

Articles

Indefinite article (A/An)

- **A/An** is used with singular countable nouns when we talk about them in general. *I can't find a taxi.* (Which taxi? Any taxi) **Some** is used instead of **a/an** with plural countable nouns. *There are some taxis at the taxi rank.* **Some** is also used with uncountable nouns. *Give me some sugar please.* **A/An** is often used after the verbs **be** and **have**. *She's a teacher.*
- **A/An** is used to mean **per**. *He works five days a week.* **A/An** is also used before **Mr/Mrs/Miss + surname** when we refer to an unfamiliar person. *There's a Mr Smith waiting for you.*
- **A/An** can also be used with: **money** (*a/one dollar*), **fractions** (*a/one quarter*), **weight/measures** (*an/one inch*), **whole numbers** (*a/one million*), **price/quantity** (*£1 a litre*), **frequency/time** (*twice a day*), **distance/fuel** (*50 miles a gallon*), **distance/speed** (*100 km an hour*) and **illnesses** (*a headache, a fever, have a cold, catch a cold, (a) toothache, (a) backache, a temperature*).
- We use **a/an + noun** meaning **only one** (*There's a pen on the desk.*) and **one + noun** when we want to emphasise that there is **only one** (*There's only one pen on the desk, not two.*).
- **A/An** is not used before an adjective if it is not followed by a noun. However, if the adjective is followed by a noun, we use **a** if the adjective begins with a consonant sound and **an** if the adjective begins with a vowel sound. (*It's a bike. It's blue. It's a blue bike.; It's a ball. It's orange. It's an orange ball.*)

Definite article (The)

- **The** is used with singular and plural nouns, and countable and uncountable ones, to talk about something specific or when the noun is mentioned for a second time. *Can you give me the book over there?* (Which book? The one over there; specific) (*Bob found a passport on the ground. He took the passport to the police station.* (the word 'passport' is mentioned for a second time))
- **The** can also be used with the words: **beach, cinema, coast, country(side), earth, ground, jungle, radio, sea, seaside, sky, theatre, weather, world, etc.** *What's the weather like today?* We usually say 'television' without 'the'. *I like watching TV. BUT Turn off the television.* **Note:** *We've got a house near the sea. BUT Tom is at sea (he's sailing).*
- **The** is optional with seasons. *Where are you going in (the) summer?*
- We can use **a/an** or **the** before singular countable nouns to refer to a group of people, animals or things. *A/The tiger lives in the jungle.* (We mean all tigers.) The word 'man' is an exception. *Man is mortal.* (NOT: ~~The man~~) We omit **a/an** or **the** before a noun in the plural when it represents a group. *Tigers are dangerous.* (NOT: ~~The tigers~~ are dangerous.)

We use the:

- with nouns which are unique, the moon, the Acropolis, the earth, the sun, the Eiffel Tower, etc.
- names of cinemas (The Odeon), hotels (The Ritz), theatres (The Lyceum), museums (The Louvre), newspapers/magazines (The Telegraph BUT Newsweek), ships (The Bounty), organisations (The UN), galleries (The National Gallery).
- with names of rivers (the Mississippi), seas (the Red Sea), groups of islands/states (the Virgin Islands, the USA), mountain ranges (the Alps), deserts (the Gobi desert), oceans (the Pacific), canals (the Panama Canal) and names or nouns with 'of' (the Tomb of the Kings, the Garden of Eden)
Note: the equator, the North/South Pole, the north of England, the South/West/North/East
- with the names of musical instruments and dances. the guitar, the waltz
- with the names of families (the Simpsons), nationalities ending in -sh, -ch or -ese (the Welsh, the Dutch, the Chinese, etc.). Other plural nationalities are used with or without 'the' (the South Africans, the Swiss, etc.).
- with titles (the Pope, the Duke of Norfolk, the Queen). BUT 'The' is omitted before titles with proper names. Queen Alexandra
- with adjectives used as plural nouns (the old, the injured, the unemployed, the sick, the privileged, the deaf, etc.) and the superlative degree of adjectives/adverbs (the worst). She's the most sensible girl in the class.
Note: 'most' used as a determiner followed by a noun does not take 'the'. Most children like animals. BUT Of all European cities Rome has the most beautiful fountains.
- with the words: station, shop, cinema, café, library, city, village, etc. She went to the library to return some books.
- with the words: morning, afternoon, evening, night.
I'll be at work in the morning. BUT at night, at noon, at midnight, by day/night, at 4 o'clock, etc.
- with historical references/events. the French Revolution, the Dark Ages, the Thirty Years' War. BUT World War I)
- with the words: only, last, first (used as adjectives). He was the only person to disagree.

We do not use the:

- with proper nouns. Paul comes from London.
- with the names of sports, games, activities, days, months, holidays, colours, drinks, meals and languages (not followed by the word 'language'). She plays tennis well. She likes blue. We speak French. BUT The Latin language is hardly used now.
- with the names of countries (Portugal), BUT the Netherlands, (the) Sudan, (the) Vatican City, cities (Lisbon), streets (Regent Street, BUT the High Street, the Strand, the Bristol road, the A4, the M1 motorway), squares (Constitution Square), bridges (London Bridge BUT the Bridge of Sighs, the Forth Bridge, the Severn Bridge, the Golden Gate Bridge), parks (Regent's Park), stations (Waterloo Station), individual mountains (Everest), islands (Malta), lakes (Lake Ontario), continents (Asia).
- with possessive adjectives. This isn't your bag.
- two-word names when the first word is the name of a person or place. Charles de Gaulle Airport, Buckingham Palace BUT the White House. (because the first word 'White' is not the name of a person or place)
- with names of cafés, restaurants, shops, banks and hotels which have the name of their founder and end in -s or -'s. Selfridges, Barclays Bank, Harry's Café BUT the Black Swan (restaurant) (because 'Black Swan' is not a name of a person or place)
- with the words: bed, church, college, court, hospital, prison, school, university, when we refer to the purpose for which they exist. John went to university. (He is a student.) BUT His mother went to the university to see him last week. (She went to the university as a visitor.)
- work (→place of work) never takes 'the'. She is at work.
- with the words: home, Father/Mother when we talk about our own home/parents. Mother is at home.
- with by + means of transport: by bus/by car/by train/by plane, etc BUT in the car, on the bus/train, etc. He travelled by train. BUT He left on the 6 o'clock train yesterday.
- with the names of illnesses. He's got diabetes. BUT flu/the flu, measles/the measles, mumps/the mumps.

Present Continuous with future meaning

Present Continuous with future meaning

fixed arrangement in the near future
I'm having dinner with Jane this evening.
(It's a date.)

Present Perfect

Present Perfect
Is used for:

- **recently completed actions and whose results are visible in the present.**
He has cut the grass. (We can see the grass is now cut.)
- **actions that started in the past and continue up to the present with stative verbs such as be, have, like, know, etc. In this case we often use for or since.**
Mrs Jones has been a secretary for ten years.
- **experiences**
She has tried windsurfing.
- **actions which happened within a specific time period which is not over at the time of speaking. We use expressions such as today, this morning/evening/ week/month, etc.**
He has read three novels this week. (The time period – this week – is not over yet. He may read another.)

Passive Voice

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We form the passive with the verb to be and the past participle of the main verb.

	Active Voice	Passive Voice
Present Simple	They serve dinner at 8:00.	Dinner is served at 8:00.
Present Continuous	They are serving dinner now.	Dinner is being served now.
Past Simple	They served dinner.	Dinner was served .
Past Continuous	They were serving dinner.	Dinner was being served .
Future Simple	They will serve dinner.	Dinner will be served .
Present Perfect	They have served dinner.	Dinner has been served .
Past Perfect	They had served dinner.	Dinner had been served .
Future Perfect	They will have served dinner.	Dinner will have been served .
Present infinitive	They should serve dinner.	Dinner should be served .
Perfect infinitive	They should have served dinner.	Dinner should have been served .
-ing form	He likes people servicing his dinner.	He likes his dinner being served .
Perfect -ing form	Having served dinner, ...	Dinner having been served , ...
Modals + be + p.p.	You must serve dinner.	Dinner must be served .

The Present Perfect Continuous, Future Continuous and Past Perfect Continuous are not normally used in the passive.

- We can use the verb to get instead of the verb to be in everyday speech, when we talk about things that happen by accident or unexpectedly. *He got hurt last Monday.*

We use the Passive:

- when the agent (the person who does the action) is **unknown, unimportant or obvious from the context**. *The door had been locked.* (we don't know who locked it - unknown agent) *Repairs are being made to the car.* (by the mechanic - obvious agent)
- when we are interested more in the action than the person who carries it out, such as in **news reports, formal notices, instructions, processes, headlines, advertisements, etc.** *The whole area was evacuated.* (news report) *Breakfast is served from 8.00 to 10.30.* (formal notice)
- to make **statements more formal or polite**. *"My new dress has been ruined"*, (more polite than saying "You ruined my dress").
- to put **emphasis on the agent**. *The Pyramids were built by the ancient Egyptians.*

Changing from Active into Passive

To change a sentence from active into the passive:

- the object of the active sentence becomes the subject in the passive sentence,
- the active verb remains in the same tense, but changes into a passive form,
- the subject of the active sentence becomes the agent, and is either introduced with the preposition *by* or omitted.

	subject	verb	object
active	The mayor	opened	the new school.

	subject	verb	agent
passive	The new school	was opened	by the mayor.

- Only transitive verbs (verbs followed by an object) can be changed into the passive:
active: *Mary feeds the dogs.* (transitive verb)
passive: *The dogs are fed by Mary.*
but: *They sleep early every night.* (The verb sleep in this sentence is intransitive: not followed by an object. The sentence cannot be changed into the passive.)
Some transitive verbs, such as *have, fit, suit, resemble, etc.* cannot be changed into the passive. *She resembles her father in many ways.*
- We use *by + agent* to say who or what carries out the action. We use *with + instrument / material / ingredient* to say what the agent used to carry out the action. *The cake was made by Ann. It was made with eggs, flour and butter.*
- With verbs which take two objects such as *bring, allow, award, bring, buy, feed, give, grant, hand, lend, offer, owe, pass, post, promise, read, send, show, take, tell, throw and write*, it is more usual to begin the passive sentence with the person. We can make two different passive sentences.
active: *They offered Ann a job.*
passive: a) *Ann was offered a job.* (more usual)
b) *A job was offered to Ann.* (less usual)
- The agent is not omitted when it is a **specific or an important person, or when it is essential to the meaning of the sentence**. *The light bulb was invented by Thomas Edison.*
- By + agent* is omitted when the agent is **unknown, unimportant, obvious from the context or referred to by words such as people, one, someone/somebody, they, he, etc.**
active: *They painted the house.*
passive: *The house was painted.* (by them is omitted)
- The verbs *make, see, help, and hear* are followed by an infinitive without 'to' in the active, but by a to-infinitive in the passive.
active: *They helped him tidy the garage.*
passive: *He was helped to tidy the garage.*

Note: *hear, see, watch* can be followed by a present participle in the active and passive.

active: *I heard her practising the piano.*

passive: *She was heard practising the piano.*

Lewy Olfson Horses

I've seen horses sleek and steaming.
I've seen them munching grass and dreaming.
Flying fast and standing still
Upon the track, upon the hill.
With hoofs like steel, and coats like dawn,
Gray and silver, fawn and brown.
Ginger-colored, specked with cream,
Horses run and horses dream.
I have heard them singing, sighing.
I have seen them flinging, flying.
Fleet and fast upon their courses!
Have you ever seen the horses?

Charles Mackay No Enemies

You have no enemies, you say?
Alas, my friend, the boast is poor.
He who has mingled in the fray
Of duty, that the brave endure,
Must have made foes. If you have none
Small is the work that you have done.
You've hit no traitor on the hip,
You've dashed no cup from perjured lip,
You've never turned the wrong to right,
You've been a coward in the fight.

Edgar Allan Poe Alone

From childhood's hour I have not been
As others were; I have not seen
As others saw; I could not bring
My passions from a common spring.
From the same source I have not taken
My sorrow; I could not awaken
My heart to joy at the same tone;
And all I loved, I loved alone.
Then- in my childhood, in the dawn
Of a most stormy life- was drawn
From every depth of good and ill
The mystery which binds me still:
From the torrent, or the fountain,
From the red cliff of the mountain,
From the sun that round me rolled
In its autumn tint of gold,
From the lightning in the sky
As it passed me flying by,
From the thunder and the storm,
And the cloud that took the form
(When the rest of Heaven was blue)
Of a demon in my view.

Robert Frost Acquainted With The Night
I have been one acquainted with the night.
I have walked out in rain --and back in rain.
I have outwalked the furthest city light.
I have looked down the saddest city lane.

I have passed by the watchman on his beat
And dropped my eyes, unwilling to explain.

The Nursery Rhyme Factory

Is it grown?

No, it's blown.

It's a balloon.

Is it wound?

No, it's ground.

It's coffee.

Is it spread?

No, it's fed.

It's a bird.

Is it bent?

No, it's spent.

It's a coin.

Is it wept?

No, it's kept.

It's a contact lens.

Is it ridden?

No, it's hidden.

It's a whoopee cushion.

Is it hit?

No, it's lit.

It's a match.

It is beaten?

No, it's eaten.

It's cheese.

Is it torn?

No, it's worn.

It's a fleece.

The Nursery Rhyme Factory

What are little boys made of, made of?

What are little boys made of?

Frogs and snails

And puppy-dogs' tails,

That's what little boys are made of.

The Nursery Rhyme Factory

Don't Care didn't care,

Don't Care was wild:

Don't Care stole plum and pear

Like any beggar's child.

Don't care was made to care,

Don't care was hung:

Don't care was put in a pot

And boiled till he was done.

Jack Prelutsky Scramble

If the zebra were given the spots of the leopard

and the leopard the stripes of the zebra,

then the leopard would have to be renamed the zeopard,

and the zebra retitled the lebra.

And wouldn't we laugh if the gentle giraffe

swapped his neck for the hump on the camel?
For the camel would henceforth be called the camaffe,
the giraffe designated giramel.

It would be very funny, if the ears of the bunny
were exchanged for the horns of the sheep.
For the sheep would then surely be known as the shunny,
and the bunny quite simply the beep.

Eleanor Farjeon The Planets
The Moon is made of silver,
The Sun is made of gold,
And Jupiter is made of tin,
So the ancients told.

Venus is made of copper,
Saturn is made of lead,
And Mars is made of iron,
So the ancients said.

But what the Earth was made of
Very long ago
The ancients never told us
Because they didn't know



Рис. 1 Результаты анкетирования

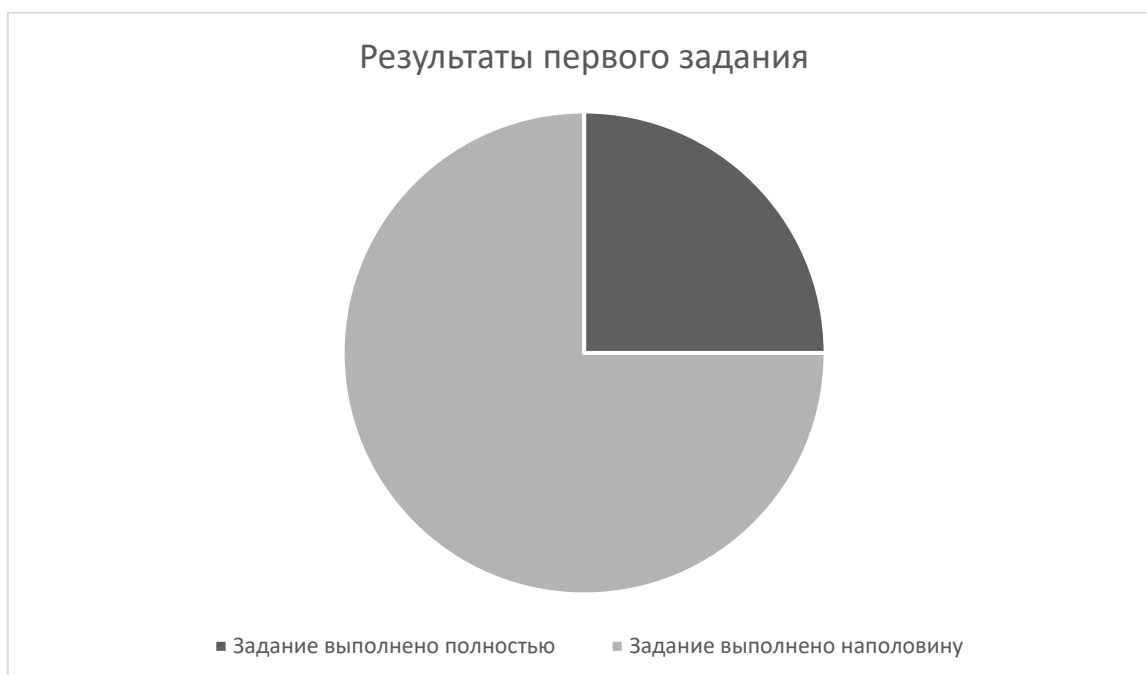


Рис. 2 Результаты первого задания



Рис. 3 Результаты второго задания