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ОДЕСЬКИЙ НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ
імені І. І. МЕЧНИКОВА
ФАКУЛЬТЕТ РОМАНО-ГЕРМАНСЬКОЇ ФІЛОЛОГІЇ
КАФЕДРА ГРАМАТИКИ АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ МОВИ

PRONOUNS

МЕТОДИЧНІ РЕКОМЕНДАЦІЇ

до практичних занять та самостійної роботи
з навчальної дисципліни «Перша іноземна мова»
для здобувачів першого (бакалаврського) рівня вищої освіти
за спеціальністю 035 Філологія
спеціалізації 035.041 Германські мови та літератури
(переклад включно), перша – англійська

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Р93 **Pronouns** : методичні рекомендації до практичних занять та самостійної роботи з навчальної дисципліни «Перша іноземна мова» для здобувачів першого (бакалаврського) рівня вищої освіти за спеціальністю 035 Філологія спеціалізації 035.041 Германські мови та літератури (переклад включно), перша – англійська / уклад.: В. А. Жук, Н. Г. Мойсеєнко. – Одеса : ОЛДІ + 2024. – 96 с.

Дана розробка містить відомості про особливості функціонування займенників у сучасній англійській мові та вправи, націлені на засвоєння граматичних правил та розвиток навичок вживання даної частини мови у сучасному усному та письмовому мовленні

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Передмова

За даними дослідників, в англійській мові загалом займенники займають більше 10% від загальної кількості слів у будь-якому тексті. Займенники виконують ряд важливих функцій у сучасній комунікації. У той же час їх вживання являє труднощі для не носіїв англійської мови, що обумовлено складними взаємовідносинами цієї частини мови з актуальним референтом. Універсальні категорії займенників, функційні типи їх вживання є проблеми, з якими стикаються студенти.

Займенники – спосіб встановлення розміру дистанції між адресантом і адресатом. При цьому їх некоректне використання призводить до виникнення так званої «гіперкорекції», коли вчителі не встигають за сучасними змінами і вимагають від учнів використання застарілих, традиційних форм займенників. Займенник може забезпечувати як єдність співрозмовників, так і їх роз'єднаність, розділеність, як симпатію (емпатичний дискурс), так і антипатію (конфліктний, конфронтаційний дискурс). Поетика займенників демонструє здатність ускладнення функцій цієї граматичної категорії загалом і окремих, значущих для вираження поетичного значення груп займенників – вказівних, особових, неозначених. Усі ці особливості вживання зазначеної частини мови було прийнято до уваги при складанні даних методичних рекомендацій.

Окрім традиційних функцій, притаманних займеннику як частині мови, ми також звернули увагу на тема-рематичну функцію займенника, стилістично-видільну та функцію психологічну.

Беручи до уваги всі зазначені вище положення, а також із міркувань коректної методичної подачі матеріалу у розробці наведено морфолого-синтаксичні та контекстуальні патерни вживання усіх розрядів займенників, визначено їх функціональні та прагматичні характеристики. Система вправ націлена на засвоєння граматичних правил і на формування навичок вживання

займенників у сучасному усному і письмовому англійському мовленні. Вони призначаються як для аудиторної, так і для самостійної роботи.

Самостійна робота студентів має велике значення у навчанні, оскільки, за даними психологічних досліджень, якщо навчальний матеріал опрацьовується самостійно, тобто завдання виконуються індивідуально, від їх постановки до аналізу отриманих результатів, то він засвоюється не менш ніж на 90 відсотків.

Таким чином, пропоновані методичні рекомендації допоможуть майбутнім здобувачам першого (бакалаврського) рівня вищої освіти за спеціальністю 035 «Філологія», спеціалізації 035.041 Германські мови та літератури (переклад включно), перша – англійська, оволодіти теоретичними знаннями та практичними навичками вживання такої важливої частотної та проблемної частини мови, як англійський займенник у повній мірі.

Pronouns

The pronoun is a part of speech including words with a very general, or relative meaning. It is used as a substitute of other parts of speech.

The pronoun take on their meaning in context.

Being substitutes of other parts of speech, pronouns are used very frequently and form a considerable part of any text or conversation.

There exist various classifications of pronouns. In the present outline, pronouns will be treated under the following headings:

1. Personal pronouns (Особові займенники)
2. Possessive pronouns (Присвійні займенники)
3. Reflexive pronouns (Зворотні займенники)
4. Reciprocal pronouns (Взаємні займенники)
5. Demonstrative pronouns (Вказівні займенники)
6. Interrogative pronouns (Питальні займенники)
7. Conjunctive pronouns (Сполучні займенники)
8. Indefinite pronouns (Неозначені займенники)
9. Negative pronouns (Заперечні займенники)
10. Defining pronouns (Означальні займенники)
11. Quantitative pronouns (Кількісні займенники)

The Personal Pronouns

In English the personal pronouns have two cases: **the Nominative** and **the Objective Case**.

Personal pronouns in the Nominative Case are used as the subject of the sentence. The syntactical functions of personal pronouns in the Objective Case is that of object.

Only the Objective Case is used after prepositions.

The pronoun **it** may be used as:

- a) a subject in impersonal sentences (e.g. It is raining);
- b) the equivalent of demonstrative pronouns (e.g. It must be our teacher);
- c) the introductory word in sentences the subject of which expressed by an infinitive, a gerund or a subordinate clause is placed after the predicate (e.g. It was difficult to understand him. It was pleasant listening to her. It is very nice that you have helped them)

The Nominative Case	The Objective Case
I – я	Me – мене, мені
He – він	Him – його, йому
She – вона	Her – її, їй
It – воно (він, вона)	It – його, йому, її, їй
We – ми	Us – нас, нам
You – ви, ти	You – вас, вам, тебе, тобі
They – вони	Them – їх, їм

The pronoun “**it**” substitutes the names of things, animals, plants and the noun “baby”. It is translated into Ukrainian as **він, вона, воно**, depending according to upon the gender of the corresponding Ukrainian noun.

1. The bus is comfortable. It is new. *Автобус комфортбельний. Він новий.*
2. Read this book. It is interesting. *Прочитай цю книжку. Вона цікава.*
3. Eat this apple. It is ripe. *Їж яблуко. Воно стигле.*

Exercise 1. Replace the italicized nouns by the personal pronouns in **the Nominative or Objective Case**.

1. The girls are playing tennis. 2. I saw the boys in the park. 3. Put the pens on the table. 4. The books are in the bag. 5. We have seen the film. 6. The film is very interesting. 7. My mother went to the post-office. 8. I am waiting for my mother. 9. We listened to the teacher with great interest. 10. The teacher explained a new grammar rule.

Exercise 2. Insert personal pronouns in the necessary case.

1. On my way home I met John and told ... about the trip. 2. I need this dictionary badly. I can't translate the article without 3. I don't know the way to the railway station. Couldn't you show it to ... ? 4. We are going to spend the summer in Spain. Will you join ... ? 5. Wait for us at the bus stop. ... shall be back in no time. 6. If you give me your address, ... shall write to 7. I know this woman. ... works at the factory with my mother. 8. If I see Helen, I'll ask ... to ring ... up tomorrow. 9. I like this radio set very much. Where did you buy ... ? 10. You are to be here at 7. We'll be waiting for 11. Peter and I are going out this evening. ...'re going to the cinema. Would you like to come with ... ? 12. Where are my keys? I put ... on the table a moment ago, but now ...'re disappeared. 13. ...'s usually quite cold in New York in winter. 14. "What did you think of the film, Simon?" ... enjoyed ... very much. 15. ...'s strange that Kate didn't come to meeting. 16. What do the government plan to do about education? "...say that ...'re going to build more schools". 17. ... aren't allowed to drive a car in Britain until ...'re 17 years old. 18. If you have any problems, just tell someone and ...'ll help you. 19. How far is ... from Madrid to Paris? 20. My sister and I are quite different. ...'s much more serious than ... am.

Exercise 3. Pick out the personal pronouns in the following sentences and say whether each one is singular or plural. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.

1. He is playing football. 2. She is watching him.
3. They don't see the teacher. 4. He sees them.
5. You are all working hard. 6. We have a lesson every day.
7. I think you are the boy I saw playing football.
8. Tell us what you told her. 9. It is snowing today.
10. If you don't understand this lesson, ask me about it.

Exercise 4. Pick out the personal pronouns in the following sentences and say what person each one is:

1. You must do the work. 2. He is not working very hard.
3. We come to the class every day and the teacher teaches us.
4. They can do it, if they try. 5. I asked him to come and see me.
6. She told me to bring the book to her. 7. You can sit next to them.
8. She doesn't like me and I don't like her.
9. We don't like them and they don't like us.
10. You don't like him and he doesn't like you.

Exercise 5. Change the personal pronouns in the following sentences from singular to plural (in some cases you will have to change the verb also):

1. I come to school every day. 2. He is hungry.
3. She can sing very well. 4. He told me a story.
5. The teacher gives me an English lesson.
6. The teacher asked him a question.
7. I asked her to sing "Ten Green Bottles". 8. You are working hard.
9. I am English; what is he? 10. He doesn't see me.

Exercise 6. Pick out the personal pronouns in the following sentences and say whether each one is in the objective case.

1. I taught him at school. 2. He helped us with this exercise.
3. She will see them tomorrow. 4. I asked her to come and see me.

5. You broke that window; I saw you.
6. It will cost a lot of money to mend it.
7. We couldn't do the exercise until the teacher told us how to do it.
8. They played us at football and we beat them.
9. He scored a goal and we all cheered him.
10. She did the exercise well, and when I had marked it, I praised her.

Exercise 7. Divide these sentences into **subject, predicate, object**, like this:

Subject	Predicate	Object
I	Know	Her

1. I taught you 2. He thanked them 3. She hit the ball.
4. He saw me 5. She knows us. 6. He threw it
7. We know her 8. It broke a window. 9. They praised him
10. They blamed him.

Exercise 8. Insert personal pronouns in the necessary case.

1. My boss must give (I) a leave.
2. James couldn't help (we) because he was busy.
3. He meets (she) every evening.
4. They should visit (he). He is ill.
5. Susan knows French very well. She can speak (it) fluently.
6. Mother must give (they) a new car.
7. He couldn't do it for (we).
8. John taught (she) to drive.

Possessive Pronouns

The Possessive pronouns show ownership or connection. The possessive pronouns in English have two forms: **the conjunct form** which is used before nouns in the function of an attribute and **the absolute form** which is never followed by a noun and has the syntactical functions characteristic of nouns.

Залежна форма Conjunct form	Незалежна форма Absolute form	Українські відповідники
My	Mine	Мій, моя, моє, мої
His	His	Його (чоловічий рід)
Her	Hers	Її
Its	-	Його (середній рід), її
Our	Ours	Наш, наша, наше, наші
Your	Yours	Ваш, ваша, ваше, ваші, твій, твоя, твоє, твої
Their	Theirs	Їхній, їхня, їхнє, їхні

The singular forms, i.e. **my (mine), your (yours), his, her (hers), its** are used if the possessor is singular. It doesn't matter whether the thing that is possessed is singular or plural (e.g. my sister, my sisters).

In some languages, French or German, for example, when the noun is plural, the possessive pronoun is plural too. In English it isn't. Here are some more examples.

My { pocket is full of apples
pockets are full of apples

His { friend is in the garden
friends are in the garden

Your { door is painted brown
doors are painted brown

The plural forms, i.e. **our (ours)**, **your (yours)**, **their (theirs)** are used if the possessor is plural. It doesn't matter whether the thing possessed is singular or plural: e.g. Our cat is in the basket. Our cats are in the basket.

I have just been talking to your brother. I have just been talking to your brothers.
They are walking with their son. They are walking with their sons.

In English there is no pronoun corresponding to the Ukrainian pronoun "*ceïй*" which may refer to any person. The Ukrainian pronoun "*ceïй*" is rendered in English by different possessive pronouns depending on the person they refer to:

e.g. Я користуюсь своїми записами. I use my notes.
Ти користуєшся своїми записами. You use your notes.
Вони користуються своїми записами. They use their notes.

Exercise 1. Rewrite the following short story, putting possessive pronouns in the blank spaces and in place of the words in *italics*.

Dr. Swift and the Boy

A wealthy old lady who lived near Dr. Swift used to send him presents occasionally by ... servant. Dr. Swift took the lady's presents but never gave the boy anything for ... trouble. One day as Swift was busy with ... writing, the boy rushed into Swift's room, knocked some books out of the book's place, threw ... parcel on the desk and said, "mistress has sent you two of ... rabbits".

Swift turned round and said, "... boy, that is not the way to deliver ... parcel. Now, you sit in ... chair, watch ... way of doing it and learn ... lesson.

The boy sat down. Swift went out, knocked on Swift's door and waited. The boy said, "Come in". The doctor entered, walked to ... desk and said, "If you please sir, ... mistress sends ... kind regards and hopes you will accept these rabbits which ... son shot this morning in ... fields".

The boy answered, "Thank you, ... boy. Give ... mistress and ... son Dr. Swift's thanks for ... kindness and here is two shillings for yourself".

The Doctor laughed, and after that, Swift never forgot to give the boy tip.

Exercise 2. Complete the sentences using the possessive pronouns.

1. (I) ... brother is at home. 2. (He) ... wife is at the office.
3. (They) ... children are at school. 4. Is (you) ... brother a manager?
5. Is (you) ... sister a lawyer? 6. (I) ... sister is in the country.
7. (She) ... husband is in the town. 8. (They) ... baby is in the park.
9. (We) ... computers are new. 10. Are (you) ... books at home?
11. (We) ... managers are at the office.
12. Are (you) ... books interesting? 13. (She) ... sister is a nice lady
14. (She) ... brother is a good lawyer.

Exercise 3. Choose the correct answers.

1. They offer reasonable prices, but I am not sure about their/theirs quality. 2. Excuse me, is this your/yours seat?
3. The office at the end of the corridor is my/mine.
4. My/mine office is at the end of the corridor.
5. It's not really her/hers decision.
6. The committee had its/its final meeting yesterday.
7. We know their/theirs telephone number, but they don't know our/ours. 8. My/Mine car wasn't as expensive as her/hers.
9. "How are your/yours children?" "Fine, thanks. How are your/yours?" 10. Excuse me, is this seat your/yours?
11. Maria has got her/hers suitcase, but her/hers friends haven't got their/theirs. 12. Is this pen yours/yours or mine?
13. Our/Ours flat isn't as big as their/theirs, but our/ours is much more comfortable.
14. Have you seen my/mine coat?

Exercise 4. Paraphrase the following sentences as in the models.

A. Model: This is my coat. – This coat is mine.

1. This is our house. 2. This is my note-book. 3. This is your desk. 4. This is his bicycle. 5. This is her bag. 6. This is their classroom. 7. This is our bus. 8. This is her suggestion.

B. Model: Your room is large. Jane's room is larger. Jane's room is larger than yours.
1. My watch is good, your watch is better. 2. My pen is bad. His pen is worse. 3. Their house is old. Our house is older. 4. His camera is expensive. Nick's camera is more expensive. 5. Her story is interesting. Her friend's story is more interesting. 6. Our teacher is young. Your teacher is younger.

Exercise 5. Supply pronouns and underline the words, which they replace.

1. The fax has arrived. ... is on your table. 2. — Who told him the news? — Not 3. — Who's that? — ... is my sister. She works here. 4. — Helen has had a baby. — Is ... a boy or a girl? 5. I have a car, but I really don't need 6. Let's you and ... do it together. 7. Please take these food scraps and give ... to the dog. 8. He was loyal to whoever trusted 9. Everybody has a right to ... own opinion. 10. What a sweet child ... is; ... seems the image of your friend Jack. 11. Maggie has got into a mess again! I sure wouldn't want to be ... tonight. 12. William and I smiled at each other. ... smile was as affectionate as 13. She laughed gaily, in that special way of 14. The offer we made solved her problems as well as 15. They think that ... is the best team. 16. — You are my destiny, Anastasia! — Yes, and you are 17. ... is an informational culture. We worship information. 18. My friend Pierre is as intelligent as

Exercise 6. Translate into English.

1. Чи можу я скористатися твоїм принтером? Мій ремонтують. 2. Цей калькулятор наш, а той їх. 3. Це рідкісна книга, її вартість дуже висока. 4. Ти знаєш, що все, що я маю — твоє. 5. Не паркуй свою машину поряд з моєю. 6. Це недорого фотокамера, але її якість добра. 7. Усе це трапилося не з моєї вини. 8. Ми не можемо відпустити цього злодюжку. Наступна кишенька, яку він

обчистить, може бути ваша. 9. Конференція відкривається через декілька днів, а її програма ще невідома. 10. Ну що ж, вибір за вами. 11. Він розповів мені свою історію життя (life story), а я свою. 12. Один з ваших пацієнтів тільки що дзвонив. 13. Він закінчив лист і підписався «Щиро ваш Роберт». 14. Ти не знаєш, що це таке — бути мною.

Exercise 7. Translate into English.

1. Наш собака дикий. Не чіпай його.
2. Наші вікна виходять на парк, а їхні – на річку.
3. Якою мовою написаний ваш лист?
4. Наш розклад у кінці коридору, а де ваш?
5. Я бачу його автомобіль, але я не бачу свій.
6. Кіт сидить на підвіконні. Чому його хвіст такий короткий?
7. Не бери ці краватки, вони не твої.
8. Студенти зараз виправляють свої помилки.
9. Її яблуко кисле чи солодке? – Моє – кисле.
10. Було дуже холодно, і Пітер поклав свої руки у кишені.
11. Моєму братові подобаються наші друзі.
12. Наші діти вдома, а де ваші? – Я не знаю, де вони.
13. Чиї ці малюнки? – Їх.
14. Цей міст новий. Його висота 20 метрів.

Reflexive pronouns

These are compound pronouns and are often called self-pronouns. They express the attitude of a person (a thing) to himself (itself).

The reflexive pronouns are formed by adding **–self** (in the singular) or **–selves** (in the plural) to the possessive pronouns **my, your, our** and to the Objective Case of the personal pronouns **him, her, it, them**. They are placed (with or without a preposition) directly after the verb.

e.g. You call yourself a gentleman (B. Shaw).

He spoke to himself.

Reflexive pronouns can also be used in opposition to nouns or personal pronouns to emphasize them. In this function, they are placed at the end of the sentence or directly after the emphasized word.

e.g. The general himself gave him the medal.

Ann opened the door herself.

Exercise 1. Complete the sentences by adding **reflexive pronouns**.

Model: I've repaired my TV set ... – I've repaired my TV set myself.

1. I'll go to the post-office 2. She cooks breakfast 3. We'll water the flowers 4. The soldier built the bridge 5. Mother said to the boy, "you must always make your bed ...". 6. In your place, I should go there 7. The professor performed the operation 8. The chief engineer went to the ministry

Exercise 2. Complete the sentences using **myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself, ourselves, yourselves, themselves**.

Model: I taught myself to play the guitar. I've never had lessons.

1. Sue's children are too young to look after
2. An elephant hurt... when it tried to get out of the zoo yesterday.
3. I couldn't borrow my mother's car last night because she was using it... 4. I don't need any help. I can take care of

Exercise 3. Complete each sentence using **by + a reflexive pronoun**.

Model: The dog opened the door by itself.

1. "Who did you go to the cinema with?" "Nobody, I went ...".
2. Since the old lady's husband died, she's been
3. Did someone help you move all the furniture, or did you do it all ... ? 4. They need some help: they can't manage

Exercise 4. Complete the sentences using **a reflexive pronoun**.

Model: Sally didn't buy that sweeter, she made it herself.

1. I didn't buy the cake from the shop. I made it
2. "Who built your swimming pool for you?"
"Nobody. We built it ...".
3. Did someone phone the doctor for you or did you phone him ... ?
4. Who told you they did it 5. Mr. Mason ... offered me the job.

Exercise 5. Find the English equivalents for the following words. Make up sentences of your own with them.

- | | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|-----------------|
| 1. самовпевнений | 2. егоцентричний | 3. самоконтроль |
| 4. самозахист | 5. самодисципліна | 6. самоповага |
| 7. самоврядування | 8. самодостатній | 9. егоїстичний |
| 10. самозадоволення | 11. впевнений у собі | |

Exercise 6. Complete the following sentences with the appropriate **reflexive pronoun**.

1. Our colleague hopes that he will learn English 2. Where did you hurt ...? 3. I don't like people who think only of 4. In my wonderful dream last night I found ... in a king's palace. 5. A new club is really nice. We enjoyed ... there last night. 6. This old lady lives alone. She has nobody to speak to. So she speaks to 7. It seems to me you can do your homework 8. Unfortunately, my sister couldn't buy a present 9. Do your neighbours' children do their room ... ? 10. Will you try to explain ... what has happened? 11. Let him try to make this translation 12. Will you help ... to this wonderful ice-cream? 13. May I help ... to a peach? 14. Children would like to help... .

Exercise 7. Fill in the blanks with suitable **self-pronouns**.

1. They have only ... to blame. 2. Who knows better than Mark ... what he should do? 3. The mayor ... cut the ribbon to open the new city hospital. 4. That woman has put ... in a difficult position. 5. The governor ... will speak at the university. 6. One can easily injure ... while skiing. 7. You cannot expect a baby to take care of 8. You may burn ... with matches. 9. After a busy day he likes to be 10. Bach dedicated ... to music. 11. We had to throw ... on the mercy of "Intourist". 12. The hunter accidentally shot ... in the foot. 13. I had a good, proper look at ... in the mirror tonight. 14. I'm sorry that I didn't make ... clear. 15. — It's hot, Mommy. Can I take my T-shirt off? — I don't think you should, darling. I don't want you to expose ... to the sun. 16. People like to unburden ... to complete strangers. 17. He was beside ... with anger. 18. She allowed ... to be led from the room.

Exercise 8. Translate into English.

1. Він погрожував уморити себе голодом, якщо вони не опублікують його вірші.
2. — Скільки ж це буде? — Сам вирахуй (to work out). 3. Зберися, ти ж чоловік!
4. Вона надто багато про себе думає. 5. Вранці я готую собі чашку кави та

бутерброд. 6. Сам вирішуй свої проблеми. 7. Я кішка, яка гуляє сама по собі. 8. Вона вибачилася і вийшла. 9. Влаштовуйтеся зручніше та пригощайтесь фруктами. 10. Я сама про це потурбуюся. 11. Мені доводиться постійно нагадувати собі, що я маю бути терпимішою. 12. Я сам відчуваю, що був неправий. 13. Вони були у нестямі від гніву. 14. Він саме благородство. 15. Представтеся, будь ласка, молоді люди. 16. Ми опинилися в абсолютно незнайомому місці. 17. Вона упіймала себе на тому, що думала, яким важким є життя. 18. Вони самі не дуже в цьому впевнені.

Exercise 9. Translate into English.

1. Не спокушайтеся. Усе це не так просто. 2. Дуже часто діти були надані самі собі. 3. Якщо ви хочете все змінити, то розпочніть з себе. 4. Зрозумій, ти брешеш самому собі. 5. Чому я не можу сказати самому собі, що я дійсно щасливий? 6. Обережно, не забийся! 7. Вона опинилася віч-на-віч з незнайомцем. 8. А тепер, дітки, укладайся спати. 9. Ти дозволяєш собі хоч іноді розслабитися? Це адже так важливо! 10. Потурбуйтеся про себе! 11. Вона присвятила себе своїй родині. 12. Десять маленьких негрятят відправилися обідати. Один проспав, інший подавився, третій повисівся 13. Глибоко всередині себе він відчував, що неправий, але не міг змусити себе признатися в цьому. 14. Ніхто не зробить це за тебе, тобі доведеться зробити це самому. 15. Розкажіть нам про себе. 16. Ти назвав би себе снобом? 17. Коли б ми його не зустріли, він є сама ввічливість. 18. Освіта в цій країні повинна піднятися до сучасного рівня (bring up to date).

Exercise 10. Complete the sentences using **the reflexive** or **object pronouns**

(Personal pronouns in the Objective Case).

1. Mary is having a nice holiday. She is enjoying _____.
2. They had a problem and they hoped we could help _____.
3. How did Peter dry _____? – He used my towel again.
4. Help _____ to these apples, John. They are from our garden.

5. Don't blame _____. It is not his fault.
6. Susan always brings her son with _____ when she comes to see us. 7. The kettle is very hot. Don't touch it, you can burn _____.
8. Mother cut _____ when she was cutting the onions.
9. Have you got any money with _____.
10. You need to be able to defend _____ if somebody attacks you.
11. I'm ashamed of _____ because I was very rude with her.
12. My brother hurt _____ badly when he fell off the ladder.
13. She heard somebody's steps behind _____.
14. It's raining heavily. Take an umbrella with _____.

Exercise 11. Use the appropriate reflexive pronouns.

1. Jimmy told a lie. He was ashamed of _____.
2. Mother cut _____ while she was chopping the vegetables.
3. They surround _____ with his friends during holidays.
4. My sister is careful about her weight but she allows _____ one piece of cake a day.
5. His father and brother are healthy because they take good care of _____. 6. Mr. Johnson _____ always answered the phone.
7. Tom thinks Peter is telling the truth. So does Richard. I _____ don't believe Peter's story for a minute.
8. Now that our children are grown, we live by _____.
9. Julia taught _____ how to play the piano.
10. All of you did a good job. You should be proud of _____.

Exercise 12. Use the appropriate reflexive pronouns.

1. The tourists looked up and saw a lion in front of _____.
2. We can work out the puzzle for _____.
3. Have you brought your dog with _____?
4. Mark looked at the girl sitting next to _____.
5. Our neighbour was so old that he couldn't look after _____.

6. His grandmother likes to have all her family near ____ .
7. If you want to be successful in life, you must believe in ____ .
8. In the mirror they saw a black car behind ____ .

Reciprocal Pronouns

The reciprocal pronouns are **each other** and **one another**.

The reciprocal pronouns refer back to the subject of the sentence. In the Common Case, they are used in the function of object and in the Possessive Case – in the function of attribute.

Theoretically, **each other** refers to two subjects, **one another** – to more than two. Actually, in informal English the two forms are used interchangeably.

e.g. We loved each other very much (O. Wilde).

But we love one another (Dickens).

In a moment we were all shaking hands with one another.

They had not met so long that they had forgotten each other's names. They took each other's hand.

Each other is far more common than **one another**.

Exercise 1. Analyze the use of “**each other**” and “**one another**”.

1. They had no team spirit and little in common with each other outside their continuing friendship with Jean Browdie.
2. The five girls, standing very close to each other because of the boys, wore their hats each with a definite difference.
3. We lived next door to each other in Beverly Hills.
4. People would be going to Uncle Warts church now to sit with each other and cry and talk about their memories of April.
5. I was seventeen when my mother divorced Joey and said that I must leave school and come and live with her – “we had only each other”.
6. We'll see them through each others' eyes.
7. They were seeing less and less of each other and there was an unspoken truth between them and they would not make many demands on one another.

8. Seated in a row close to one another were three ladies – Aunts Ann, Hester (the two Forsyte maids), and Julie (short for Julia)
9. I should have been surprised if those two could have thought very highly of one another (Dickens).
10. Elizabeth and George talked and found each other delightful.

Exercise 2. Write a sentence with the same meaning.

Use **reflexive pronouns** or **'each other'**.

Example: He fixed his car without any help. He fixed his car by himself.

1. Kate is looking in the mirror. _____ .
2. James is laughing at Richard and Richard is laughing at James. _____
3. Tom must fill in this form without any help. _____
4. Our aunt lives alone in a small house. _____
5. My sister hurt her leg when she was dancing. _____
6. Ann doesn't like Miranda and Miranda doesn't like Ann. _____

Exercise 3. Complete the sentences with **-self**, **-selves** or **each other**.

1. Bob and Tom have known _____ since childhood.
2. Mrs. Harrison is very selfish. She only thinks of _____ .
3. People often give _____ presents at Christmas.
4. I repaired my car _____. I always do everything _____.
5. Linda told me about her engagement _____.
6. Luisa and Kelvin love _____. They can't live without _____.
7. Shall I post this letter or you'll post it _____?
8. Does he expect her to do that? – No, she'll do it _____.
9. Monica absented _____ from work when her baby was born.
10. Our new neighbours came to us and introduced _____.
11. Little John is being taught how to dress _____.
12. Let him paint the fence _____. It will be much cheaper.

Exercise 4. Put in **each other** or an appropriate **reflexive** or **emphatic** pronoun.

1. Margaret and Henry do not like _____ at all.
2. Mother told our guests to help _____ to the fruits.
3. Polly promised her mother that she'd clean up her room _____.
4. They hate _____ and I can't understand why.
5. James looks awful! He should look after _____.
6. The child didn't want to sleep by _____ after the horror film.
7. They didn't see _____ last week.
8. My parents decorated the house _____ to save some money.
9. Twice a day they talk to _____ or on the phone.
10. The party is great. Enjoy____!
11. The man took his gun to protect_____.
12. The president _____ congratulated the winners.
13. The film _____ was dull, but we liked the music.
14. Barbara doesn't like living by _____.

Demonstrative Pronouns

The demonstrative pronouns are: **this**, **that**, **such** and **same**.

1. The pronouns **“this”** and **“that”** have the plural forms **“these”** and **“those”**. **“This”** and **“these”** are used to refer to things that are closer in time and distance. **“That”** and **“those”** are used for more distant things.

e.g. In those days people only had radios, whereas these days everybody watches television.

2. The choice of **this/these** or **that/those** may depend upon how close or distant the speaker “feels” to the thing he is talking about, e.g.:

- What do you think of these new digital televisions?
- Oh, those are a waste of money.

3. The pronouns **this (these)** and **that (those)** are often used with nouns indicating time. **This (these)** is used for time which is future or just past. **That (those)** is used for time which is clearly past, e.g.:

- a) – Let’s visit John.
– Oh, with pleasure. How about this Sunday.
- b) I have to go to New York this morning.
- c) Mary remembered that Paul returned early that evening.
- d) That summer he finished school.

4. **This** and **that** are used to refer back to previously stated ideas. In writing **this** is more common than **that**. **This** must be used especially when we want to say more about the subject and develop a point, e.g.:

Television was invented by Baird. This is news to most people who assume that television just invented itself.

5. The pronoun **that (those)** may be used instead of a noun already mentioned. In such cases it is called a prop-word.

e.g. This coat is much better than that you bought last year.

She was a good teacher. She knew how to teach bright children and those who were slow.

6. When “**this**” and “**that**” are used without a following noun, they usually refer to things, but “**those**” can refer to things and people.

e.g. This book better than that.

Those present were informed about everything.

7. **That’s** why is more common than **this is why**.

e.g. I hate television. That’s why I haven’t got one.

8. The demonstrative pronoun “**such**” may mean of the type that is being mentioned.
e.g.:

a) Why did this tragedy happen here and now? Such questions are easier to ask than to answer.

b) Computers may eventually replace television, though such a move seems a long way off.

9. “**Such**” can be used for emphasizing a quality in someone or something or for saying that something is unusual, e.g.:

a) How can anyone live on such a small salary?

- b) He has always had such companion and such concern for others.
- c) She's such a lovely person.

10. The demonstrative pronoun “**same**” means exactly similar, identical. It is always preceded by the definite article, e.g.:

- a) She did not want to make the same mistake again.
- b) My sister and I ended up staying at the same hotel as our parents.

Exercise 1. Put into the plural.

- 1. This is an apple. 2. That is a house. 3. That is a car.
- 4. This is a chair. 5. Is this a table? 6. Is that a star?
- 7. Is this a garden? 8. Is that a bus?

Exercise 2. Use the demonstrative pronouns **that/those** to avoid the repetition of the preceding noun.

Model: This stadium is better than the stadium in our town. – This stadium is better than that in our town.

- 1. The price of a motor car is higher than the price of a motor cycle. 2. The windows of this shop are wider than the windows of our flat. 3. Though he is young, his face is like the face of an old man.
- 4. These flowers are more beautiful than the flowers growing near our house. 5. The sum of 5 and 7 is equal to the sum of 9 and 3.
- 6. This book is more interesting than the book you brought yesterday. 7. Our flat is larger than the flat of our neighbour.

Exercise 3. Complete each of the sentences with **such, that, this, these or those**.

- 1. I'm always out when my favourite TV programme is on. ... 's why I bought a VCR.
- 2. Different channels seem to have different weather forecasts. How can ... things happen?

3. Channel 4 is supposed to be for people who like documentaries while Channel 3 is for ... who enjoy soap operas.
4. Cheap programmes, amateur production values, unimaginative programming: ... are just some of the reasons for the channel's failure.
5. Commercial television needs to satisfy the advertisers with its programming. State television has no obligation.
6. Satellite and cable have led to a massive increase in the number of channels. Many would say that ... has also led to a reduction in quality.

Exercise 4. Translate into English using demonstrative pronouns **such** and **the same**.

1. Чому ви ставите мені таке запитання?
2. Такою була її відповідь. 3. Він сказав те саме.
4. Я ніколи не бачив такого літака.
5. Це та сама дівчина, що вчора зустрічала нас.
6. Те саме бачив і він. 7. Він така чудова людина.
8. Джон такий нудний. 9. Те саме трапилось і з ним.
10. Мені не подобаються такі будинки.

Exercise 5. Fill the gaps with **this, that, these, those** or **such**.

The events that have rocked Europe in the past fifty years and had a profound effect on who witnessed them have to a certain extent passed me by, or so it sometimes seems. a statement may seem odd coming from a fifty-year-old man who is interested in history. But, for example, I was too young to appreciate what was happening in Hungary in 1956. In days we had no television at home and I was too young to read newspapers. Prague in 1968 found me on a remote island with no TV. why the tanks in the square I only really remember from black and white front-page photos, and even memories have faded to sepia, as it were. Then there was Gdansk and the Shipyards. Again, at that time I was living without the benefit of moving pictures and gained a rather vague impression of events from the radio. Many other Landmark events have not left me with clear animated images. I never

really “saw” the momentous Berlin Wall destruction in 1989. As with the other occasions, was one that I experienced through words rather than pictures, even more so than Czechoslovakia 68. The effect was of reading a novel as opposed to watching a play and, despite my now having seen some new footage, has remained to day. All events have entered my subconscious, as have countless others, but they have done so with my own very subjective and vague impressions, and for someone who is so interested in history, I’m not sure that I really like

Exercise 6. Make the following sentences plural.

1. This is a new dictionary. 2. That is my file.
3. That was not my idea. 4. That man is a busker.
5. Give me that letter please. 6. That was a good time.
7. We’ll never forget that year. 8. This is a golden fish.
9. This computer is mine, and that one is my co-worker’s.
10. They lived in that place for many years.
11. This incident is rather strange. 12. Can you see that man?
13. Who is that woman? 14. This child is being difficult today.
15. Was that an old or a new edition? 16. Is this your disk?
17. This information is top secret. 18. That year was a lucky one.
19. That fax was for you. 20. This advice is very timely.
21. That money was for him, not for us.
22. Look at the pictures, my boy! This is a sheep and that is a deer.

Exercise 7. Use the right form of the pronouns **this** or **that**.

1. ... gloves are of the best quality. 2. I’ll sign all the papers ... morning. 3. — We can meet at 10.30. — ... will be fine. 4. ... was a really terrible air crash last week. 5. Think of all ... people who need our help. 6. ... particular students are extremely bright. 7. ... is something one has to consider. 8. I don’t think very much ... days. 9. “... way, sir”. 10. I am sorry to barge on you like 11. ... whole business worries

me. 12. The prices ... days are absolutely astronomical. 13. ... was a wrong thing to do. 14. Any chance of you getting away ... summer? 15. ... was ages ago! 16. — It's a difficult area to get jobs in! — Yes, ...'s true. 17. ... dress we saw in the shop-window was from Paris. 18. They discussed ... events at 71 the briefing. 19. — Who was calling? — ... was Freddie. 20. People were helpless against nature in ... ages. 21. These pictures remind me of you, especially ... one.

Exercise 8. Translate into English.

1. Нам хотілося б подякувати тим людям, які допомагали та підтримували нас. 2. Цього тижня у мене буде дуже багато справ.
3. — Хто здійснюватиме усі ці проекти? — Ці фахівці.
4. — Добридень, можна дотелефону Марію?
— Хто її запитусь? — Це Дима.
5. Ці діти точно зведуть мене з розуму. Вони знову б'ються.
6. Поклади це яблуко та краще візьми те, воно солодше.
7. — Хто це дзвонив тобі? — Це була бабуся.
8. Ті люди біля стойки бару — популярні співаки.
9. Ви читали ці відомості? 10. Ці гроші належать Андрію.
11. Цей одяг дуже дорогий. 12. Яка твоя дискета: ця або та?
13. Ця музика мене розслабляє.
14. — Які туфлі ти все-таки вибереш: ті або ці? — Гадаю, ця пара мені підійде.
15. Впевнена, що цей план спрацює.
16. Ті хризантеми, які ви подарували мені, були чудові.

Interrogative Pronouns

Here belong the pronouns **who**, **whose**, **what**, **which**. They help form special questions. The pronoun who has the Objective Case **whom**. **Who** refers to persons. In case **who** is the subject of the sentence, the predicate is used in the singular. When **who** functions as a predicative, the link verb agrees in number with the subject and may be in the plural. **What** usually refers to things but it may be applied to persons when their profession, occupation, rank etc. is meant. **Which** may refer both to persons and things. It is used when choice is implied.

Examples: Who studies German? Who is this man?

Who are these boys? What is John? He is a musician.

Which magazine do you want to take? (You must choose).

The preposition referring to an interrogative pronoun is usually placed after the verb or its object. Who are you looking at?

Whom did you go with?

Exercise 1. Insert interrogative pronoun.

1. ... is her name? 2. ... colour is his coat, black or brown? 3. ... do you think about it? 4. ... do you think can be entrusted with this task? 5. ... an your intentions for the summer? 6. Would you like to see as your assistant? 7. ... turn is it now? 8. ... is speaking? 9. ... can I do for you? 10. ... is she. She is a doctor. 11. ... are you looking at? 12. ... problem are you working at now? 13. We serve coffee and tea. ... would you like? 14. ... of you did it. 15. ... pencil is it? 16. ... is that man? 17. ... is on the table? 18. ... are the note-books? 19. ... newspaper is it? 20. ... are your friends?

Exercise 2. Use **which** or **what** in the questions and answer the questions.

1. ... French Queen said, "Let them eat cake?"

2. ... queen ruled for the longest period in English history?
3. ... of the famous people, Shakespeare or Hitchcock, said, "Drama is life with the dull left out?"
4. ... kind of car have you got?
5. ... of the two people was the first American President: George Washington or Abraham Lincoln?
6. ... king won the battle of Hastings in 1066: King Arthur or William the Conqueror?
7. ... subject do you prefer, maths or language?
8. ... books must you read for your exam in English Literature?
9. ... was your favourite subject at primary school?

Exercise 3. Translate into English using interrogative pronouns.

1. Хто залишив записник на столі?
2. На кого ви зараз чекаєте?
3. Хто із вас залишив записник на столі?
4. Кого з них ви вчора зустріли?
5. Кому ви дали свій квиток?
6. Які статті ви переклали?
7. Яким є населення цієї країни?
8. На якому поверсі ви живете?
9. Що ви бажаєте: чай чи каву?
10. На якій стороні вулиці знаходиться ваш будинок?
11. Який місяць самий теплий у вашому місті?
12. Хто із студентів нашої групи прийшов першим?
13. Кому із них ви хочете доручити цю справу?
14. Яку мову ви знаєте краще: англійську або італійську?
15. Про що ви розмовляли, коли я вас зустрів?
16. Хто ці молоді дівчата?
17. Яка вартість цього будинку?

Exercise 4. Make up questions to the words underlined:

1. I am looking at Mary.
2. They are talking about John's work.
3. He is a doctor.
4. They are pupils.
5. That is my sister's dictionary.
6. That man is Mr. White.
7. July is the seventh month of the year.
8. The handbag is made of leather.
9. The man asked for a cup of tea.
10. He has bought a gold ring.
11. This letter is from my partner.
12. Mr. White's office is on the fifth floor.

Conjunctive Pronouns

The conjunctive pronouns are: **who (whom), whose, which, what, that**. The conjunctive pronouns **who (whom), whose, what, which** introduce subject, predicative and object clauses. They are used according to the same rules as the corresponding interrogative pronouns.

The conjunctive pronouns **who (whom), whose, which, that** introduce attributive clauses. **Who** refers to persons, **which** — to things, that can be used with reference to persons and things.

When the pronoun **who** is used in the function of the subject in an attributive clause, the verb-predicate of this clause may be both in the singular and in the plural depending on the number of the noun it refers to.

Exercise 1. Use one of the conjunctive pronouns below to fill the gaps in the following sentences.

Example: The team who / which / that wins will qualify for the final.

who whom that whose which

1. Wasn't there some German or Czech author beginning with a K in _____ novels individuals got lost in bureaucratic mazes?
2. We are blessed with good health, for _____ we should all be grateful. 3. Anything _____ you want you can have.
4. All _____ want to help should leave their contribution in this box. 5. Much _____ has been said will soon be forgotten.
6. We bought six loaves of bread for the party half of _____ weren't touched.
7. My daughter invited five of her friends to dinner, none of _____ expressed any kind of thanks.
8. We had quite an informal supper actually, _____ is what may not have pleased them.

Exercise 2. Translate into English.

1. Книга, яку Ви мені вчора дали, дуже цікава.

2. Алекс – єдиний студент, що написав цей диктант з помилками. 3. Це та книга, яку Ви шукаєте.
4. Дівчина, про яку він мені говорив, – сестра мого товариша.
5. Він відмовився допомогти своєму товаришу, що мене дуже здивувало. 6. Людина, яку ми зустріли на подвір'ї, директор нашого інституту.
7. Це найцікавіша книга, яку я коли-небудь читав.
8. Ми пройшли повз кімнату, двері якої було відчинено.
9. Він допоміг мені нести валізу, що було дуже люб'язним з його боку. 10. Це дім, в якому я жив у дитинстві.

Exercise 3. Rewrite each of the following sentences to include the word **which** and another **wh-word**.

Example:

I had a holiday in Rome last year and that's the place it all began.

I had a holiday in Rome last year, which is where it all began.

1. I met him in May and it was then that I fell in love with him.
2. He had the most beautiful smile and it was that that attracted me initially. 3. We met because a friend introduced us.
4. We spent a weekend in Venice and that was the place we decided to get engaged. 5. We had a big white wedding and that was something I'd always wanted.

Exercise 4. Underline the options that can complete each sentence. In each case, one, two or three may be possible.

1. My tennis-playing friend retired in 1996, ____ he had earned over £3 million.

a) by which time b) since when c) at which point d) when

2. Over there are the twelfth-century dungeons, ____ hundreds of well-known people were tortured.

a) when b) where c) in which d) from whose

3. My parents, _____ speak fluent French, are off to Paris for a week. a) that b) neither of who c) both of whom d) who
4. There is a company, _____ escapes me, that sells such things.
a) the name of which b) its name c) whose name d) that
5. I was interested to see that _____ who felt strongly about the issue were getting very worked up. a) many b) all c) those d) these

Exercise 5. Insert *that* or *what*.

1. ... shall we do next? — ... is the question. 2. We all know ... you are! — ... is no secret. 3. A shopaholic! ... is ... you are! 4. Is ... really occurred? 5. Don't you know ... he always does ... he wants? 6. You just don't realize ... you are talking about and ... is very sad. 7. ... embarrassed me is ... none of them ever thought of their mother! 8. Mother is absolutely sure ... you've chosen as your future career is not ... you really should do. 9. We greatly doubt ... you say is true. 10. Is ... you really mean? 11. — Money is ... I need. — Everybody says ... they need it. 12. Nobody knows ... will happen in future. 13. Can anyone tell me ... his phone number is? 14. I fully believe ... she is telling the truth. 15. Just tell me ... you want and I'll get it.

Exercise 6. Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. You must use between three and eight words, including the word given.

Example: Mike thanks to my family, who made all of this possible.

none

Mike thanks to my family, without whom none of this would have been possible.

1. There were a lot of survivors and most of them were in pain.

majority

There were a lot of survivors, the _____ were in pain.

2. We are holding a meeting to acquaint the public with the facts.

purpose

We are holding a meeting, _____ to acquaint the public with the facts.

3. When the fire spread, the theatre was cleared.

point

The fire spread, _____ the theatre was cleared.

4. You can borrow up to five books at any one time from the library.

taken

There is a library, from _____ at any one time.

5. Although the robbery was seen by numerous people, they were unable to identify the two men.

witnessed

None who _____ to identify the two men.

Exercise 7. Combine a sentence from I with a sentence from II to make new sentences with **whose**, as in the example.

Example: Dr Rowan, whose secretary resigned two weeks ago, has had to do all his own typing.

I 1). Dr Rowan has had to do all his own typing.

2). The newspaper is owned by the Mears group.

3). Parents are being asked to take in the survey.

4). Children do better in examinations.

II a). Its chairperson is Sir James Bex.

b). Their diets contain high levels of protein.

c). Their flowers are attractive to bees.

d). His secretary resigned two weeks ago.

e). Their objectives are to increase fish

- | | |
|--|--|
| 5). My aunt is now manager of a
department store. | stocks. |
| 6). I enjoy growing plants in my garden. | f). Her first job was filling shelves in a
supermarket. |
| 7). The new regulations are part of a
broader strategy. | g). Their children are between four and
six. |

Exercise 8. Insert the corresponding conjunctive pronouns.

1. Do you know the man _____ wrote this letter?
2. The magazine _____ you lent me is very interesting.
3. The street _____ leads to the station is very wide.
4. The doctor _____ she visited told her to stay in bed.
5. The man _____ you want to see has just left.
6. There is the student _____ book you found.
7. The girl _____ you see at the door is my sister.
8. A friend of mine _____ was present at the meeting, told me all about it.
9. Is the man with _____ you spoke a writer?
10. These are some of the finest pictures _____ I have ever seen.
11. He will be glad of any help _____ you can give him.
12. This is the only example _____ I can give you.
13. Yesterday I met my brother, _____ showed me a letter _____ he had received from our parents.
14. My youngest sister, _____ you met at my house last week, has just got married.
15. I went fishing last Sunday, _____ is one of the pleasantest ways of spending one's free time.
16. He has three sons, _____ all work at the same factory.
17. The State Hermitage Museum, _____ was damaged by shells during the blockade of Leningrad, has now been fully repaired.
18. The damage _____ was caused by the German fascists to collective farms is estimated at 181,000 million roubles.

Indefinite pronouns

The indefinite pronouns are: **some, any, one, somebody, someone, something, anybody, anyone, anything.**

Some and **any** are used both as noun-pronouns and adjective-pronouns. Their compounds with **-body, -one, -thing** are noun-pronouns which are used in the Common Case and in the Possessive Case.

The pronoun **some** and its compounds are used: a) in affirmative sentences; b) in questions with an interrogative word; c) in interrogative sentences expressing an offer or request.

The pronoun **any** and its compounds are used: a) in interrogative and negative sentences; b) in affirmative sentences in the meaning of everyone, everything, no matter what of which.

The pronoun **one** is used as an indefinite-personal pronoun in the meaning of any person.

The indefinite-personal pronoun **one** has two cases: a) the Common Case which is used in the function of Subject and object of the sentence; b) the Possessive Case used as an attribute. The indefinite-personal pronoun **one** has no plural form.

The pronoun **one** can also be used as a word-substitute to avoid the repetition of a countable noun. In this meaning the pronoun **one** has the plural form **ones** but is not used in the Possessive Case. As a word-substitute **one** is used after adjectives, after the pronouns **this, that, another, the other, which**, after the definite article and after the words the first, the second, etc., the next, the last.

Which skirt do you want? – This one (this skirt).

What shoes did you buy? – The brown ones (the brown shoes).

We cannot use **one** or **ones** with mass nouns.

There was no hot water. We had to wash in cold (in cold water).

Don't use that milk. Use this fresh milk. Or: Use this fresh.

We can put in or leave out **one / ones** after “this, that”, “these”, “those”; after “each” or “another”, after “which”, after a superlative.

What about this (one) here? – I tried three phones. Each (one) was out of order.

The first test was the easiest (one).

We cannot **leave out** “**one / ones**” after an adjective, after “the” or “every”.

Our house is the one on the left.

I need a box of toys. A small one, please.

We tried all the phones. Every one was good.

Exercise 1. Answer the following questions.

1. Have you any brothers or sisters? 2. Have you got any English books? 3. Are there any pictures on the walls of your room?
4. Are there any trees in front of your house? 5. Did you receive any letters yesterday?
6. Can any of your friends speak German?
7. Have you read any English books this year?
8. Did you find anybody in your classroom when you came to school today? 9. Is there anything on your table now?
10. Did you invite anybody to your last birthday party?

11. Did anybody invite you to dinner last week?
12. Is there anything in your pocket now?

Exercise 2. Replace the pronoun **any** and its derivatives by **no** or its derivatives making other necessary changes.

Model: *I haven't any German books. — I have no German books. She doesn't know anything. — She knows nothing.*

1. The little boy hasn't any toys.
2. There isn't any water in the jug.
3. There aren't any fruit trees in the park.
4. We haven't any classes on Sunday.
5. I didn't know anything about it.
6. It was so dark that we couldn't see anything.
7. We haven't learned any new words this week.
8. She did not ask anyone to help her.
9. I didn't see anyone there.
10. There wasn't any theatre in our town before the war.

Exercise 3. Fill the blanks with **some** or **any**.

1. I have _____ French letters.
2. Have you _____ relatives in Sochi?
3. Are there _____ arm-chairs in the room?
4. There is _____ milk in the jug.
5. Mother has bought _____ butter.
6. There aren't _____ mistakes in my dictation.
7. Have you _____ French newspapers?
8. There are _____ lakes in this district.
9. There isn't _____ chalk in the classroom.
10. I've read _____ English stories this month.

Exercise 4. Paraphrase the sentences using the indefinite pronoun *one* as in the model.

Model: *It is necessary for everyone to go in for sports. — One must go in for sports.*

1. It is necessary to be careful while crossing the road.
2. It is necessary to read newspapers every day.
3. It is possible to find any book in this library.
4. It is impossible to master a foreign language without working hard.
5. It is impossible to

forget that day. 6. It is necessary to air the room before going to bed. 7. It is necessary to take that into consideration. 8. It was impossible to go for a walk yesterday: it was raining all day long.

Exercise 5. Use the pronoun **one (ones)** to avoid the repetition of the preceding noun.

Model: *The red pencil is sharper, than the blue pencil. — The red pencil is sharper than the blue one.*

1. The new flat is more comfortable than the old flat. 2. The white dress is as nice as the yellow dress. 3. The brown shoes are as expensive as the black shoes. 4. The thin book has as many pages as the thick book. 5. The cotton dress is not so expensive as the silk dress. 6. This film is more interesting than that film. 7. I don't like this coat. Show me another coat. 8. The shop assistant showed me two suits of different colours. I chose the blue suit.

Exercise 6. Underline the better alternative. Sometimes both are possible. **Example:** Have you heard any/some news today at all?

1. I'm not sure this one is any/ some improvement on the others.
2. She appears to be having some/any difficulty reading her Autocue. 3. In fact she's getting anywhere/ nowhere.
4. If she gets any/some worse, they'll have to sack her.
5. Why doesn't she do anything else/something else?
6. Aren't there any/some other jobs she could do better?
7. Any/some old job would do, I'd have thought.
8. Though I reckon few if any/some employers would look on her favourably after this. 9. I'd like to be a newsreader some/any day.
10. The news should be on any/some minute now.

Exercise 7. Fill each of the numbered gaps with one suitable pronoun.

The BBC World Service on radio claims a regular worldwide audience of (1) _____ like twenty-five million for its English language programmes. It is funded directly by the British Foreign Office, though (2) _____ Government attempt to control the content of programmes is vigorously fought off. It is broadcast around the world and (3) _____ who has access to a radio with short wave need ever be without it. The archetypal listener today is under thirty, male, likely to be relatively well-educated, for whom English is likely to be a second or even third language. (4) _____ any women tune in, which is why there is no women's programme (5) _____ in its twenty-four-hour service. The biggest and most important of the news programmes is Newshour, a sixty-minute survey of world news which goes out each night at 10 pm British time. This slot cannot please (6) _____ but is the optimum time to catch (7) _____ listeners having breakfast in Hong Kong or settling down for the night in West Africa. It can be recommended to (8) _____ who wants to understand the world, not just Britain. At (9) _____ rate, that is its aim and certainly by comparison, at least (10) _____ British domestic news programmes seem trivial and parochial.

Exercise 8. Fill each of the gaps with one suitable pronoun.

1. They didn't give me any help at _____
2. His dissertation amounted to _____ 200 pages.
3. Few if _____ of those eligible to vote did so.
4. You don't have the time, do you, by _____ chance?
5. Everything, including all your orders this week, _____ now waiting to be collected.
6. I heard the news on some satellite channel or _____.
7. If _____ calls, tell them I'll be back by two.

Exercise 9. Translate into English.

1. Якщо ви знайдете що-небудь цікаве в цьому журналі, пришліть мені його, будь-ласка.
2. Будь-хто може зрозуміти це.
3. Якщо у вас є якісь питання,

викладіть їх у письмовому вигляді, а я відповім на них наступного разу. 4. Він розповів нам кілька анекдотів. 5. Коли я повернувся, нікого не було вдома. 6. Кажуть, любов сліпа. 7. Давайте зустрінемося в якийсь інший день. У середу в мене зовсім не буде часу. 8. У тебе нещасливий вигляд, щось трапилося? 9. Хіба у тебе немає друзів у Лондоні? Мені здається, ти колись казав про них. 10. Приходьте до нас на вечерю, якщо у вас немає справ увечері. 11. У цьому будинку хтось живе? Схоже, тут кілька років ніхто не відчиняв двері. 12. Мені не потрібні гроші. В мене є друзі, які мені допоможуть. 13. Кажуть, що погода зміниться на краще. 14. Чи можу я вам якось допомогти? – Ні, дякую. Мені ніхто вже нічим не допоможе. 15. По радіо передавали, що до міста приїжджає важлива делегація, яка пробуде тут кілька днів. 16. Я бачу якусь апетитну страву на столі. Давай скуштуємо. 17. На мою думку, я вже це бачив у якомусь фільмі. – Не думаю, жодного фільму на цю тему раніше не було. 18. Чи є якась різниця між ними? – Я не бачу жодної, і вважаю, що її немає. 19. Ніхто мені нічого не каже. Може ви мені щось скажете? 20. Я надто мало про це знаю, щоб висловити якусь певну думку. 21. Якщо у вас є щось проти, скажіть мені про це відверто. 22. Було щось знайоме в її голосі, погляді та зовнішності, але я не міг зрозуміти, що саме. 23. Ми хотіли взяти таксі, але поблизу не було жодного. Ми були вимушені чекати якийсь час. 24. Чому тут стільки людей? Щось трапилося? 25. Хочете ще морозива? – Ні, дякую, більше не хочу.

Exercise 10. For each of the following sentences write the indefinite pronoun and the correct verb from the two in parentheses. Cross out the wrong form.

1. Everyone (take, takes) his chances.
2. Nobody (confuse, confuses) me with my sister.
3. All of these melons (is, are) ripe.
4. One of my cats (has, have) an infection.
5. Neither of the towns (has, have) a daily newspaper.
6. Many of the magazines (is, are) printed here.
7. Many of the athletes (is, are) becoming celebrities.

8. Each of the mechanics (use, uses) his or her own tools.
9. Some of the butter (is, are) salt-free.

Exercise 11. Answer the following questions.

1. Is there anybody in the house?
2. Can you see anything on the table?
3. Do you have any English books?
4. Did you invite anybody to your birthday?
5. Will you go anywhere on Sunday?
6. Can I buy these books anywhere near here?

Exercise 12. In most pairs of lines, there is one unnecessary word. For each pair of numbered lines (1–14), write the unnecessary word in the space.

Example. One of the marvellous things on my first trip to Europe was the discovery that the world could be so full of any variety, that there were so many

- | | |
|---|-------|
| 1. different ways of doing essentially identical things, something like eating and | _____ |
| 2. drinking and buying cinema tickets. It fascinated me that Europeans could be | _____ |
| 3. at once alike – that they could be so bookish and cerebral, and some drive | _____ |
| 4. small cars, and live in little houses in ancient towns, and everybody love soccer, | _____ |
| 5. and have chilly hotel rooms and warm inviting places to eat and drink | _____ |
| 6. and yet anyone be so endlessly, unpredictably different from each other as well. | _____ |
| 7. I loved the idea that you could never be sure of anything else in Europe. | _____ |

8. This is why I have never learned any more language other than English. I don't _____
9. want to know what other people are talking about. I can't think of anything _____
10. that excites a greater sense of any childhood wonder than to be in a country _____
11. where you are ignorant of almost everything else. Suddenly you are five years _____
12. old again. You can't read nearly anything, you have only the most rudimentary _____
13. sense of how any things work, you can't even reliably, cross a street without _____
14. endangering your life. Your whole existence becomes a series of some interesting guesses. _____

Exercise 13. Fill in the blanks with **something, anything, nothing, everything, somebody/someone, anybody/anyone, nobody/no one, everybody/everyone, somewhere, anywhere, nowhere, everywhere, some, any, none.**

1. As it was very cold there was _____ at the skating-ring.
2. Don't read this book. There is _____ interesting in it.
3. Aunt Polly looked for Tom, but she couldn't find him _____.
4. It's very cold today. You must put on _____ warm.
5. Did _____ bring you flowers for your birthday party? – Yes, of course. 6. _____ is waiting for Ann. But _____ knows when she will return. 7. I've looked through the article. _____ is clear to me.
8. The weather is fine. I hope _____ will join us and we'll go _____. 9. Have you heard _____ about the Smiths? – No, I've heard _____ about them. 10. Did he meet _____ of his friends at the concert?
11. _____ can answer this difficult question. Ask me _____ else.
12. I like _____ of these pictures. Can you show me _____ else.

Exercise 14. This is how Ann Veskina, the 10th form pupil, from Zhukovsky used indefinite pronouns in her own dialogue:

- I have lost my English book. Has anybody seen it anywhere?
- Nobody has seen it.
- Please, look for it everywhere.
- Everybody has already done it. And nobody knows where it is. Don't worry. I'm sure somebody will find it somewhere.
- There is nothing to be done. I'll go and ask somebody else or look somewhere else myself. Nobody knows how I need this book.
- Oh, look! Here it is, under the table.
- Thanks. I think, something has happened to me and I've become so careless with everything.

Can you write a story or make up your own dialogue? You can try, can't you?

Exercise 15. Insert *some* or *any* where necessary.

1. My teacher lives ... distance away from the school.
2. You should buy ... new clothes for the New Year, I think.
3. Ruth still has ... doubts about her marriage, but her boyfriend John hasn't got any.
4. Mum was sure we had honey left. At breakfast it turned out we didn't have
- 5 — Has there been ... discussion of the project? — Yes, ... people are against it, I'm sorry to say.
6. There must be way to get in touch with them, but so far I haven't found
7. — Is there ... reliable source of information you'll use in your investigation, inspector? — I definitely have ..., though I am not going to reveal ... to you, sir.
8. ... people hate seafood.
9. Let's talk about it ... other time.
10. There aren't ... markets on Monday.
11. There is dust on the furniture. — Oh, I haven't got ... time for this.
12. — Do you speak ... French? — No, but I speak ... English.

Exercise 16. Insert *some* or *any* where necessary.

1. Irene's parents are ... doctors. 2. ... doctors, like dentists, frighten me. 3. Could you lend me ... money? 4. ... money is very important in this life. 5. ... cars parked in this area will be removed by the police. 6. If you have ... old books that you don't need any longer, could you bring them to our library. 7. This car hardly uses ... petrol. 8. Would you like ... brandy? 9. My mother bakes cakes with ... brandy in them. 10. Do you like ... olives? 11. Are there ... olives left? 12. Mushrooms should be gathered with care as ... can be very poisonous. 13. You'll like this new chocolate. Shall I save ... for you? 14. ... of his paintings would sell for big money today. 15. Do you ever read ... papers? 16. He hardly ever reads ... papers. 17. ... papers are really boring.

Exercise 17. Make the following sentences interrogative and negative.

1. People usually have some free time on weekends. 2. Some of my friends also teach English. 3. There is some snow in the street. 4. Wait, I'll make some coffee for us. 5. There's some soup left. 6. I think I need some help. 7. She has some relatives in England. 8. Some people are so annoying! 9. We have some new contracts this year. 10. I can get you some bread when I go shopping.

Exercise 18. Translate into English.

1. Цього року Тетяна посадила у себе на дачі деякі квіти, але не саджала ніяких овочів. 2. — Чи є сенс у тому, що він говорить? — По-моєму, ніякого. Будь-хто це тобі скаже. 3. Я звичайно відпочиваю з деякими зі своїх друзів. 4. У нього немає ніяких причин гніватися на неї. 5. Лікар вважає, що у стані хворого є деякі поліпшення. 6. У нас у будинку рідко бувають гості. Запросимо когонебудь? 7. У вас були які-небудь проблеми з податками минулого року? Я пам'ятаю, ви говорили, що вони у вас були. 8. Вона рідко читає газети; говорить, що деякі новини її просто вбивають. 9. Будь-який з його віршів — шедевр. 10. Не могли б ви принести трохи крейди? 11. Будь-який студент знає, як важкий

шлях до знань, хоча деякі все ж сподіваються на вдачу. 12. — Мені подобається деяка популярна музика. — А мені ніяка не подобається. 13. Хочеш послухати яку-небудь музику? 14. Будь-який лікар скаже вам, що паління шкідливе. 15. — Хочеш горішків з родзинками? — Так, горіхи з фруктами дуже корисні. 16. Я згоден зустрітись з вами у будь-який час, у будь-якому місці.

Exercise 19. Use *some-, any-, every-, no- + one / body / thing / where*.

1. Never trust ... with such manners. 2. Let me see if there is ... we can do for you. 3. Is there ... at home? 4. If ... happens to the car, how shall I get to the country? 5. There should be ... behind all this. 6. Barbara was a teacher from ... near Newcastle. 7. Emily refuses to have ... to do with Jim. 8. Shall I bring you ... to drink? 9. Nobody can find out ... about that man. 10. Yesterday we couldn't find you Where were you? 11. Hardly ... knew how to respond to this. 12. Many people think that the bad weather has ... to do with all the satellites in space. 13. You're wrong. There's ... strange about the man. He is a decent chap. 14. — What's the matter? — ... is the matter. 15. We looked for a policeman, but there was ... around. 16. — Do you have any clue to this? — ... whatsoever. 17. I answered every single question. My opponent answered 18. ... of us understood the play. 19. Mind, I'm having ... of that language here! 20. Don't be so nosy! It's ... of your business. 21. ... comes to those who hustle while he waits (Thomas A. Edison). 22. ... should believe in 23. Kindness, I've discovered, is 24. Considering how dangerous ... is, ... is really very frightening (Gertrude Stein).

Exercise 20. Translate into English.

1. Щось не так? Я бачу, щось турбує тебе. 2. Ніхто не може бути у безпеці в цій гарячій точці (a trouble spot). Все що завгодно може статися у будь-який момент. 3. Ніщо не може бути краще, ніж чашка гарячого чаю. 4. Їй абсолютно нікуди податися. Ні сім'ї, ні друзів. 5. Він живе десь біля Миколаєва. 6. Боюся, що це

нікуди нас не приведе (to get). 7. Я не вередливий, мені все підійде. 8. — Тобі є де зупинитися? — На жаль, я нікого тут не знаю. 9. У сьогоднішній програмі немає нічого особливого. 10. Ніде він не був такий щасливий, як сімейному колі. 11. Жоден із співробітників не говорив по-японськи. 12. Нам потрібний хто-небудь, хто б зробив цю роботу. 13. Знаєш, я щось забула узяти, хоча і не пам'ятаю що. 14. Тобі слід було це побачити, це було щось! 15. Автобус з'явився раптом, немов з нізвідки. 16. Якщо поліція заарештує вас, нічого не говорите, поки не приїде ваш адвокат. 17. Як бачиш, ніщо не змінилося. 18. Ніщо не ново під місяцем.

Exercise 21. Use *some* or *any*:

1. On Saturday he is going out with _____ friends of his.
2. Have they read _____ good books recently?
3. I don't have _____ money, so I'll have to borrow _____.
4. Can we have _____ coffee or tea, please?
5. We were too tired to do _____ work.
6. They could cash their traveller's cheques at _____ bank.
7. Could you give us _____ information about the museums in your town? 8. Mr. Tompson could travel on _____ train he liked.
9. Which newspaper shall I buy? _____ newspaper whatever they have in the kiosk.
10. Peter didn't buy _____ dictionaries.

Exercise 22. Complete the sentences using *some-* or *any-* + *body* / *-thing* / *-where*:

1. James and his friend were too surprised to say _____.
2. There is _____ at the door. Do you know who it is?
3. We are not feeling hungry, so we don't want to eat _____.
4. The child must be hungry. Would you like to give him _____ to eat? 5. Does _____ mind if I close the door?

6. The two men slept on the bench in the park because they didn't have ____ to stay. 7. Peter is going out now. If ____ asks about him, tell them he'll be back in two hours.
8. What sort of job are you looking for? _____. It doesn't matter.
9. The weather is sunny and warm. Let's go _____.
10. There is hardly _____ on the beach. It's cold and windy.
11. The text is very easy. _____ can translate it without a dictionary.
12. Mary is very secretive. She never tells _____ about her life.

Negative pronouns

The negative pronoun **no** is an adjective-pronoun.

Nobody, no one, nothing and **none** are noun-pronouns. Neither is used both as a noun and adjective-pronoun. If the subject or object of the sentence is a negative pronoun or modified by a negative pronoun, the verb-predicate is in the affirmative form.

Exercise 1. Make the following sentences affirmative.

1. There is nobody in the reading-hall.
2. Do you see anything on that shelf?
3. She doesn't go anywhere at the week-end.
4. He has no English books. 5. I haven't spoken to anyone about it.
6. She hasn't written anything about it.
7. They didn't speak to anybody on this question.

Exercise 2. Give the negative answer in two variants.

1. – Does he put anything on the shelf? – No, he doesn't put anything on the shelf. No, he puts nothing on the shelf.
2. Does he ask anybody to help him? 3. Does she give lessons to anyone?
4. Do they study English anywhere?

Exercise 3. Translate the following sentences into Ukrainian paying attention to the negative pronoun **no**.

1. No trace of printing was found in Europe until 1423.
2. No man can do it. 3. No work was too difficult for him.
4. No dictionary will help you until you study English hard.
5. No medicine could save his life.
6. No English author, except perhaps Shakespeare, has been translated into so many different languages as Ch. Dickens.

Exercise 4. Translate into English.

1. Вчора ні один пароплав не вийшов із порту. 2. Ніякі новини не дійшли до них на початку травня. 3. Ні одного птаха не було видно у небі. 4. Ні одного човна не було видно у морі. 5. Ніякі труднощі не завадили йому виїхати із того міста.

Exercise 5. Fill in the blanks using the words from the word list: **no, nothing, nobody/no one, not anybody/not anyone, not anywhere, any.**

1. Have you anything to read? – No, I have ____ to read.
2. There is ____ on the table. 3. They cannot do this translation because they have ____ English dictionaries.
4. Are there ____ schools near your house? – No, there are ____ schools near my house.
5. Is there anybody in the room? – No, there is ____ in the room.
6. Do you see anybody in the corridor? – No, I do ____ see ____ in the corridor. 7. Do you go anywhere in winter? No, I do ____ go ____ in winter. I study in winter.

Exercise 6. Translate from Ukrainian into English:

1. Ніхто не може йому допомогти, чи не так?
2. Здавалося, що в домі нічого не змінилося з того часу як вона поїхала. 3. Вибачте, я дуже поспішаю, у мене нема часу.
4. Тут нема нікого, з ким би їй хотілося поговорити.
5. Мені нічого сказати з цього приводу.
6. У Джона багато братів, але жоден з них не одружений.
7. На столі нема нічого. І в холодильнику теж.
8. Мене це не стосується: я не маю до цього ніякого відношення. 9. Йому ніхто не вірить, чи не так?
10. Ніщо не змусить їх вийти на вулицю у таку погоду.
11. Ніхто з нас не знав, що робити: усе трапилось так несподівано.
12. Джейн не розповіла нічого цікавого про свою подорож.

Exercise 7. Insert pronouns *some, any, no*.

1. Bess has ____ time today. She may go there ____ other day.
2. We have a lot of English text-books at our library. Let's go and take ____ of them. 3. Give me ____ water, please.
4. Do you have ____ French books at home? – Yes, I have ____ .
5. She wants to buy ____ German books, because her son studies German. 6. Do we have ____ bread at home? – No, we have ____ bread.
7. May I take ____ of your texts, please? – Of course, you may. You may take ____ text you like. 8. Do they eat ____ meat for dinner? – Yes, sometimes they eat ____ but not very much.
9. Does she want ____ milk? – No, she doesn't. She wants ____ milk.
10. ____ Do you have ____ bad students in your group? – No, we have ____ bad students.

Exercise 8. Use the pronouns *some, any, no, none, no one*.

1. ____ urgent steps should be taken. I think a rescue team should be sent there. 2. ____ is perfect, we all make mistakes.
3. Do you happen to have ____ interesting books to read? Yes, I have some. 4. I may take either knife. I see ____ difference.
5. Shall I help you to ____ coffee? – Thank you.
6. They looked for a taxi but there was ____ around.
7. We think he has seen more than ____ of us in a lifetime.
8. She knew English well and was in ____ need of an interpreter.

Exercise 9. Translate into English, using *somewhere, some/any, somebody, nothing, anybody, anything*

1. Мені здається, що я десь бачив цього чоловіка.
2. Вечорами вона ніколи нікуди не ходить.
3. На жаль, ніхто не знав її адреси.
4. У мене було небагато грошей, і я не купив цей словник.

5. Їй зле. Дайте їй трохи води.
6. Хто-небудь з родичів збирається відвідати хворого Петра?
7. У будинку хтось є? Я чую чиїсь голоси.
8. Будь хто з них міг допомогти нам. Чому ніхто нічого не сказав?
9. Містер Петерсон не хоче слухати, тому я більш нічого не скажу.
10. Будь яка людина зрозуміє, що він не правий.
11. Річард нічого не взяв з собою.
12. Ти хочеш ще щось сказати, чи це все?
13. Нам не подобається цей ресторан. Давайте підемо куди-небудь ще.
14. В гаражі три нових машини. Візьми будь-яку.
15. Я усюди шукав свій гаманець, але ніде не знайшов його.

Exercise 10. Translate into English.

1. Познайомся. Це мій колишній шкільний друг.
2. Чому він не вірить нам? – Не знаю.
3. Як завжди, я готую собі сніданок сама.
4. Мері та Пітер поїдуть на пікнік зі своїми батьками.
5. Вони подивилися один на одного і посміхнулися.
6. Тобі хтось дзвонив, але я є знаю хто.
7. Не питай його про це. Він нічого не знає.
8. Хтось залишив двері відкритими.
9. У мене є трохи вільного часу і я допоможу тобі відремонтувати автівку.
10. Щось дивовижне коїться у цьому будинку.
11. Мені здається, що Джон щось знає про цю людину, але він нічого не хоче говорити.
12. Я зустрічав цього хлопця кілька разів, але не пам'ятаю його імя.
13. На стадіоні було мало народу, тому що ішов сильний дощ.
14. Скільки хлопців у вашій групі? – Мало.

15. Дуже спекотне. Ми хочемо пити. Дайте нам, будь ласка, води.
16. Вони обидва винні. Ніхто не може їх пробачити. – І я також.
17. Не переживайте. Усе буде добре.

Exercise 11. Translate into English.

1. Тері збрехала нам, але ми усі пробачили.
2. Він намагався забути усі ці неприємності.
3. Ось очікували, що Сьюзан повернеться, але марно.
4. Він повинен сказати нам усю правду.
5. Ми не бачили її, тому що ми стояли на протилежному боці вулиці.
6. Вона була хвора і увесь тиждень залишалася вдома.
7. Усі знають, хто винен, але не хочуть нічого говорити.
8. Маргарет увесь час нарікала на своє життя.
9. Це все, що я міг зробити для них.
10. Я була у такому розпачі, що не могла заснути усю ніч.
11. Не турбуйся. Усе буде добре.
12. Де інший ключ? – Цей зламався.
13. Ми зробимо усе, що залежить від нас, щоб допомогти йому.
14. Що думають про це інші учасники дискусії?
15. Я отримав відповідь від усіх, окрім Ганни.
16. Чому ти увесь час сердишся на мене?
17. Деякі погодилися зі мною, інші – з ним.
18. Коли він прийшов, усі вже зібралися.

Defining Pronouns

The defining pronouns are: **all, both, each, every, everybody, everyone, everything, either, other.**

All and **both** are used both as noun-pronouns and adjective-pronouns.

Both **each** and **every** refer to all the members of a group of persons or things, but **each** is used both as a noun and adjective-pronoun while **every** is used only as an adjective-pronoun. The pronoun **every** forms compounds with body, one, thing: **everybody, everyone, everything** which are noun-pronouns.

Exercise 1. Correct the following sentences.

1. All of chocolate comes from cocoa beans. 2. Both of ordinary and white chocolate are made from cocoa butter. 3. There are very few people who like neither them. 4. I have no particular preference: I'll eat the either.
5. Yesterday, in fact, I ate all a 400g bar. 6. All the people love chocolate.
7. My friends bet me I couldn't eat it whole. 8. No one of them believed I could do it and not be sick. 9. Chocolate is eaten all over the whole America. For everything we know, chocolate may be the elixir of life.

Exercise 2. Fill each of the numbered blanks with one of the words listed: **all whole none no both neither either**

Life has slowly changed for the (1) ____ of our family. We were (2) ____ very close once, my wife and I and our two daughters. Aged twelve and eleven, they were (3) ____ angels, keen, enthusiastic, communicative, (4) ____ of them, nearly (5) ____ the time. When we meet up nowadays (6) ____ of us feels that comfortable. Oh yes, there are a few moments when we (7) ____ hug and ask each other for an update. Then when we (8) ____ sit down to either lunch or dinner – (9) ____ of my daughters seems very keen to eat at the same time as us anyway – (10) ____ of us seems to have

that much to say. (11) ____ my daughters resent questions about their activities and I can't ask (12) ____ of them about their current boyfriends: without (13) ____ of them ganging up on me and telling me to be quiet. On the (14) ____, I find eating while watching a soap with them the best way out. (15) ____ of the girls seems at all interested in what (16) ____ my wife or I are doing. (17) ____ I can say is that life was much easier and more comfortable when (18) ____ of them could utter anything more than "goo-goo" and "da-da" and (19) ____ my wife and I could settle down for a meal without feeling strangers in our own home. I suppose that time and tide wait for (20) ____ man.

Exercise 3. Underline the correct word.

1. It's not good for him to stay in bed all / every day. He should get up and do something.
2. They read the all / whole book in two hours.
3. No / none of my relatives has phoned me this weekend.
4. We have to check everyone / each one of these contracts separately.
5. We hope everyone is / are ready to leave.
6. Either / Neither Lora or Helen will tell you what to do.
7. We had a great weekend as the weather was perfect both / all days.
8. Neither / Either Peter nor Tom came to the meeting.
9. They have never been anywhere / nowhere they like more than Paris.
10. All / Every the passengers looked completely bored.
11. I had taken a few magazines with me but neither / either of them held my attention for long.
12. Every / Some money was also taken.
13. There was nowhere / anywhere to buy any food or drink.
14. At each / both station we stopped, people looked out of the windows.
15. There is hardly no / any milk left.
16. When we arrived home we noticed at once that something / anything was wrong.
17. No / Some of our personal possessions lay smashed and broken.
18. The girl doesn't like these biscuits. She prefers the one / ones Mum made.
19. Our neighbour didn't see anything / nothing suspicious.

20. There is something / everything wrong with the drinks machine.

Exercise 4. In most pairs of lines, there is one unnecessary word. For each pair of numbered lines (1-16), write the unnecessary word in the space. **Examples:**

say "I always tell lies", am I telling the truth?

This is known as the Liar's Paradox. It has been around for all millennia and is

1. usually attributed to Epimenides the Cretan who said "All of Cretans are liars"

2. Logicians call this a circular argument or problem to which there is no the

3. solution. The quick answer is that while either the question is valid from a

4. grammatical viewpoint, from both a logical point of view it is contrived

5. contradictory nonsense, though this didn't stop the philosopher Bertrand

6. Russell spending two whole of summers trying to solve the contradiction.

7. The theological answer is that the human race is made up of all three

8. types of people: neither saints who always tell the truth, devils who always tell

9. lies and sinners who sometimes tell either the truth and sometimes tell

10. lies. Logically a saint cannot say "I always tell lies" since this would be

11. a lie. A devil cannot logically say "I always tell lies" since all this would be

12. the truth. Only a sinner can logically say "I always tell lies", and this would

13. be a lie. It is essentially both the same as the dilemma faced by the barber

14. who shaves all the men who don't shave themselves. The whole question is: who

15. shaves the barber? Clearly he cannot shave himself because he only shaves

16. those who don't shave themselves. However, neither he cannot remain unshaven as he would then have to shave himself.

Exercise 5. Insert **every** or **each**.

1. ... morning my Mom left lists a mile long for ... of us, there was so much work to do about the house. 2. Opening my bag I took out two envelopes with Dad

printed across their fronts in childlike letters. Handing them to Andrew, I said, “Lissa and Jamie have ... written you a card”. 3. She had a present for ... child. 4. We ... have our private views about it. 5. I loved ... minute of it. 6. They were all just sitting there, ... of them thinking private thoughts. 7. Rosie changed the subject ... time it was raised. 8. She offered us a tin of biscuits and my sister and I had one 9. The government changes ... five years. 10. I had only two suitcases, but ... weighed over twenty kilos. 11. She has ... chance of success in the life 1 she has chosen. 12. We only save enough money to take a real vacation ... other year. 13. We saw three young elephants, ... the size of a car. 14. ... of you should sign the register before you leave. 15. ... child should be educated. It’s a must. 16. He inspected ... of the cars which were in the garage. 17. We have ... completed our work.

Exercise 6. Translate from Ukrainian into English, using **each, every, all**.

1. Усі студенти нашої групи добре знають англійську мову. 2. Кожен студент нашої групи отримав індивідуальне завдання на період літніх канікул.

3. У кімнаті було три вікна, і на кожному – горщики з квітучою фіалкою. 4. Ярмарок був у розпалі: на кожному розі відбувалася жвава торгівля. 5. Кожен водій повинен дотримуватись правил дорожнього руху. І кожен пішохід теж. 6. Вероніка колись приходила до нас щонеділі і завжди приносила дітям пиріжки або печиво. 7. Я маю усі підстави стверджувати це.

8. Поліціанти хотіли допитати кожного працівника офісу. 9. Раніше конференція проходила щороку, але тепер її проводять через рік. 10. У кожного з п’яти супутників є своя власна орбіта. 11. Терористи обстріляли потяг з усіх сторін. І усі пасажери були застрелені. 12. Кожен із нас хотів жити у номері з видом на озеро, тому ми вирішили це питання шляхом жеребкування.

Exercise 7. Translate from Ukrainian into English, using **other, the other, others, the others, another, etc.**

1. Тримай ракетку у одній руці, а м’ячик – у другій.
2. Дай мені, будь ласка, іншу ручку, ця не пише.

3. Мені знадобиться ще два місяці, щоб закінчити роботу над новим проектом.
4. Софія стала стрункіша, чи не так? – Да, вона схудла на 3 кг і хоче схуднути ще на 2 кг.
5. Якийсь чоловік зі шрамом на щоці чекав на неї на другій стороні вулиці.
6. Ти ж не думаєш, що інші будуть виконувати цю роботу замість тебе?
7. Річарду подобається мандрувати та дізнаватись про традиції та звичаї інших народів.
8. Можно мені ще одну чашечку кави?
9. У шпиталь потрібні ще 10 медичних сестер.
10. Друзі цього співака назвали його другим Френком Сінатрою.
11. Мій брат не любить, коли інші втручаються в його роботу.
12. Було дуже пізно, і ми чекали, поки всі інші гості розійдуться.
13. Маленька Хелен шукала другу черевичку.
14. Один хлопчик впав зі стільця, а решта розсміялися.

Exercise 8. Use “other” or “others”, “another”.

1. James could see Mary and Helen at their desks – but where were the ____?
2. I'll phone all the ____ if you phone Dick and Helen, ok?
3. Long after all the ____ cars had left, Nick's BMW was still there.
4. Do they know any ____ people who might have a reason to do this?
5. This colour doesn't suit me. Have you got any ____ colours?
6. Some metals are magnetic and ____ aren't.
7. The police arrested Julia, Alec and two ____.
8. He wishes that his wife would play more with ____ children.
9. Gerald Durrel wrote a book called “My family and ____ Animals”.
10. My brother play the Sonata in C, but not any of the ____.
11. They looked at one ____ for a moment.
12. Give me ____ example, please.
13. Would anyone like ____ piece of cake?

14. They haven't seen one _____ for ages.

15. Could I have _____ cup of tea?

Exercise 9. Use “some”, “any”, “no”.

1. We understood each other without _____ words.

2. There isn't _____ boot-polish in this tin.

3. I suppose we've got to go home _____ time.

4. I am not going to his concert. He is _____ pianist.

5. The children want _____ more cake.

6. I have _____ paper. Go and bring _____ paper.

7. There is _____ milk left. We should go to the shop and buy _____.

8. The task is easy. _____ student can fulfill it.

9. If we have _____ news, we'll call you.

10. They are busy now, but later they will have _____ tea.

11. We have _____ fine flowers in our garden.

12. There was hardly _____ place in that house where we could talk alone.

13. I am thirsty. Give me _____ water, please.

14. Mrs. Johnson wants to buy _____ English books, because her daughter studies English.

15. May I take _____ of your dictionaries, please?

16. Are there _____ shops near your house? Yes, there are _____.

Exercise 10. Use “all”, “everything / everybody”.

1. Good bye _____. I'll see you next month.

2. He who praises _____, praises nobody.

3. Not _____ his friends approved what he did.

4. Don't worry, _____ is ready for the conference.

5. _____ said the same thing.

6. They say _____ in the world is good for something.

7. _____ the children were tired and went to bed early.

8. We ____ know it. Why aren't you aware of this fact?
9. ____ now depends on what happens at the next week's meeting.
10. She may be responsible for many of the problems, but you can't blame her for ____.
11. Life is like nothing, because it is ____.
12. ____ involved in the accident has been questioned by the police.
13. ____ the students wanted to listen to this lecturer.
14. ____ in favour of this proposal, please raise your hand.

Exercise 11. Translate from Ukrainian into English, using “all” and “whole”.

1. Уся країна уважно спостерігала за розвитком подій.
2. Усі люди цікавились останніми новинами.
3. Був теплий сонячний день, і усі дітки у дитячому садочку грали на гральному майданчику.
4. Усі члени парламенту проголосували за прийняття нового закону.
5. Кіт з'їв цілу тарілку каші.
6. Увесь парламент підтримав дії уряду.
7. Ми просиділи усю ніч над цим проектом.
8. Усе своє життя вона присвятила вихованню дітей.
9. Коли ми приїхали до Лондона, дощило вже цілу добу.
10. Якщо ти вип'єш усю склянку холодного молока, то захворієш.
11. Ще цілий місяць до мого дня народження, і я сподіваюсь, що ми встигнемо закінчити усі приготування вчасно.
12. Через сильну спеку усі квіти зів'яли.
13. Ціле місто було зруйновано землетрусом.
14. У суді ви даєте обіцянку казати правду, і тільки праву, і нічого крім правди.
15. Корабель відчалив від пристані, коли всі пасажери були вже на борту.
16. Чого ти увесь час на мене сердишся?
17. Уся команда приймала участь у рятуванні дітей.
18. Джон прочитав усі книжки у бібліотеці свого тата.

Exercise 12. Translate into English.

1. Ми зустрічаємося з друзями кожного Нового року. 2. Кожний студент складає іспити двічі на рік. 3. Кожна дівчина бажає вийти заміж. У кожної свій ідеал. 4. Вони чекають гостей з хвилини на хвилину. 5. Кожного солдата похвалили за хоробрість, і кожному дали медаль. 6. Двоє з них не прийшли на зустріч, у кожного була серйозна причина. 7. Кожен член команди повинен пройти медичний огляд перед кожним матчем. 8. У кожного з нас свої звички. 9. Не кожна жінка може стати суддею. 10. У цій сім'ї у кожного своя машина. 11. Ці журнали коштують п'ятдесят гривень кожен. 12. Він до мозку кісток поет. 13. Він голиться кожен третій день. 14. У нас дві кімнати, кожна з балконом. 15. Кожна з книг була відмічена. 16. Я дуже багато чому навчився у кожного з вас

Exercise 13. Translate into English.

1. Знаменита співачка приїхала на фестиваль з охоронцем з кожного боку. 2. Обидві книги цікаві. Візьми будь-яку. 3. — Що ти будеш пити: чай або кава? — Ні те, ні інше. Я питиму сік. 4. У кожному кінці коридору стояла пальма. 5. Жоден з моїх двох синів не грає на музичному інструменті. 6. Я теж не знаю, де він живе. 7. Зроби це або сьогодні, або завтра. 8. На кожному березі річки стояли маленькі дерев'яні будиночки. 9. — Я не люблю пиво. — Мій чоловік теж. 10. Батьки Тараса не будуть дивитися фільм жахів в суботу. Тарас теж його не буде дивитися.

Exercise 14. Translate into English.

1. Ми зустрічалися днями. Ми давно не бачили один одного. 2. Це, так би мовити, зворотня сторона медалі. 3. У моїй групі було дванадцять студентів. Четверо були іноземці, інші кияни. 4. У них дві дочки. Одній сім років, інший п'ять. 5. Одні блюда легко готувати, інші ні. 6. Ми неправильно один одного зрозуміли. Дайте мені ще один шанс. 7. У нас два балкони. Один виходить на південь, інший на схід. 8. Ми вивчаємо багато предметів. Одні нам цікаві, інші

ні. 9. Закрій одне око, потім інше. 10. Дівчинка вперше йшла в школу в перший клас. У одній руці у неї був портфель, а в інший букет квітів. 11. Деякі люди подобаються нам, інші ні. 12. — У мене дві парасольки. Одна червона, а інша чорна. — Так, деякі люди улюблюють яскраві кольори, інші темні. 13. Люди не наважувалися дивитися один на одного. 14. Мені треба ще раз поглянути на цю картину. 15. Які ще відомості ви нам принесли? 16. Справа провалилася, тому що партнери не довіряли один одному. 17. Люди повинні допомагати і довіряти один одному. 18. Але якщо мене скривдять, то я не стану підставляти іншу щоку. 19. Вибач, але не було іншого способу зробити це. 20. Я почекаю, поки повернуться інші. 21. З одного боку, це хороший шанс, а з іншого боку, це небезпечно.

Exercise 15. Use “one” or “ones” instead of the nouns in bold type where possible.

1. These oranges are tired. Have you got fresher **oranges**? 2. These gloves are a bit tight. Can you show bigger **gloves**? 3. This shirt is too bright. I need a darker **shirt**. 4. I looked through the files and took the **file** which I hadn't seen before. 5. I have had enough ice-cream. Give me no more **ice-cream**. 6. — Which case is Fred's? — The **case** with a tag. 7. The difference between a good doctor and a bad **doctor** lies in his competence. 8. This advice is more useful than the **advice** you gave me last week. 9. The new manager is much more competent than the **manager** we had last year. 10. Today's news is much more encouraging than the **news** we got yesterday. 11. I've lost my purse. I'm going to buy a new **purse** one of these days. 12. The weather this week is no better than the **weather** we had last week.

Exercise 16. Use **one** or **ones** instead of the underlined nouns where possible. Make other changes if necessary.

1. These apples are too sour. Haven't you got sweeter apples? 2. My skis may be too small for you. Better take George's skis. 3. Which is my watch here? — Take

the watch that is nearest to you. 4. There are two vacant chairs over there. Which chair will you occupy?

5. This note-book is torn. Bring me another note-book.

6. His boots are ready. – And what about my boots?

7. Are there any letters for me? – There are three letters.

8. She loves the boy as if he were her own child.

9. Today the news is better than the news you brought us before. 10. He didn't take the book for any special reason. He simply took the first book. I chanced to look upon.

Exercise 17. Translate into English.

1. Усі студенти щасливі. Усі іспити позаду. 2. Вона віддала дітям все, що була спроможна. 3. Ви обоє мої друзі, я люблю вас обох. 4. Усі люди хочуть бути здоровими та щасливими. 5. Усі люди в залі співали разом із співачкою. 6. Ви обидва повинні сказати нам правду. 7. Ми усі іноді брешемо. 8. Я забула все про це. 9. Дайте нам шанс — це усе, що ми бажаємо. 10. Усе це дуже добре, але ви обидва маєте бути дуже обережні. 11. Мені зовсім не подобається цей район. 12. Ріта та Ніна, не могли б ви обидві залишитися після зайнять сьогодні? 13. Ми від'їжджаємо, от і все. 14. У нас є усі підстави, щоб підтримати вашу пропозицію. 15. — Обидва головні актори були просто чудові. — Усі актори добре грали.

Exercise 18. Insert the necessary pronouns.

1. ... actor must learn his words by heart. 2. ... actor has a different method of learning his lines. 3. Both books are good. You can have ... of them. 4. I've got a few friends but ... lives nearby. 5. There are shops on ... sides of the road. 6. ... professional musician has to practice regularly. 7. He painted several pictures in Italy but ... of them has been found. 8. The Headmistress spoke to ... child in the class individually. 9. Before you leave the coach, please make sure that you have ... your belongings with you. 10. ... my parents are still working. 11. ... of my parents has

ever been abroad. 12. I had the choice of two jobs but ... of them really suited me. 13. We looked in the library and in the canteen but there was no sign of Caroline in ... place. 14. Ben and Sharon looked at ... carefully. ... had changed a lot. 15. ... book on the shelf was a detective story. ... of the books was by Agatha Christie. I looked at them but ... appeared very interesting. 16. Christmas is a holiday that appeals to the child in ... of us.

Exercise 19. Insert **either** or **neither**.

1. I was expecting you ... today or tomorrow. 2. He spoke ... English nor French. 3. — Which one do you want? — I don't want 4. We can meet ... at six or at seven. 5. Nelly has two friends. ... is in town now. 6. The weather is ... cold nor warm today. 7. Doctor, you are not being ... frank or fair. 8. — Which one do you want? — I don't want 9. There was no sound from ... of the flats. 10. She ... drinks, smokes, nor eats meat. 11. In ... case the answer is the same. 12. They may be ... here or there.

Exercise 20. Translate into English.

1. Люди повинні допомагати один одному. 2. Таня і Настя — двійнята, і вони не можуть жити один без одного. 3. — Я голодний. — Я теж. 4. Ніколи нічого не можна знати напевно. 5. Жахливо, коли ти не можеш згадати чиє-небудь ім'я. 6. — Який кавун бажаєте купити? — Великий, будь ласка. 7. — Мені потрібна пара туфель. — А як щодо тих, що ти купила місяць тому? — Вони вже не мої, моя сестричка носить їх. 8. Відкрийте двері, діти, це я, ваша няня. 9. Вони побудували будинок самі. Ніхто їм не допомагав. 10. Вони для себе побудували будинок. 11. Призи були вручені самим президентом. 12. Усі діти люблять казки. 13. Усім дітям дуже сподобалася казка. 14. У чоловіків, як правило, мало терпіння. 15. Трохи терпіння, і все буде у порядку. 16. — Ще трохи салату? — Більше мені не треба, спасибі. 17. Багато хто намагався відкрити цю таємницю, багато що все ще залишається неясним. 18. Жодна з

двох пропозицій мені не підходить. Вони обоє нецікаві. 19. Бабуся поцілувала мене спочатку в одну щічку, потім в іншу.

Exercise 21. Translate from Ukrainian into English.

1. Я залишив свій годинник або на столі у кабінеті, або у машині. 2. Мг. Robinson жив і в Чікаго, і в Нью-Йорку, але жодне з цих міст йому не сподобалось. 3. Не можу обіцяти, але постараюся зробити обидва переклади або завтра, або післязавтра. 4. Вегетаріанці не їдять ні м'яса, ні риби.

5. На кожному березі річки стояли дерев'яні будиночки.

6. Колін і Джулія провели Різдво у батьківському домі.

7. Матч був нецікавим, жодна команда не грала дуже добре. 8. Я можу запропонувати вам каву, або чай, або фруктовий сік. 9. Нікого з близнюків не бачили на гральному майданчику. 10. У офісі два комп'ютера, ви можете працювати на будь-якому. 11. Або він забув про нашу зустріч, або навмисне залишився вдома – не знаю.

12. Будь-яка дитина може відповісти на це запитання.

13. Будь-хто з цих двох студентів може виграти у конкурсі. 14. На жаль, я не вмію плавати. – І я теж.

15. Обидва брати переїхали жити до Німеччини, але жоден з них не говорить німецькою. 16. У кімнаті два вікна, відчиніть будь-яке або навіть обидва. Тут дуже спекотно. 17. В офісі два комп'ютера, але жоден не працює. 18. Обидва політичних лідери висловили готовність зустрітися за столом переговорів.

Exercise 22. Translate from Ukrainian into English.

1. Джейме приніс дві статті. Я прочитав обидві, але жодна мені не сподобалась. 2. У нашій групі 5 іноземних студентів. Двоє – з Туреччини, а решта – з Німеччини

3. Я бачу одну рукавичку, а де друга? – Мабуть, я її загубила. 4. Ці груші коштують 20 центів кожна.

5. Джон хоче залишитись у нас ще на 2 тижні. Хай залишається, ми усі будемо тільки раді.

6. Моє вікно виходить у парк, а її – на річку.

7. Сам президент клубу вручив кубок кращому гравцю команди. 8. Кетрін любить сидіти сама у цьому садочку. Їй ніхто не потрібен. 9. Не бери ці гроші, вони не твої.

10. Джейн купила три гарних сукні, а я – жодної.

11. У Софії два пальта – коричневе і чорне. Яке подобається тобі більше? Жодне з них.

12. Це його одяг, а де твій? – Мій – у шафі.

Exercise 23. Use another, the other (s), other.

1. We have corresponded for a long time, but neither of us has seen even a photo of (another, the other).

2. The cub would lap milk, but refused all ____ food (other, the other). 3. This one is the strongest and the most cunning of all ____ cubs in the litter (another, the other).

4. There were many people on the beach; some were bathing, ____ basking in the sun (others, the others).

5. I see only five copies here. Where are ____ ones? (the other, the others). 6. She can give you only this dictionary, she has got no ____ (another, other). 7. Would you give me ____ number of the newspaper? (another, the other).

8. I have lost my pen. I must buy ____ (another, other).

Exercise 24. Test. Choose the missing pronoun.

1. Tom is much taller than ____, but I am much stronger.

a) me b) I c) my d) mine

2. Whose cat is that? ____ is always in our garden.

- a) he b) she c) it d) one

3. Susan was the eldest in the family. She had good advice for ____ of us. a) every b) each c) no d) either

4. We enjoyed ____ minute of his holiday.

- a) each b) all c) either d) every

5. The guests sat on ____ side of a long table.

- a) neither b) each c) either d) every

6. He didn't like the brothers, though they seemed nice. It was a pity he liked ____ of them.

- a) none b) all c) every d) each

7. I've known him for many years. He is an old friend of ____.

- a) me b) I c) my d) mine

Exercise 25. Translate from Ukrainian into English.

1. Будь-який лікар скаже тобі, що курити шкідливо для здоров'я. 2. Квитки на літак можна придбати у будь-якому туристичному бюро. 3. Сьогодні у поведінці Пітера є щось дивне, правда? – Я нічого не помітила.

4. Хтось наспівував якусь знайому мелодію, коли я увійшла до кімнати. 5. Просто скажи що-небудь, щоб ми зрозуміли, що мікрофон працює. 6. Що нового (цікавого)? Ти вже бачила когось з твоїх одногрупників?

7. У колекції цього професора є деякі бесцінні екземпляри.

8. Я не зрозумів, що зробив Джеймс, але через 5 хвилин у будинку знову з'явилося світло.

9. З листа стало зрозуміло, що вони задумали.

10. Містер Джонсон не знає ні англійської, ні німецької. Тому він не приймав участь у конференції.

11. Чия ця валіза, твоя? – Ні, вона належить йому.

12. Або ти вибачися, або я ніколи з тобою не буду розмовляти. 13. У нашому місті два готеля. У жодного з них нема великих кімнат. 14. Увесь ранок маленький Ник сидів біля вікна: він очікував на свою бабусю.

15. Усі діти одержали подарунки.

16. Кожної хвилини мій друг (товариш) дивився на годинник. Він боявся запіхнитися на 7-годинний потяг.

Exercise 26. Test. Choose the missing pronoun.

1. James phoned Helen every other day; they spent a long time talking to ____.

- a) themselves b) ourselves c) each other

2. Where is my purse? I can't find it ____.

- a) anywhere b) nowhere c) somewhere

3. My friend wasn't hungry so he didn't eat ____.

- a) nothing b) anything c) something

4. She doesn't like black jeans. She prefers blue ____.

- a) them b) one c) ones

5. Everybody in our group ____ friendly.

- a) aren't b) is c) are

6. She doesn't have any family so she lives ____.

- a) herself b) by herself c) by her

7. Can we speak to the manager? – Yes, ____ is the manager speaking.

- a) these b) that c) this

8. This car doesn't belong to him. It is ____.

- a) her's b) her c) hers

9. Don't touch that. It's ____.

- a) me b) my c) mine

10. Susan feels sick and ____ head hurts.

- a) the b) my c) mine

11. They enjoyed ____ at the party.

- a) ourselves b) themselves c) yourselves

12. Who is that in the photo? It's _____.
 a) us b) we c) I
13. Richard likes me but I don't like _____.
 a) his b) he c) him
14. That's a nice mobile phone. Does _____ take photos?
 a) he b) it c) she

Exercise 27. Use the appropriate pronoun (variants are possible).

1. _____ flat is larger than _____.
2. These books are _____, but this dictionary is _____.
3. Nobody except _____ knows the truth, but _____ won't tell anything.
4. I haven't met _____ for ages. Where are _____?
5. Who bought shoes? – It was _____, I thought you'd like them.
6. We haven't seen Margaret for ages. Have you met _____?
7. Is it _____ book? – No, it's _____.
8. _____ test is much more difficult than _____.
9. I gave her telephone number and she gave me _____.
10. We are sorry for _____. She looks so tired.
11. They are going to the theatre. Would you like to go with _____.
12. I asked _____ to help me but _____ didn't agree.
13. We are from London. – So am _____.
14. She wants to have a drink. _____ too.
15. Susan has got almost the same colour of hair as _____.
16. Peter is leaving tonight. Would you go to see _____ off?
17. They wanted to help us, but _____ didn't want to talk to _____.
18. Mr. Peterson was watching us carefully, but _____ didn't see _____.

Quantitative Pronouns

The quantitative pronouns are: **many, much, few, little, a few, a little**. They have degrees of comparison. The quantitative pronouns are used both as noun-pronouns and adjective-pronouns. The pronouns **many** and **(a) few** are used before countable nouns in the plural or replace them. The pronouns **much** and **(a) little** are used before uncountable nouns or replace them. They may also refer to verbs as pronominal adverbs.

Exercise 1. Fill in the blanks with the pronouns **many, much, a lot of, lots of, plenty of, a good deal of, a great deal of**.

1. I've got ____ friends in this village. 2. There was ____ snow in the mountains last winter. 3. Don't hurry. You've got ____ time. 4. It took her ____ time to clean the room. She works very slowly. 5. ____ people think so. 6. I didn't eat ____ for breakfast. 7. She put so ____ salt in the soup that nobody could eat it. 8. He spends ____ money on books. 9. Has the town changed ____? 10. Did he make ____ mistakes in his dictation? 11. My room has as ____ windows as yours. 12. We have ____ fruit this summer. 13. ____ of what you say is true. 14. There isn't ____ water in the pond today. 15. I haven't ____ stamps from this country.

Exercise 2. Fill in the blanks with **few, little, a few, a little**.

1. I couldn't buy the coat because I had ____ money left. 2. Let us buy some ice-cream, I have ____ money left. 3. ____ pupils speak English as well as she does. 4. There were very ____ people in the streets. 5. We can't play because we have too ____ time. 6. Give me ____ apples. 7. They spent ____ days in the country and then returned home. 8. Ask Ann to help you to translate the text; she knows French ____ 9. Mary works hard at her English. She makes ____ mistakes in her speech. 10. Can you lend me ____ money?

Exercise 3. Translate into English.

1. Скільки ящиків ви підготували для вантаження?
2. Скільки борошна ви завантажили на цей пароплав?
3. Ви їсте багато фруктів? 4. Ви маєте багато роботи сьогодні?
5. Скільки ви заплатили за ваш словник?
6. Ви читали багато книжок по цьому питанню?
7. Я не зможу піти із вами до театру, у мене багато роботи.
8. Не поспішайте. Ми маємо багато часу.
9. Я витратив багато грошей на книжки.
10. Ви купили багато паперу? 11. Багато написано на цю тему.
12. Я одержав від нього багато повідомлень на цю тему.
13. У мене дуже мало книжок по цьому питанню.
14. Більшість із цих книжок належить містеру Брауну.
15. У каві дуже мало цукру. 16. Ви купили дуже мало м'яса.
17. Ви зробили дуже мало помилок у вашому творі.
18. Вчора у парку було мало дітей. 18. У цій бібліотеці мало книжок. 20. Він багато читав по цьому питанню.

Exercise 4. Correct these sentences.

1. Much of the Holland is below sea level.
2. Not many of people know much about him.
3. Don't hurry: we have little time left before we have to leave.
4. The most of people complain about the weather here.
5. A quite few people came to his party.
6. He's had very much good luck in his life.
7. I've been to visit him many the time.
8. We've put in good many hours to get this work finished.

Exercise 5. Fill each of the numbered blanks in the passage with one suitable word.

There is, remarked George Bernard Shaw, no subject on which more dangerous nonsense is talked than marriage. He was right: (1) _____ paper has been wasted on the subject and (2) _____ a newspaper columnist has felt impelled to share with us their thoughts on the subject, a (3) _____ of which are laughable rubbish. But the question still remains: why do (4) _____ of us still want to get married? Traditionally, it has been seen as necessary to social cohesion and inheritance, but today, these factors carry (5) _____ importance and it is the psychological aspects which dominate (6) _____ of the discussion. The psychologist Carl Jung claimed that whereas man's most important business was his work, for a woman "man is her work". Home, continued Jung with the bland confidence of a man who knows how to (7) _____ the most of his domestic arrangements, "is like a nest – not 1 enough room for both birds at once. One sits inside, the other perches on the side and looks about and attends to all outside business". (8) _____ modern marriages are more equal, involving partners who start out having (9) _____ in common, particularly social class and educational attainment. Indeed it might even be said that marriages that do not involve these stand (10) _____ chance of long-term success.

Exercise 6. Rewrite each of these sentences using the new beginning, but without changing the meaning.

Example: No one knows a great deal about her private life.

Little is known about her private life.

1. I'm not very good at gardening, I'm afraid. I'm not much of _____
2. I didn't like that play very much. I didn't think _____
3. I've often thought of giving up and leaving. Many a _____
4. Quite a lot of my friends feel the same as I do. A good _____

Exercise 7. In most pairs of lines, there is one unnecessary word. For each pair of numbered lines (1 – 15), write the unnecessary word in the space.

Examples: Finding accommodation in Khartoum is a bit of a nightmare. While I was there I met people paying off no less than £1,000 rent a month for their houses. off

1. They reckoned that when they left, the owners would ask half as much as again, _____

2. and this would be paid. Few of Sudanese can afford to build houses in the _____

3. city. Most the workers and office staff live far out of the centre or in _____

4. Omdurman on the other side of the Nile. Hotels are either very much expensive, _____

5. catering for visiting businessmen on little expenses, or extremely cheap, _____

6. providing just a simple room and probably no less food. Overland travellers _____

7. usually stay in the youth hostel. We were lucky to be able to stay with _____

8. friends for the most of our time in Khartoum; we could neither afford _____

9. the expensive hotels, where the many standards are in any case usually low and _____

10. food indifferent, nor face the cheap ones where the few conditions are generally _____

11. primitive. Much of the Khartoum remains little changed today from the time when _____

12. General Kitchener reasserted British control in 1898, though quite many of the _____

13. elegant buildings have faded and it is clear that passing years have reduced _____

14. much of the city's former glory to squalor. Most of all the time the streets are _____

15. stifling and oppressive. Only under the many riverside trees is it cool and bearable.

Exercise 8. Make corrections or improvements to these extracts from conversations (1 – 3) and from academic writing (4-6).

1. Sheila's had many problems with her back for a lot of years. She's having an operation next week and she won't be back at work for a good deal of weeks afterwards.

2. "There's bound to be much traffic on the way to the station. Perhaps we should leave now". "Don't worry, there's plenty time left, and at this time of day many people will already be at work".

3. Many think that hedgehogs are very rare nowadays, but when I was in Wales I saw many. 4. A lot have claimed that Professor Dowmans' study on current attitudes to politics is flawed. One criticism is that much too many people questioned in the survey were under 18.

5. A lot of research has been conducted on the influence of diet on health, with a lot of studies focusing on the relationship between fat intake and heart disease. However, a lot remains to be done.

6. While it is true that a lot of thousands of jobs were lost with the decline of the northern coal and steel industries, a lot of advantages have also followed. Much too many cases of lung disease were recorded in the region, but with lower levels of pollution the number has declined. In addition, a great deal of hi-tech companies have moved in to take advantage of the newly available workforce.

Exercise 9. Write **plenty of** if it is appropriate in these sentences. If not, use **a lot of**.

1. It will be very hot on the journey, so make sure you bring _____ drinking water. 2. _____ staff at the hospital have come down with a mysterious illness. 3. He didn't have _____ money left, so he decided to catch the bus rather than take a taxi.

4. I'm looking forward to a relaxing holiday, and I'm taking ____ books to read.
 5. We were surprised when ____ students failed to attend the lecture.

Exercise 10. Complete the sentences with **either/the/my/its/his/her/ many or many a/an** and then one of the following:

coffee shops expeditions German relatives golf courses
 letters ship sunny afternoon teacher

Example: She went to stay in Munich with one of **her many German relatives**.

1. I spent ____ sitting on the terrace looking out over the hills.
 2. ____ has been lost in the treacherous waters off the south coast of the island. 3. The town is most famous for ____ that attract players from all over the world.
 4. Since the end of last year he has refused to speak to me on the phone or answer ____.
 5. Jo Granger accompanied Colonel Smithers on ____ to the Himalayas and the Andes.
 6. ____ will be looking forward to the start of the school holidays at the end of the week. 7. I walked into the first of ____ along the High Street and ordered an espresso.

Exercise 11. Insert **(a) few, (a) little**.

1. Wait, I'll pick ... roses for you from my garden. 2. ... people could resist such a temptation. 3. The patient has made ... progress in the last couple of weeks. 4. There is ... progress in the business. We must take some measures to improve it. 5. — Could you give me ... information on the trip? — There is ... I can tell you, sir. It's out of the list. 6. Paul put ... coins in the slot, thought ..., and then dialed the number. 7. Let's go to the market and buy ... fruit and ... carrots. 8. There is ... furniture in our country house. We need to buy ... more things. 9. I'm still hungry. I think I'll have ... more fish. 10. When I was a child, we kept ... pigeons in our back yard. 11. If I accept that job, I'll make ... more money. 12. There are ... cars on the road today. It's Sunday. 13. Many questions were asked, but ... were answered.

Exercise 12. Translate into English.

1. У нас залишилося мало бананів. Треба купити трохи. 2. — Не міг би ти позичити мені трохи грошей? Вибач, але у мене самого мало грошей. 3. Чому так небагато людей розуміє мене? А мені так потрібно трохи розуміння. 4. Признаюся, я трохи шокована. 5. У баку занадто мало бензину, його вистачить тільки на декілька кілометрів. 6. Ти занадто бліда, тобі треба трохи косметики. 7. Мало хто знає про цей ресторанчик, але ми тут вже були кілька разів. 8. Хоча у мене і мало досвіду в цій справі, все-таки я можу відповісти на декілька твоїх питань. 9. Впродовж усієї зими у нас так мало сонячного світла, усього лише декілька сонячних днів. 10. Залишилося мало надії, ніяких ознак корабля. 11. Ще трохи терпіння, і ті декілька питань, які ми повинні обговорити, будуть вирішено. 12. Щоб уникнути погіршення здоров'я, їжте менше; щоб продовжити життя, хвилюйтеся менше. 13. Влада в цій банановій республіці знаходиться в руках небагатьох людей.

Exercise 13. Combine the following words with **many** or **much**.

Spaghetti, sheep, a coin, support, traffic, a mug, housework, weather, a slice, knowledge, a notebook, furniture, a language, butter, equipment, a computer, deer, children, progress, scissors, means, linen, a fish, blankets, money, teachers, series, mail, sandwich, toast, make-up, light.

Exercise 14. Make the following sentences interrogative and negative.

1. There is a lot of fruit this year. 2. There are a lot of apple trees in our garden. 3. There are a lot of slang words in his vocabulary. 4. There is a lot of interesting news in today's e-mail. 5. There are a lot of things which you still don't understand. 6. There is a lot of snow in winter in Siberia. 7. There are a lot of sights in every capital. 8. There is a lot of pollution in big cities. 9. We had a lot of fun at the party. 10. There is a lot of sunny weather in Italy. 11. Helen has a lot of good ideas. 12. My

elder brother helps me a lot. 13. One should have a lot of patience to catch fish. 14. English people send a lot of cards on Christmas. 15. This journalist wrote a lot of books about famous people.

Exercise 15. Insert a lot (of), lots of, plenty of, much, many, a great deal of.

1. I wish you all ... good luck. 2. Is there ... oil in the Caspian sea? 3. We bought ... food for the barbecue. 4. Do you have ... homework to do for Saturday? 5. — How ... exams did you have to take? — Quite 6. My sister drinks too ... coffee. 7. He is so fat because he eats too ... sandwiches. 8. These days people get ... information from (the) Internet. 9. — Oh, Mother, I love him so — I think you love him too 10. ... and ... refugees came to Spain and Italy. 11. There are ... daffodils in England in spring. 12. The earthquake caused ... damage to the country. 14. ... of the exhibition was devoted to his later works. 14. It was a big house with ... windows. 15. — Feeling a bit better? — ..., Doctor. ... better. 16. That's happened ... a time to me. 17. The information proved useful to ... people. 18. ... happy returns of the day! 19. Thank you very 20. She doesn't talk about her life 21. Now I feel ... more confident. 22. It is ... less likely. 23. We've got ... time. 25. There are always ... jobs to be done. 26. Take as ... money as you need.

Exercise 16. Translate into English.

1. Компанія витрачає багато грошей на обладнання. 2. Чи існує великий попит на відео? 3. У цьому залі багато світла та повітря. 4. Ти надто багато думаєш про майбутнє. 5. В суботу ми дивилися п'єсу В. Шекспіра «Багато галасу даремно». 6. Багато хто вважає, що освіта — найкраще капіталовкладення. 7. Боюся що у мене сьогодні не дуже багато вільного часу. 8. Багато що було зроблено, щоб звільнити заручників. 9. У тебе стільки ж шансів, як і у кожного з нас. 10. Був жаркий день. Натовпи людей поспішали в парк. 11. Нас надто багато, а тут не так вже багато місця. 12. — У вас багато досвіду в цій роботі?

— Дуже. Я багато років працював на «Соні». 13. Це сталося багато-багато років назад. 14. На телебаченні не так багато хороших передач. Дуже багато пліток, дуже багато низькопробних фільмів. Дуже багато хороших фільмів показують пізно вночі. 15. У ті скрутні часи так багато було зроблено для багатьох.

IT IS and THERE IS.

It is is used:

1. In expressions of time and date:

– What time is it? / What's the time? – It's ten o'clock.

– What date is it? / What's the date? – It's December 8.

It is 6 years since he left, It will be a long time before we see him again.

2. In expressions of time and distance:

– How far is it to New York? – It is 60 miles.

It is not far to the nearest village («far» is not used in the affirmative). It is a long way to Australia.

3. In expressions of weather and temperature etc.:

It is cold /hot /wet /windy. It will be foggy tomorrow. It was high tide / The tide was high. It was full moon / The moon was full.

4. In questions and answers about identity:

Tom: Ann, you're wanted on the phone. Ann: Who is it?

(or: Do you know who it is?) Tom: I think it's your brother.

5. In sentences where an infinitive is the real subject:

It is easy to see why he left home.

It would be a good idea to book in advance.

It's important to switch off the electricity.

6. In sentences where a clause is the real subject:

It is possible that he never intended to shoot her.

It is a pity (that) you can't come with us.

7. To give special emphasis to a word or phrase:

It was pollution that killed these fish (pollution – not any other cause). It is the grandmother who makes the decisions (the grandmother – not any other member of the family).

Some examples may help to prevent confusion between the two forms:

1. It is + adjective; there is + noun:

It is foggy. Or: There is a fog. It was very wet. Or: There was a lot of rain. It won't be very sunny. Or: There won't be much sun.

Will it be dangerous ? Or: Will there be any danger ?

2. It is, there is of time and distance:

It is a long way to York. There is a long way still to go (a large part of our-journey still lies ahead of us). It is time to go home (we planned to start home at six and it is six now).

There is time for us to go home and come back here again before the film starts, (that amount of time exists).

3. There is + noun/pronoun; it is used for identity:

There is someone at the door. I think it's the man to read the meters.

Oh, it's Peter's coat. He must have forgotten to put it on.

There + "be" (A).

Exercise 1. Put in **there** and a form of **"be"** (e.g. is, are, was, have been or will be).

Example: Are there any restaurants here that open on Sunday? – There's a cafe in the High street, but I don't know if it opens on a Sunday.

1. – ___ a train at 12.20, isn't there? We can catch that one. – Yes, ___ time to finish our discussion on the train.
2. – What's happened? Why ___ so many police here? – ___ a hold up at the bank.
3. – Do you think ___ a bus strike next week? – I hope not, or ___ much chance of getting to college.
4. - I keep hearing fire-engines. ___ a fire somewhere?
- It looks like it. ___ two fire-engines going past at the moment.
5. ___ a party last night. – Yes, I couldn't get to sleep.
___ a lot of noise. – ___ lots of people there.

Uses of it (B).

Exercise 2. Rewrite the sentences in brackets using **it**.

Example: We sometimes go surfing in Cornwall. (Surfing is really a good fun). –
It is really good fun.

1. I bought a shirt in the market. (The shirt was really cheap).
– _____
2. Someone wanted to see you. (The caller was a friend of yours from college).–

3. Our telephone is out of order. (The situation is a real nuisance).
– _____
4. I've taken my pullover off. (The weather is getting quite hot).
– _____

5. What about your lunch? (The time is one o'clock).

6. Don't lose your credit card. (To keep it somewhere safe is important).—

There or it.

Exercise 3. Put in **there** or **it**.

1. Someone is injured. ___'s been an accident. 2. ___ isn't any truth at all in that newspaper article. ___ just not true what they said.
3. ___ was wet and ___ was a cold east wind. ___ was after midnight and ___ were few people on the streets. 4. ___ was a motor bike outside the Johnsons'. ___ was a very new and expensive-looking machine. 5. Take a taxi. ___'s a long way to the station.
6. — Is ___ the fifteenth today? — No, the sixteenth.
7. — Will ___ be any problem with my ticket? — Well, ___ would be a good idea to ring the airline and check.

Exercise 4. Insert **it is** / **there is** in the spaces. In some sentences, contracted plural, negative and interrogative forms, or the past or future tense are required.

1. ___ very stormy last night. Yes, ___ storms all over the country. 2. ___ freezing very hard. ___ ice on the lake tomorrow. 3. Why don't you go for a walk? ___ a pity to stay in when ___ so nice outside. 4. ___ difficult to find your way round this town. ___ so many streets looking exactly alike.
5. As ___ sunny she decided to take the children to the sea.
6. ___ not any shadows because ___ not any sun.
7. ___ a lot of rain last week. ___ floods everywhere.
8. ___ foolish to drive fast when ___ foggy.
9. Come on, children! ___ time to get up! ___ nearly breakfast time. 10. ___ a funny smell here. ___ turpentine?

11. ___ all sorts of stories about Robin Hood, but ___ not known exactly who he was and what he did. 12. – ___ lunch time when we get to York, so let's have lunch there. – No, ___ not be time for lunch because our train to Edinburgh leaves York at 13.15.

13. ___ said that if you break a mirror you'll be unlucky for seven years. 14. As he had very bad sight ___ difficult for him to recognize people. 15. ___ a guard outside the door and ___ bars on the windows. ___ impossible to escape.

16. ___ not necessary to carry your passport everywhere with you but ___ advisable to carry some document of identity.

17. ___ a guard outside the door and ___ bars on the windows. ___ impossible to escape. 18. ___ a garage behind the hotel ?

– Yes, but ___ rather full. I don't think ___ room for your car. 19. One night ___ a heavy fall of snow which blocked all the roads. Luckily ___ plenty of food in the house.

20. ___ a hotel in the village, so we decided to stay there. ___ a charming village and I was very happy there, but my children were bored because ___ nothing to do in the evenings.

21. ___ five flats in the building – one each floor. Mine's on the top floor. ___ no lift but ___ supposed to be good for the figure to run up and down stairs, ___?

PROGRESS TESTS**Exercise 1. Progress test A.** Choose the correct item.

1. Do you like this picture? I drew it _____.
a) myself b) itself c) myself d) yourself
2. There is _____ more annoying than losing keys.
a) nothing b) nobody c) anything d) something
3. Bill and Harry wrote down _____ phone numbers.
a) each other's b) one other's c) each other d) one another's
4. They thought very highly of _____.
a) one another b) oneself c) the other d) oneselves
5. He completely forgot about _____.
a) himself b) herself c) themselves d) itself
6. I've never been ____ I like more than Warsaw.
a) anywhere b) nowhere c) somewhere d) everywhere
7. Don't tell me the answer to this puzzle I can solve it ____.
a) itself b) myself c) oneself d) themselves
8. Of the ten most popular films this year, ____ was produced in Britain. a) neither b)
no one c) none d) none of
9. If ____ calls, tell them I'm not at home.
a) somebody b) anybody c) nobody d) someone
10. ____ of us has he mentioned?
a) Whose b) Whom c) Those d) What
11. I tried a lot of coats but ____ of them fitted perfectly.
a) either b) neither c) none d) any
12. Tim searched the shelves for books on yoga, but could find ____.
a) any b) some c) no d) none
13. The two men left the room, ____ were in a great hurry.
a) every b) some c) any d) both
14. You haven't taken ____ of your medicine today, have you?

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

15. "Do you like the grapes?" – "The ____ you brought last week were much sweeter". a) others b) ones c) one d) either

16. Jill and Emma are my friends, but ____ of them lives near me.

a) both b) neither c) none d) either

17. I know that you don't want ____.

a) none b) nothing c) anything d) something

18. In the next room ____ was playing the piano.

a) anyone b) the one c) one d) someone

19. You are absolutely wrong. ____ can see it.

a) Anyone b) Someone c) Some d) Any

20. He thought of ____ but Jane.

a) no one b) anyone c) none of one d) something

Exercise 2. Progress test B. Choose the correct item.

1. Will ____ help me?

a) something b) anyone c) nothing d) nobody

2. "What color shall we have?" "It's up to you. Choose ____ color you like". a) any b) some c) no d) none

3. He knew almost ____ in the room.

a) someone b) anyone c) several d) everybody

4. He lives in ____ place in Scotland.

a) no b) some c) any d) several

5. There are ____ two people who look alike.

a) no one b) none c) no d) neither

6. The store has two lifts, and ____ is working.

a) both b) either c) any d) neither

7. Sorry, but there is ____ time to talk.

a) no b) none c) neither d) not

8. Susan is a very quiet person. She doesn't generally say ____.

- a) any b) many c) much d) anything
9. "Where do we have to sit?" "We can sit _____. It doesn't matter." a) somewhere
b) anywhere c) any d) anything
10. This is Mr Grey, _____ you met at the previous conference.
a) what b) whom c) whose d) which
11. We had two letters this morning and _____ letters are bills.
a) either b) any c) one d) both
12. The message delivered _____ information that was really useful.
a) little b) a little c) a few d) few
13. There can hardly be _____ doubt that she is the best actress in the world. a)
some b) no c) any d) every
14. He describes one of the most common strategies used in _____ situations. a) so
b) such c) so a d) such a
15. Those _____ live in glass houses shouldn't throw stones.
a) what b) who c) whose d) whom
16. Suddenly he realized that John had hurt _____.
a) myself b) oneself c) himself d) herself
17. There is seldom _____ world news in The Daily Star.
a) any b) some c) anything d) either
18. When Mr. Trevor entered the classroom the pupils greeted _____.
a) he b) his c) him d) himself
19. _____ bicycle parked in this area will be removed by the police.
a) some b) both c) any d) each
20. We have two coffee machines in the office, and _____ are out of order today. a)
either b) both c) neither d) each

Exercise 3. Progress Test. Variant C.

1. ... of you are to be present at the meeting.
a) Somebody b) Everybody c) All d) Anyone
2. We can ... eat now ... after the show – it's up to you.

- a) both ... and b) neither ... nor c) either ... or d) both ... or
3. Hilary and June write to ... every week.
a) themselves b) hers c) herself d) each other
4. I've got the same number as
a) he b) him c) himself d) his
5. ... has ... own ideas about the best way of bringing up children.
a) all, their b) everybody, his c) all, his d) everybody, their
6. Long after ... cars had left, Dawson's BMW was still there.
a) another b) the other c) the others d) others
7. Just say ..., so we can see if the microphone works.
a) any b) anybody c) anything d) nothing
8. She hit him on ... head.
a) his b) her c) the d) a
9. ... will ever find us. And we'll have ... the money we could want.
a) no one, every b) no one, all c) none, all d) nobody, the whole
10. It hurt ... when I realized Kim wasn't going to phone me.
a) I b) my c) me d) myself
11. That's easy, ... can do it.
a) all b) every c) any d) anybody
12. The earthquake ruined ... road system.
a) all b) all of c) the whole of d) the whole
13. There was hardly ... in the street.
a) somebody b) anybody c) nobody d) everybody
14. Do you know any ... people who might have a reason to do this?
a) others b) the others c) other d) the other
15. You may be older than ..., but I don't have to do what you say.
a) I b) myself c) me d) mine
16. You seldom hear ... birds here.
a) some b) any c) no d) no one
17. ... pictures are you going to buy?

- a) What b) Which c) What of d) Which of
18. The job will take ... ten days.
a) other b) another c) the other d) the others
19. ... of you can do it. It's easy.
a) every b) anybody c) any d) none
20. Does ... understand this?
a) someone b) anyone c) none d) somebody
21. She gets paid more than
a) I b) myself c) me d) mine
22. Goodbye, ..., and have a nice weekend! I'll see ... of you next week. a) everybody, every b) everyone, somebody
c) all, everybody d) everybody, all
23. She wants to lose ... five kilos.
a) another b) the other c) the others d) other
24. The guests ate ... vegetables.
a) the whole b) all of c) all the d) all
25. He said he had left the house without ... money.
a) some b) any c) no d) all

Exercise 4. Progress Test. Variant D.

1. ... has to make ... own mind about this difficult problem.
a) all, their b) everybody, his c) all, his d) everybody, their
2. ... you leave now ... I'll call the police.
a) Both ... and b) Neither ... nor c) Either ... or d) Both ... or
3. Do you and your wife tell ... everything?
a) themselves b) their c) herself d) each other
4. She gets paid more than
a) I b) myself c) me d) mine
5. Some metals are magnetic and ... aren't.
a) other b) the other c) others d) the others

6. That's too hard, ... can do it.

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

7. If the police arrest you, say ... until your lawyer gets there.

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

8. ... was singing and dancing.

- a) All b) Every c) Everybody d) None of

9. Who gave ... those lovely flowers?

- a) she b) her c) hers d) herself

10. I want to lose ... five kilos.

- a) other b) the other c) the others d) another

11. They ate ... vegetables.

- a) the whole b) all of c) all the d) all

12. ... mother ... father graduated from the University. They are teachers. a)

Both and ... b) Neither ... nor

- c) Either ... or d) Both ... or

13. This does not suit me. Have you any ... colours?

- a) others b) the others c) other d) another

14. I left the house without ... money.

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

15. I'm stronger than

- a) he b) his c) him d) himself

16. She never has ... fun.

- a) no b) some c) nothing d) any

17. ... the books on the list have you read?

- a) Which of b) What of c) Which d) What

18. Could I have ... more tea?

- a) some b) another c) other d) any

19. ... of them arrived in time.

- a) No one b) Nobody c) No d) None

20. You've got almost the same colour eyes as

- a) myself b) by me c) by myself

11. Where is my key? I can't find it ____ .

- a) anywhere b) nowhere c) somewhere

12. Susan wasn't hungry so she didn't eat ____ .

- a) something b) nothing c) anything

13. Everybody in our town ____ friendly. a) are b) aren't c) is

14. I need two phones. Do you have ____ ?

- a) other one b) another one c) more one

15. This is a nice mobile phone. Does ____ take photos?

- a) he b) she c) it

16. She can't use these knives. ____ of them cuts.

- a) either b) every c) neither d) another

17. James has three brothers, ____ lives in a different city.

- a) each b) every c) either d) all

18. They had to stay at my aunt's. During the season ____ room at the hotel had been booked.

- a) either b) every c) neither d) each

19. Who is Mrs. Robinson? ____ is our new teacher.

- a) it b) this c) she d) he

20. It was ____ who told you, not my sister.

- a) I b) my c) mine d) me

21. We can use both dictionaries, ____ is helpful.

- a) neither b) either c) none d) every

22. This niece of ____ is always eavesdropping.

- a) yours b) your c) us d) him

23. ____ are my brothers, Peter and John.

- a) that b) this c) these d) it

24. She didn't like to try one of ____ shirts on.

- a) this b) these c) that d) those

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