library? – Yes, I have, but I haven't read all of___.
- a) works, them b) work, it c) works, it d) work, them

УПОТРЕБЛЕНИЕ АРТИКЛЕЙ

Употребление артиклей прежде всего зависит от того, каким является имя существительное – собственным или нарицательным, и, если оно является нарицательным, принадлежит ли оно к группе существительных исчисляемых или неисчисляемых. Исчисляемые существительные имеют единственное и множественное число; неисчисляемые существительные не имеют формы множественного числа. Необходимо помнить, что некоторые существительные меняют своё значение в зависимости от употребляемого вместе с ними артикля. Такие существительные в английской грамматике принято классифицировать по группам, например, вещественные, абстрактные, существительные, обозначающие профессии, времена суток/года, приёмы пищи и т. д. Таким образом, употребление артиклей удобно рассматривать по категориям существительных, которые они сопровождают.

НЕОПРЕДЕЛЕННЫЙ АРТИКЛЬ

Неопределенный артикль имеет две формы как в написании, так и в произношении:

a – перед согласными звуками, **an** – перед гласными звуками

She has a busy life.

I am waiting for an answer, Ben.

Выбор той или иной формы артикля определяется произношением, но не орфографией. Форма *a* употребляется перед словами, которые начинаются с согласного звука в речи, даже если они и начинаются с гласной буквы в написании.

This is a universal device.

Форма *an* употребляется перед словами, которые начинаются с немой буквы *h*.

An hour is enough for lunch.

Сравните также возможные варианты:

an hotel – a hotel,

an history – a history

Неопределенный артикль в английском языке произошел от числительного **one**: *one = a, an*. Однако его не всегда можно заменить на числительное **one**. Результат может быть очень странным. Сравните:

You look an idiot. – You look one idiot.

It's a nice day. – It's one nice day.

One употребляется, когда хотят быть точны или же подчеркнуть единичность предмета или лица.

I have two brothers and one sister.

One look at his face told me all.

Общие случаи употребления неопределённого артикля по видам существительного

Вид существительного	Неопределённый артикль употребляется	Неопределённый артикль не употребляется
Конкретное исчисляемое в единственном числе	+	
Абстрактное исчисляемое в единственном числе	+	
Конкретное исчисляемое во множественном числе		+
Абстрактное исчисляемое во множественном числе		+
Конкретное неисчисляемое		+
Абстрактное неисчисляемое		+

Значения неопределенного артикля:

1. Классификации предмета, лица, явления. В таких случаях при существительном может быть описательное определение:

*It's **a bus** (not a car). It's **a teenager novel** (not for grown-ups). He's **an actor** (not an artist).*

2. Обобщение (объект, о котором идет речь, не просто классифицируется, но и выступает в роли представителя класса предметов, лиц, явлений). Это особенно характерно для пословиц и поговорок, выражающих свойства, характерные для любого из данного класса предметов или лиц:

*A **student** must read a lot. A **teacher** should be competent. A **hungry man** is an **angry man**.*

3. Единичность. Это значение особенно очевидно при выражении мер времени, расстояния, веса:

*An **hour and a half** is enough for this test. I ran **a mile** without **a stop**.*

*An **apple a day** keeps wrinkles away. Buy **a pound** of sugar, please.*

Однако в сочетании с предлогом *by* существительные, обозначающие время, расстояние, меры длины и веса, употребляются с определенным артиклем:

*Can I pay the rent by **the month**? Do you sell eggs by **the kilo** or **by the dozen**?*

Обратите внимание на употребление артикля с существительным *half* (половина):

1,5 hours – one and a half hours, an hour and a half – полтора часа,

0,5 hour = half an hour – полчаса.

Значение единичности четко проявляется также в ряде устойчивых словосочетаний, передающих однократные действия:

to be a success, to have a look, to have a try, to give a lift, to give a chance;

to make a date; to make a speech; to play a trick; to make a start; to be at a loss.

ПРАКТИЧЕСКИЕ ЗАДАНИЯ

Упражнение 1. Выберите правильный вариант.

1. To press clothes you need *iron /an iron*.
2. *Language/A language* is unique to humans.
3. In her youth she was *beauty/a beauty*.
4. We are looking for people with *experience/an experience*.
5. He kept his money in *tin/a tin* under the bed.
6. She's been looking for *work/a work* for ages.
7. You should study *law/a law* at university.
8. Then everybody called for him to make *speech/a speech*.
9. *Play/A play* is more natural for children than adults.
10. *Charity/A charity* begins at home.

Упражнение 2. Вставьте в пропуски неопределенный артикль (*a* или *an*), если это необходимо, и переведите предложения.

Lars: Is Daniel going away next year?

Inga: Yes he's planning to do ... MBA.

Lars: You know that if he goes, I'll need ... new assistant.

Inga: That won't be ... problem. I know you can't run office like this with no ... help. But I don't know who.

Lars: I've got ... idea. Do you remember Karin?

Inga: Yes, she went to work in ... hospital in Africa.

Lars: That's right. She's working for ... NGO in Ghana, but I know she only had ... one-year contract. I'll send her ... email – she can come for ... interview.

Упражнение 3. Вставьте в пропуски неопределенный артикль (*a* или *an*), если это необходимо, и переведите предложения.

A: I had ... appraisal with the Personnel Manager the other day, and ...

B: Oh really? How did it go?

A: Fine. We were talking about qualifications and career development, and she suggested I should consider doing ... course in Business Administration.

B: That's not ... bad idea. You've already got ... university degree, haven't you?

A: Yes, and I'm doing ... evening course in accounting, but that only takes up about ... hour a week.

B: That sounds like ... absolute waste of time to me. What you need to do is ... MBA at ... institution like Insead, so that you end up with ... decent qualification.

Упражнение 4. Вставьте в пропуски неопределенный артикль (*a* или *an*), если это необходимо, и переведите предложения.

THE CUPPER YACHT RACE

The Clipper Round-The-World Yacht Race is an international sporting event

that gives amateurs the chance to sail round the world. In the next race, which starts in September, ten identical boats will compete in a 30,000-mile race around the world.

FAQs

Can anyone join?

Yes, anyone can join. In the past we have had 1..... traffic warden, 2..... engineer, 3..... artist, and 4..... mechanic. Other crew members have been in 5..... sales and 6..... farming, so your background is not important.

What about emergencies?

Most crews will have 7..... doctor or 8..... nurse, or someone with medical experience. Each boat will also have 9..... full-time professional captain.

How much will it cost?

The total cost for the whole race is £ 28,000. Shorter sections start at £ 6,000.

Упражнение 5. Вставьте в пропуски неопределенный артикль (a или an), если это необходимо, и переведите предложения.

In the springtime of 1776, ... boy named Eli Whitney and ... Connecticut Colony lawyer named Silas Deane both had ... big ideas. Deane arrived at the royal court of France that spring. He had come all the way across the Atlantic Ocean to buy ... muskets for America. The American colonies, ruled by ... mighty Great Britain, were going to war for their freedom.

But ... makers of the long-barreled guns carried by ... soldiers were scarce in the colonies, Deane said. Led by General George Washington, the soldiers fighting against the British redcoats had hardly ... musket.

Back in the American colony of Massachusetts, ... ten-year-old Eli Whitney was thinking too. He was also feeding his father's cows. But to Eli, the best thing about forking food and toting buckets of ... water to sixty cattle was that it gave him plenty of time to ponder. Eli loved to ponder, turning ideas over and over in his mind.

Eli was not much for ... farmwork. He would far rather be in the farm's pine-smelling workshop, thinking up something to make. And if he wasn't hammering and chiseling some creation with his father's tools, why then he was pulling something apart to see what made it work. This morning Eli had his mind set on disassembling ... curious little machine called ... pocket watch. There was ... brand-new one in ... Father's dresser drawer.

Упражнение 6. Вставьте в пропуски неопределенный артикль (a или an), если это необходимо, и переведите предложения.

Job Interviews

On ... job interview, ... good impression counts. The way you dress for ... interview sends ... message about the kind of ... employee you'll be. Dress for the interview, not the job. Even if ... employees wear ... jeans, you should wear ...

clothes suitable for ... special dinner out. Dress conservatively – no extreme outfits, ... heavy makeup, or ... elaborate hairstyles. With flattering colors and styles, you'll feel more confident. ... clean and neat hair, hands, clothes, and shoes create ... good impression.

Упражнение 7. Вставьте в пропуски неопределенный артикль (*a* или *an*), если это необходимо, и переведите предложения.

... virtual fitting room. Use ... 3-D model to “try on” outfits and see how they look from different angles before you buy. Mix and match tops and bottoms to create various outfits. Spend ... few minutes creating your own personalized model. Save the items and outfits to ... personal profile so you can come back later to consider ... purchase.

- Outfit suggestions. If you order ... top, the site may suggest other coordinating items to help complete the outfit.

- Customizing services. After providing your ... body measurements, you can select the style, fabric, and fashion details for ... custom-made shirt, blouse, suit, or jeans. Be sure to check the cost and read the return policy before ... ordering.

- Personalized products. This variation on customized fashions is popular for sneakers and flip-flops. You purchase ... standard size, but pick the colors, prints, and embellishments that you prefer.

- Order memory. By ... remembering your last order, the some Web sites suggest new products that might interest you. Follow-up ... e-mail announcements about similar products and ... discount offers may be sent.

Упражнение 8. Вставьте в пропуски неопределенный артикль (*a* или *an*), если это необходимо, и переведите предложения.

Electronics is ... branch of ... engineering and ... physics. It deals with the emission, behaviour, and effects of ... electrons for the generation, transmission, reception, and storage of ... information. This information can be audio signals in ... radio, images (video signals) on ... television screen, or numbers and other data in ... computer. Electronic systems are important in ... communication, ... entertainment, and control systems.

Electronic circuits consist of interconnections of electronic components, at the heart of which are semiconductors. Transistors, which are made of ... silicon or ... germanium, are made from semiconductors. Commercial products range from ... cellular radiotelephone systems and video cassette recorders to high-performance supercomputers and ... sophisticated weapons systems. In ... industry, electronic devices have led to dramatic improvements in ... productivity and ... quality. For example, ... computer-aided design tools facilitate the design of complex parts, such as ... aircraft wings, or ... intricate structures, such as ... integrated circuits.

Упражнение 9. Вставьте в пропуски неопределенный артикль (a или an), если это необходимо, и переведите предложения.

A. 1. We all had ... jolly good laugh. 2. What about having ... snack? 3. I asked Sue when we could meet for ... chat. 4. Would you like to have ... dinner with me? 5. Grandma usually has ... nap after dinner. 6. Before I go, can we have ... talk? 7. It was my parents' first visit to London, so the guide took them on ... tour. 8. – Will you help me to make ... shopping-list? – No problem. 9. Have you ever had ... lunch at this restaurant? 10. We'll have to make ... fire to get warm. 11. Did you have ... good time at the graduation party? 12. Steve goes out every hour to have ... smoke. 13. The secretary would like to make ... appointment for Thursday. 14. Linda has ... splitting headache today. 15. Every morning before breakfast he has ... swim. 16. Isn't it high time to have ... break?

B. 1. If you give us ... hint, we'll guess your secret. 2. They wished us all to have ... fun at the picnic. 3. Just have ... look at that funny boy over there. 4. He called a lawyer as he wished to make ... will. 5. Are you going to make ... speech at the ceremony? 6. Take ... seat. We are going to have ... long talk. 7. She gave ... cry of horror at seeing a snake. 8. – Would you like to have ... drink? – No, I am at ... work. 9. You must give ... account of all your expenses. 10. Whether you want it or not, I am going to give you ... piece of my mind. 11. There are people who are always ready to give you ... hand when you are in ... trouble. 12. The sponsor offers them to give ... support with ... advice and money. 13. Any woman would make ... fuss in such a situation. 14. – Would you like to have ... rest after dinner? – Just for ... half ... hour.

Упражнение 10. Вставьте в пропуски неопределенный артикль (a или an), если это необходимо, и переведите предложения.

1. It was ... happy marriage from start to finish. 2. She was ... non-stop talker. 3. It was ... quick and clever decision. 4. Are they ... colleagues or ... friends? – They are ... neighbours. 5. Are you ... optimist or ... pessimist? 6. It is... very urgent information. Read it! 7. – What is it? – It is... tomato soup. – Oh no, I hate it! 8. A piano is not ... furniture. It's ... musical instrument. 9. Pizza is ... very popular dish. 10. My cousin is ... modern dress-designer. 11. It's ... lie again, isn't it? You always tell me ... lies. 12. This is ... great news. I am happy about it. 13. It is ... brown bread, but I usually have ... white bread. 14. It's not... easy situation, it's ... very difficult one. 15. It is... good start. You are ... very energetic man. 16. They are ... bad boys! 17. It will be ... exciting game. 18. Jack is ... man of wit and humour. 19. They are ... open and trusting children. 20. Simon is ... sensible boy, isn't he? 21. He is ... receptionist at ... small hotel. 22. Carol is ... air hostess. 23. I am ... big, big girl in ... big, big world.

ОПРЕДЕЛЕННЫЙ АРТИКЛЬ

Определенный артикль имеет одну форму написания и два варианта произношения:

[ðə] – перед согласными звуками; [ði] – перед гласными звуками.

The name seems familiar to me.

The England of our childhood!

The произносится [ði] перед словами, которые начинаются с немой буквы *h*:

heiress

honestly

honour

hour

Определенный артикль произошел в английском языке от указательного местоимения *that* и всегда указывает на предмет, лицо, явление как определенное. Эквивалентами определенного артикля являются притяжательные (*my, your, his, her, its, our, their*) и указательные местоимения (*this – these, that – those*), поэтому при их наличии употребление определенного (равно как и неопределенного) артикля не требуется. В русском языке, где нет артиклей, значение определенности передается с помощью указательных местоимений. Поэтому при переводе на русский язык эквивалентом английского существительного с определенным артиклем будет сочетание существительного с указательным местоимением **ЭТОТ, ТОТ**:

*I remember **the** girl.* — Я помню **эту** девушку.

*You are **the** man we are looking for.* — Вы **тот** человек, которого мы ищем.

Общие случаи употребления определённого артикля по видам существительного

Вид существительного	Определённый артикль употребляется	Определённый артикль не употребляется
Конкретное исчисляемое в единственном числе	+	
Абстрактное исчисляемое в единственном числе	+	
Конкретное исчисляемое во множественном числе	+	
Абстрактное исчисляемое во множественном числе	+	
Конкретное неисчисляемое	+	
Абстрактное неисчисляемое	+	

Значения определенного артикля:

1. В самом названии артикля содержится его основное значение – значение **определённости**. Эта определённость выражается при помощи:

а) **ситуации** (то, что вы можете мысленно представить себе) или **контекста** (часть связного текста), которые показывают, что речь идет об определенном предмете:

*The Ravens had gone from **the** Tower: **the** kingdom would fall.*

*Where's **the** phone?*

The cake is too rich.

б) **повторного упоминания** предмета или явления в тексте (речи), причём этот предмет или явление могут быть названы во второй раз тем же самым или другим существительным:

*Three little kittens lost their mittens... **The three little kittens** they found their mittens.*

*There was **a** cat on the step. **The animal** was enjoying the sunshine.*

*Nigel gave me **a** calendar, but I didn't like **the** present at all.*

в) **уточняющего (лимитирующего) определения**, которое может быть выражено придаточным предложением, предложной фразой, словами *all, whole, very, right, left, wrong, only, main, last, next, same, previous, principal, following, former, latter*.

*You are **the** man we are looking for.*

***The house** at the end of the street is for sale.*

*I eat **the same** breakfast every morning.*

*Is it **the right** road to the station?*

*He is **the only** person for the position.*

Но:

last year – прошлый год

next week – следующая неделя

next time – в следующий раз

next door – соседний

an only child – единственный ребенок (в семье)

a last look – последний взгляд (еще один)

a last minute decision – поспешное решение

г) прилагательного в превосходной степени:

*Microsoft is **the largest** corporation*

д) порядкового числительного (*не путать с порядковым номером*):

*We met him for **the first** time.*

2. **Класс предметов.** Определённый артикль в этом значении употребляется перед исчисляемыми, стоящими в единственном числе существительными, обозначающими: *животных и растения, музыкальные*

инструменты, танцы, литературные жанры, профессии, черты характера, социальные группы, изобретения, термины.

The dog is a friend of man.

Who can play the violin?

Where was the computer invented?

3. Субстантивация. Определённый артикль употребляется перед прилагательными и причастиями, которые перешли в разряд существительных (субстантивировались). Такие прилагательные либо причастия обозначают группы людей (объединённые по классу или физическим особенностям), национальности, абстрактные понятия:

the blind – слепые

the elderly – пожилые

the homeless – бездомные

the needy – нуждающиеся

the rich – богатые

the wealthy –

состоятельные

the Chinese – китайцы

the English –

англичане

the French –

французы

the impossible – невозможное

the inevitable – неизбежное

the past – прошлое

the present – настоящее

the unexpected – неожиданное

the unknown – неизвестное

4. Уникальность, единственность в своём роде:

the sun – солнце;

the moon – луна;

the earth – земля;

the solar system – солнечная система;

the universe – вселенная;

the capital – столица;

the centre – центр.

5. Универсальность. Артикль употребляется перед существительными, обозначающими предметы и явления, окружающие любого человека:

the world – мир

the environment – окружающая среда

the atmosphere – атмосфера

the horizon – горизонт

the equator – экватор

the sky – небо

the stars – звезды

the ground – земля

the country – страна

the government – правительство

the weather – погода

the bank – банк

the post office – почта

the cinema – кинотеатр

the theatre – театр

the media – средства информации

the press – пресса

the radio – радио

the police – полиция

the army – армия

ПРАКТИЧЕСКИЕ ЗАДАНИЯ

Упражнение 1. Закончите предложения, используя слова в рамке. Употребляйте одно и то же слово для *a* и *b*. Вставьте перед словами артикль *the*, где необходимо.

advice coffee food French history magazines music teachers

1. a. ... all over the world have published photos of the royal baby.
b. Emily left ... we asked for on the table.
2. a. ... played a very important part in his life.
b. I thought ... used in the film was the best part.
3. a. I've forgotten most of ... I learnt at school.
b. I'm learning ... at night school.
4. a. I'll always be grateful for ... he gave me.
b. I asked my father for ... about the problem.
5. a. Put ... you bought straight into the fridge.
b. ... at that new Indonesian restaurant was excellent.
6. a. I never did enjoy studying
b. I'm reading a book about ... of the New Zealand Maori.
7. a. The world price of ... has reached a record high.
b. ... we got last week from the Brazilian cafe was excellent.
8. a. In my opinion, ... deserve to be better paid.
b. ... need to have enormous patience.

Упражнение 2. Вставьте в пропуски определенный артикль (*the*), если это необходимо, и переведите предложения.

1. ... secret of my success is finding ... right people at ... right moment. 2. ... main street of ... village was deserted, it being four o'clock in ... afternoon. 3. Look at ... mess you've made on ... carpet. 4. ... only sensible thing to do is to keep ... cool head. 5. Nelly peeled off ... gloves she had worn for ... driving. 6. Which is yours? ... suitcase on ... floor or ... one on ... shelf? 7. Thank you for all ... good things you've done for me. 8. They still haven't caught ... lion that escaped from ... London Zoo. ... police are looking for it. 9. I learnt a lot in ... last few months. 10. We didn't tell him ... whole truth for ... fear of discouraging him. 11. ... most of ... shops were empty except for a few late shoppers. 12. ... roommate I once thought of as a fruitcake is ... candidate to be our ... next Secretary of State. 13. She had no intention of buying anything new ... next few years. 14. ... Emma's mind was crowded with ... thoughts. ... thoughts of ... family she had raised, ... dynasty she had created. 15. ... money which ... publisher promised was very good, but ... man had an unsavoury reputation. 16. Let me say that ... London cab drivers are, without question, ... finest in ... world. They're trustworthy, safe, generally friendly, always polite. 17. He is ... last of ... Mohicans. 18. ... firm I'm working for is in ... centre of ... city.

Упражнение 3. Вставьте в пропуски определенный артикль (*the*), если это необходимо, и переведите предложения.

1. ... Information rules ... world. 2. We hope ... information will remain secret. 3. If ... advice is needed, ask one of our staff. 4. Did you follow ... advice I gave you? 5. Jackie needs a piece of ... practical advice. 6. ... Good advice can be given; ... good name cannot be given. 7. We all need ... news to give us some interest in life. 8. ... good news is that he did get an Oscar. 9. We are all hoping for ... good news. 10. It's ... best piece of ... news I could hope to hear. 11. ... Money is ... soul of business. And it likes to be counted. 12. They wore ... boots and ... galoshes in ... wet weather. 13. He hopes there's ... big money in this new business. 14. This machine doesn't give ... change. Please have ... right money ready. 15. ... bad money always comes back. 16. ... weather proved to be as good as ... weatherman had predicted. 17. We are all looking forward to ... warmer weather. 18. You can never tell what ... weather has in store for us! 19. To recover completely, he must come back to ... work, but it shouldn't be ... hard work. 20. ... love is an ideal thing, ... marriage is a real thing. 21. ... breaking news is a report of immediate value. 22. ... money slips through his fingers. It's like ... water for him.

Упражнение 4. Вставьте в пропуски определенный артикль (*the*), если это необходимо, и переведите текст.

Why the British Drive on the Wrong Side of the Road

... visitors to ... British Isles who are brave enough to forget ... weather and ... foot-and-mouth disease epidemic, then need ... extra courage to drive on what for them is ... "wrong" side of ... road. After ... jet-lagged or disorientated tourists leave ... airport, they are bombarded with ... signs which remind them to keep left. But that does not stop hundreds of ... accidents happen annually with ... inexperienced travellers who simply do not know which side of ... road they should be on.

But why should ... drivers be put in a position where they have to remember that ... Britain, as usual, goes its own sweet way as ... only country in ... European Union that insists on ... driving on ... left-hand side of ... road? ... academics have tried for ... years to figure out why we should take one side of ... highway and two-thirds of ... world choose ... opposite. But it seems that ... English can claim two millennia of keeping left to ... Roman invaders, who liked to keep their right arm free to grab a sword from across their bodies on ... left hip, or, probably, to keep ... whip hand free to crack it over ... backs of oxen or horses.

... fact that ... rest of Europe crossed on to ... other side, was ... Napoleon's fault, if we are to believe some historians. He was ... man to decide that ... Europe should keep right.

... custom extended through much of ... Africa and ... West Indies as well part of ... Far East, such as Malaysia, Indonesia and Singapore. Japan, however, stands out as a nation that shares ... British lean to ... left without really any need to do so.

Why, again, is a mystery.

Making ... change to ... right would be impossible for this country. Sweden was ... last nation to do it, in 1967, with a reasonable amount of ... chaos. ... accidents jumped by 10 per cent amid much blowing of horns and arm-waving. Imagine ... cost and ... chaos in this country with its 25 million vehicles. Billions of pounds would be needed to change ... traffic lights and ... signs, ... motorway exits and even ... white lines. A mass reeducation programme would be required.

So we are just stuck with it, which just means that tourists need to take extra care when they are steering their hired cars around ... Majorca, ... Ibiza and ... South of France. And if any locals sound their horns and accuse you of getting confused, just remind them that they are ... ones who are driving on ... wrong side of ... road, thanks to ... barmy Bonaparte.

Упражнение 5. Вставьте в пропуски определенный артикль (*the*), если это необходимо.

... first thing you notice when you go to Limerick is that all ... buildings in ... centre are ... same colour: red. In ... past few years there's been a lot of building in Limerick and a lot of development - and all with ... red bricks. In fact, you can't build in anything else but ... red brick, which gives ... city ... really nice touch. So how did this happen? Well, many years ago, ... ships used to leave Limerick with lots of ... goods to take to ... other parts of ... world; but very often they would return with nothing. This was bad because ... ships were having ... problems on ... sea because of ... lack of ... weight. So what they used to do was fill ... ships up with ... red bricks from England. Then, when they arrived back at Limerick, they just took all ... red bricks off and used them for ... building. And there you have it, a bit of ... Limerick history for you.

Упражнение 6. Вставьте в пропуски определенный артикль (*the*), если это необходимо.

Carl Graham Fisher, one of ... most remarkable businessmen of ... 20th century, proposed making a holiday resort in ... area that is now known as ... Miami Beach. At ... time, Florida was a muggy, mosquito-infested swamp a long way from anywhere. But Fisher was determined and by 1926 he had ... hotels, a casino, ... golf courses and a yachting harbour in ... beach area. Unfortunately, a hurricane blew it all down and then ... stock market crashed in ... 1929 and ... idea of a holiday resort was no longer attractive. Eventually, ... Miami Beach was created, but not by Carl Graham. He ended his years living in a modest house in ... city he had wanted to build.

John Styth Permberton, a pharmacist from Atlanta, invented ... drink Coca Cola in ... 1886. He failed to recognise its true potential and in ... 1887 he sold ... two-thirds of ... company for ... curiously precise sum of \$283.29!

Упражнение 7. Вставьте в пропуски определенный артикль (*the*), если это необходимо.

When ... electricity was ... first invented there were ... two types: AC and DC. Westinghouse had invented ... AC electricity and Thomas Edison had invented ... DC. Edison was a very strange character who started one of ... most macabre marketing campaigns ever. He wanted to show how dangerous ... Westinghouse's electricity was so he developed ... electric chair. Unfortunately, everyone preferred ... Westinghouse's system because it was more powerful – but ... prison authorities liked ... chair.

... Wright Brothers, ... two brothers who are credited with having made ... first powered flight, were very strange. They celebrated their first successful flight with a very brief handshake, they always dressed in ...suits and ... ties, even for their test flights, they never married and they always lived together. Once, they went to bed after a long and very heated argument. ... next morning, they each admitted ... merits of ... other's idea and began arguing again, but this time from ... other side.

УПОТРЕБЛЕНИЕ АРТИКЛЕЙ С ИМЕНАМИ СОБСТВЕННЫМИ

	A (AN)	THE	No Article
Личные имена	+ (какой-то, некий, а также при названии продукта или в переносном значении)	+ (только в значении тот самый, или если перед существительным есть прилагательное, описывающее качество)	+
Должность, титул, звание + имя		+ (исторические персонажи)	+
Профессия + имя		+	
Планеты		The Earth (единственная, где есть жизнь)	+
Стороны света	+ (направление)	+	
Континенты			+
Полюса, полушария, регионы, пустыни, долины		+	
Горы, острова		+ (цепи, группы)	+ (одиночные)
Полуострова		+ (вместе с <i>peninsula</i>)	+
Водные бассейны		+	+ (заливы, водопады, озёра с <i>lake</i>)
Страны	+ (изменяющееся состояние)	+ (<i>Duchy, Emirates, Federation, Republic, States, Union</i>)	+
Города	+ (изменяющееся состояние)		+
Дороги		+ (отдельные трассы, исторические пути)	+
Мосты		+ (только исключения)	+
Улицы, площади, парки, районы		+ (только исключения)	+
Городские объекты (здания и заведения разных типов)		+	+ (в названии есть название населённого пункта или имя человека в притяжательном падеже)
Аэропорты, порты, вокзалы, метро			+
Учреждения и организации (политические, общественные)		+	+ (только исключения)
Коммерческие организации		+ (вместе с <i>company, corporation, association</i>)	+

ПРАКТИЧЕСКИЕ ЗАДАНИЯ

Упражнение 1. Вставьте в пропуски артикли, если это необходимо, и переведите текст.

THE JOURNEY

The race will start in 1..... UK, and the boats will sail across 2..... Atlantic Ocean to 3..... Brazil. After a change of crew, they will sail round 4..... Cape of Good Hope to 5..... South Africa. The yachts will then sail to 6..... west coast of Australia, staying in 7... ..Freemantle Harbour from 17 December to 1 January.

They will then race north via 8..... Singapore and on past 9..... Philippines towards 10..... China. After crossing 11..... North Pacific they will go down 12..... west coast of 13..... USA to 14..... Panama Canal. They will race across 15..... Caribbean, and in the final part they will cross 16..... Atlantic Ocean again and finish the race in 17..... England.

Упражнение 2. Вставьте в пропуски необходимый артикль.

1. ... Antarctic is the home for penguins, dolphins and whales. 2. She was sent to ... Persian Gulf as a war correspondent. 3. ... Europe extends from ... British Isles in the west towards ... Urals in the east. 4. The highest peak in ... North America is ... Mount McKinley. 5. We had an unforgettable experience in ... Austrian Alps. 6. ... Iceland is a volcanic island. 7. If you want to see ... Lake Victoria and ... Mount Kilimanjaro, go to ... Kenya. 8. It hasn't rained for several hundred years in ... Atakama in ... South America. 9. The hunters got lost in ... Rocky Mountains. 10. Many centuries ago ... Vesuvius destroyed ... Pompeii. 11. Most toxic waste water drains directly into ... Labe (Elbe) River in ... eastern Bohemia. 12. Life in ... Cyprus follows the rhythm of the sun. 13. The most famous Italian river is ... Tiber, which runs from ... Apennine mountains and empties itself into ... Tyrrhenian Sea. 14. I wish I could visit ... Lake Chad in ... North Central Africa. 15. You simply must come to ... Tatras for skiing. 16. ... French Riviera is on ... Mediterranean south coast of ... France. 17. The oldest country in the world is ... Iran, which was known as ... Persia until 1934. It has been independent since 529 B.C. 18. ... Mount Fujiyama (... Mount Fuji) is the most famous mountain in ... Japan. 19. ... Lake Tanganyika is the second largest lake on ... Dark Continent. 20. In 1819 the British bought an island on ... Malay Peninsula which they named ... Singapore.

Упражнение 3. Прочитайте и переведите текст, употребив необходимые артикли с названиями.

London Streets and Their Names

Names of streets and districts are often connected with the history of the country and the city. But very often names of streets are so old and so changed that only few people know how this or that street got its name.

People who read books by English writers, listen to the radio, see English films,

can't help knowing such names as ... Trafalgar Square, ... Soho, ... Piccadilly, ... Charing Cross, etc.

Let's begin with ... Piccadilly Circus. It is a fine street which has seen much history over the centuries. For generations Piccadilly has been the heart of ... London. Nowadays it is such a focal place that on special occasions, such as the Coronation or on New Year's Eve, as many as 50,000 people gather there.

Actually it immortalized a man who is now forgotten. The man was a tailor who grew rich by making high collars called "piccadillies". He built a grand house which he called ... Piccadilla Hall, and the name, slightly changed, has lived on.

... Charing Cross is one of the oldest spots in ... London. Once there was a small village in that place. The villagers were charing wood, making charcoal of it. That is why the village was named ... Charing. Centuries ago an English Queen died outside ... London. Her husband wanted her body to be taken to ... Westminster Abbey and buried there. At every place where the funeral procession stopped, a wooden cross was erected. The last place was at ... Charing and since then the place has been called ... Charing Cross.

A reproduction of that last cross can be seen at the entrance to... Charing Cross Railway Station. Nowadays ... Charing Cross is known by its bookshops where one can buy books in different languages and of new and old editions.

No one, however, can explain "... Soho" convincingly. The legend goes, that in the old days there used to be green fields there and people around went fox-hunting a great deal. When a hunter saw a fox, he called to the dogs "So-Ho", "So-Ho"! Now ... Soho is the district where one can see people of different types, hear them speak different languages. It is famous for its different restaurants.

There are some short streets in ... Soho in which six or seven restaurants of different national cooking stand one after another in a line. One can have breakfast in ... Greek restaurant, dinner in ... Italian and supper in ... American one. These are only a few examples, but all London's long past history can be told by its streets' and districts' names.

Упражнение 4. Вставьте в пропуски артикли, если это необходимо.

1. ... White Tower in London was built between 1078 and 1098. 2. They always stay at ... Coral Sands Hotel when they come to ... Sidney. 3. Excuse me, how can I get to ... Natural History Museum? 4. ... Supreme Court is the highest tribunal in ... USA. 5. ... Freer Gallery of Art has a rich collection of Asian and American Art. 6. – Does this bus go to ... Sheremetyevo Airport? – Yes, it does. 7. You can say whatever you like in ... Speaker's Corner in ... Hyde Park. 8. You can get a ticket to ... Moscow International Festival at the kiosk next to ... GUM. 9. Who built ... St. Basil's Cathedral? 10. Most news comes from ... BBC and ... CNN. 11. ... Buckingham Palace, ... Trafalgar Square, ... Houses of Parliament, ... Tower of London, Tower Bridge, ... National Gallery are the usual sights in ... English capital. 12. ... Friary Centre is in ... Willow Street. 13. The capital of... China has two names: ... Beijing and ... Peking. 14. ... Mexico, ... New York, ... Tokyo are the biggest and the most polluted cities in the world. 15. The capital of ...

Republic of San-Marino is ... San-Mari- no. 16. ... London Zoo is the oldest in the world. 17. ... Charing Cross Bridge is a railway bridge which crosses ... Thames in ... Central London. 18. ... Statue of... Liberty is a gift from the French people to the American people. It stands on ... Liberty Island in ... New York Harbour. 19. About 190 states are members of ... United Nations Organization. 20. "... House Beautiful" is Britain's Number One Home Interest magazine. 21. When in ... Vienna, I went to visit... Sigmund Freud museum.

Упражнение 5. Вставьте в пропуски артикли, если это необходимо.

1. I read ... Dickens the other day. 2. Rita Brown explores cultural psychology like ... American Evelyn Waugh. 3. She was ... good actress. She made ... memorable Helda Gabler, and ... rather touching Natalia Petrovna in "A Month in the Country". 4. Why weren't there more ... Coras in the world? Why wasn't she more like ... Cora? 5. On arriving at my room I found several notes from ... certain Mr. Perkins of Detroit. 6. Why have the winds of all ... Russias blown into Jasper's dining-room? 7. ... Dear old Marion! No words can tell how I miss you! 8. "Collect yourself, you are ... Englishman, and what's more you are ... Dulton!" he repeated to himself. 9. "Rachel, is ... Father in?" Jimmy shouted from the door. – "Not yet, but ... Mother and ... Aunt Fanny have just come." 10. Now we all know how crude ... Swansons really are. 11. Your son could be ... other Newton! 12. Would you tell ... Shagal from ... Malevich? 13. This isn't ... Paris I used to know. 14. "I see your husband is really ... Jack-of-all trades." – "Yes, and master of none." 15. ... frustrated Helena couldn't utter a word. 16. Now she was playing ... practical, sensible Trisch, ... Woman Who Got Things Done. 17. Late on Sunday afternoon, ... weary and exhausted Claudia rushed into the house. 18. ... Henry VIII had six wives – ... three Katherines, ... two Annes, and ... Jane. One of them was ... King's wife for twenty-four years, another for only a year and a half. One died, two were divorced, and two were beheaded.

Упражнение 6. Вставьте в пропуски артикли, если это необходимо.

1. Can I introduce ... Jenny Simons? 2. Can I introduce ... Jenny Simons, I told you about the other day? 3. There is ... Jenny Simons waiting to see you in the hall. 4. "What a smart dress!" – "Yes, it's ... Chanel." 5. "Is that ... Hugh Grant over there?" – "You mean, ... Hugh Grant?" 6. ... Jones and ... Smith are two common British surnames. 7. ... Lovedays? Oh yes, we know them well. 8. ... England of the 21st century is very different from ... England of our days. 9. Well, mine is ... Lincoln. 10. The National Gallery bought ... Constable at the auction. 11. They are calling this singer ... new Elvis. 12. Have you got ... Collins that I could borrow? 13. Like ... true Morgan she would not lose any money. 14. -I see you bought a new book of poetry, is it... Byron? - No, it's ... Keats, and ... very expensive one. 15. ... Sergeant, can I ask you to help me? 16. "You are ... real Childe Harold!" – "And you are ... Don Juan!" 17. "What a bright pull-over!" – "Yes, it's ... Benetton." 18. Do you know who invented ... Pullman? 19. This actor got ... Nika for this film. 20. The concert hall bought... new Petroff. 21. We have ... very good supplies manager, ... Mr. Edwards. 22. "Danny, you are a classical composer, God knows, you may be ... modern Mozart."

ОБЗОРНЫЕ УПРАЖНЕНИЯ

Упражнение 1. Вставьте в пропуски артикли, если это необходимо.

1. A: You don't know where ... key to the filing cabinet is, do you?
B: No, but there's ... key on Jane's desk - why don't you try that one?
2. A: I phoned you last week to make ... complaint about late deliveries.
B: Yes Sir, I remember, and I can assure you that ... complaint is being dealt with.
3. A: Do you suppose Coca-Cola is ... most famous brand name in the world?
B: Maybe – but McDonalds is ... famous brand name too.
4. A: Does Mrs Rodin come from ... United States?
B: No, she's from ... small town in Canada.
5. A: I need to talk to ... technician about this computer.
B: Well, ... Head of the IT Department is right here – I'll send him up.

Упражнение 2. Вставьте в пропуски артикли, если это необходимо.

Rome hosts the World Food Summit

At the World Food Summit in ... Rome, leaders from all over ... world met to discuss plans to deliver ... food to ... hungry. During the morning, ... stream of limousines and police outriders escorted ... leaders from their luxury hotels on the Via Veneto, and brought them to ... FAO headquarters, near ... Colosseum.

At ... summit, ... Secretary General of ... United Nations said that ... hope needed to be given to ... starving, and called for improvements in ... technology, ... healthcare, and ... infrastructure projects. Other delegates discussed the crisis in ... Somalia and Zimbabwe, but there was a strong sense that ... West, and ... United States in particular, should be doing more to help countries in ... Africa and elsewhere.

Упражнение 3. Вставьте в пропуски артикли, если это необходимо.

Bob Collins: A Profile

Bob Collins recently become ... minister in ... new government, being appointed ... Minister for Industry. Mr Collins has had ... varied career. He was ... professional footballer in the 1960s, some people considering him to be... most skilful player of his generation. After a serious injury, he became... manager of ... oldest pub in Edinburgh. Five years later, he was offered the position of ... director of Arcon, one of ... biggest supermarket chains in the country. He became ... Member of Parliament in 1990.

Упражнение 4. Исправьте ошибки в употреблении артиклей.

1. Sri Lanka has the wonderful climate.
2. The organisation's aim is to educate the public about the dangers of smoking.
3. We need an environment free from pollution.
4. She has worked in a fashion industry since she left school.
5. The wind is blowing dust all the way from Africa.
6. We can look forward to a warm southerly wind this weekend.
7. The USA is a country with the high level of immigration.
8. How can we combine economic growth and respect for an environment?
9. Car exhaust emissions are having a major effect on a world's climate.
10. That's Terry – he's the third person on the right.
11. She has become the important figure in Norwegian politics.
12. It's a most important issue and we need to discuss it in detail.

Упражнение 5. Исправьте ошибки в употреблении артиклей.

1. Dan was playing outside in a street when he saw a red car go past driven by the teacher from his school.
2. A University has announced proposals to build a new library, to replace an existing one by the year 2005.
3. A: The car's been stolen from outside a house!
B: Oh, no. I left my wallet and the camera in it.
4. I must buy the tin opener. I keep having to borrow one from a woman next door.
5. A: Jane bought a fridge and a washing machine for her house, but the washing machine wouldn't go through a kitchen door so she had to send it back.
B: What did a shop say?
A: They offered to sell her a smaller one.
6. Now, when I start pushing a car, take your foot off the clutch. If it doesn't start then, I'll have to phone the garage.
7. We went out to the excellent restaurant last night. The food was delicious and the service was first class.
8. A: Where's a tea pot?
B: It's in the cupboard on the right.
A: I thought you had a blue one.
B: Yes, but it broke so I had to get the new one.
9. A: I've no idea what to get Mark for his birthday.
B: What about a new jumper?
A: Well...it's not the very interesting present.
B: Why don't you buy him a set of golf clubs he's always wanted?
A: What a great idea.
10. Dr Pike has developed a way to teach musical theory. A method is designed for children over five.

11. A: Who's a woman in red?
B: She's a journalist, I think. She works for a local newspaper.
12. Once, when I won the competition, I had to choose between a holiday in Disneyland and a Volvo. I chose a car, of course.

Упражнение 6. Вставьте в пропуски артикли, если это необходимо.

Guest: Hello. I've got ... room on the fourth floor and I'd like to change rooms, please.

Clerk: Is there a problem with ... room, sir?

Guest: Yes. The problem is that ... room is very noisy.

Clerk: I'm very sorry. Let me look ... I can give you ... suite on the sixth floor.

Guest: Will it be quiet?

Clerk: Yes, sir ... suite is very quiet and it also has ... nice view of ... sea.

Lars: I want to order ... projector and ... digital camera – is that OK?

Hans: What are they for?

Lars: I'm giving ... presentation and I need ... projector for my talk.

Hans: When are you giving ... presentation?

Lars: Next week.

Hans: How much are they?

Lars: ... projector is \$1,680 and ... digital camera is \$590.

Hans: That sounds OK, but make sure you keep ... receipt.

Упражнение 7. Выберите правильный вариант.

1. *Digital cameras* / *The digital cameras* are getting cheaper these days.
2. Can you use *mobile phones* / *the mobile phones* on planes?
3. Did you look at *tools* / *the tools* in the catalogue?
4. The price of *oil* / *the oil* changes from week to week.
5. *Success* / *The success* usually comes after a lot of hard work.
6. *Freedom* / *The freedom* is important to everybody.
7. *The white rhinoceros* / *A white rhinoceros* is close to extinction.
8. *The bicycle* / *A bicycle* is an environmentally friendly means of transport.
9. *The development of the railway* / *A development of the railway* encouraged tourism throughout Europe.
10. *The fridge* / *A fridge* is today considered an essential in most homes.
11. Writing *the letter* / *a letter* is often cheaper than telephoning.
12. Laszlo Bire is normally credited with having invented *the ball-point pen* / *a ball-point pen*.
13. *The experienced test pilot* / *An experienced test pilot* earns a considerable amount of money.
14. *The Jumbo Jet* / *A Jumbo Jet* has revolutionised air travel.
15. *The credit card* / *A credit card* is a convenient way of paying for purchases.

Литература

1. Архипов, И. К. Грамматика английского языка. Артикли : учебное пособие / И. К. Архипов. – Санкт-Петербург : ООО “Инъязиздат”, 2006. – 176 с.
2. Бармина, Л. А. Практикум по английскому языку : Артикли / Л. А. Бармина, И. П. Верховская. – 2-е изд., испр. – Москва : ООО “Издательство Астрель”, ООО “Издательство АСТ”, 2000. – 192 с.
3. Ионина, А. А. Как же все-таки употреблять артикли? / А. А. Ионина, А. С. Саакян. – Москва : Айрис-пресс, 2002. – 304 с.
4. Литвинов, С. В. Тесты по грамматике английского языка для старшеклассников и абитуриентов. Существительное. Артикли / С. В. Литвинов. – 2-е изд., испр. и доп. – Москва : АРКТИ, 2002. – 64 с.
5. Митрошкина, Т. В. Английские артикли : учебный справочник / Т. В. Митрошкина. – 2-е изд. – Минск : Тетра-Системс, 2011. – 80 с.
6. Митрошкина, Т. В. Английский язык : полный курс подготовки к ЦТ и экзамену / Т. В. Митрошкина. – Минск : ТетраСистемс, 2010. – 245 с.
7. Романова, Л. И. Практическая грамматика английского языка / Л. И. Романова. – Москва : Айрис-Пресс, 2000. – 260 с.
8. Точилина, А. К. Тренажер по английскому языку / А. К. Точилина, Л. Л. Кожемская. – Минск : ТетраСистемс, 2006. – 272 с.
9. Berry, Roger *English Guides 3: Articles*. Collins Cobuild. London: Harper Collins Publishers, 1993. – 120 p.
10. Master, Peter A. *Teaching the English Article to Foreign Technical Writing Students*. *The Technical Writing Teacher* 13.3 (1986): 203-10.
11. Quirk, Randolph, Sidney Greenbaum, Geoffrey Leech, and Jan Svartvik. *A Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language*. New York: Longman, 1985.