



Andrii Bezrukov
Oksana Bohovyk

ENGLISH GRAMMAR PRACTICE BOOK

PARTS OF SPEECH

Reference and Exercises

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ
УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ ДЕРЖАВНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ НАУКИ І ТЕХНОЛОГІЙ

КАФЕДРА ФІЛОЛОГІЇ ТА ПЕРЕКЛАДУ

А. В. Безруков
О. А. Боговик

**ПРАКТИЧНА ГРАМАТИКА
АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ МОВИ:
ЧАСТИНИ МОВИ**

НАВЧАЛЬНИЙ ПОСІБНИК

Дніпро
2022

Безруков Андрій Вікторович
Боговик Оксана Аурелівна

Рецензенти:

*Власова П.І., д-р філос. наук, професор,
Український державний університет науки і технологій*
*Ляшук А. М., канд. філол. наук, доцент,
Центральноукраїнський державний педагогічний університет
імені Володимира Винниченка*

Безруков А. В., Боговик О. А.

Б 39 English Grammar Practice Book: Parts of Speech: навчальний посібник для здобувачів вищої освіти з філологічних спеціальностей. Дніпро, 2022. 216 с.

Навчальний посібник охоплює базові елементи морфології англійської мови – граматичні класи слів (частини мови), а саме іменник, артикль, прикметник, прислівник, числівник, займенник, дієслово, прийменник, сполучник та вигук, – правила функціонування яких у реченні часто викликають труднощі під час вивчення англійської мови та виконання перекладів. Посібник містить 276 різнорівневих вправ для відпрацювання вживання відповідних граматичних правил та вдосконалення навичок адекватної іншомовної комунікації. Комплекс розроблених завдань у процесі їх виконання спрямований на ефективне засвоєння граматичного матеріалу на аудиторних заняттях і під час самостійної роботи. У посібнику подано додатки, покликані розширити уявлення про те чи інше граматичне явище, а також глосарій граматичних термінів, вживаних у виданні.

Навчальний посібник призначений для здобувачів вищої освіти з філологічних спеціальностей (переклад включно), а також для самостійного опрацювання ключових елементів морфологічної системи англійської мови.

УДК 811.111'36 (075.8)

Рекомендовано науково-методичною радою університету (протокол № 2 від 18.10.2021 р.).

Зареєстровано у навчально-методичному відділі університету (реєстр. № 528 від 08.11.2021 р.).

© А. В. Безруков, О. А. Боговик, 2022
© Український державний університет
науки і технологій, 2022

CONTENTS

Preface	5
Parts of Speech	7
The Noun	7
Number.....	8
Case.....	11
Gender.....	12
The Article	25
The Indefinite Article.....	25
The Definite Article.....	26
The Absence of the Article (Zero Article)	29
Articles with Geographic Names and Place Names.....	31
The Adjective	43
Word Order of Adjectives.....	44
Comparison of Adjectives.....	45
Types of Comparisons.....	47
The Adverb	56
Formation of Adverbs.....	56
Comparison of Adverbs.....	57
Word Order of Adverbs.....	58
The Numeral	65
Cardinal Numerals.....	65
Ordinal Numerals.....	66
Mathematical Operations and Expressions with Numerals.....	66
The Pronoun	70
Personal Pronouns.....	70
Demonstrative Pronouns.....	70
Possessive Adjectives / Pronouns.....	71
Interrogative Pronouns.....	72
Relative Pronouns.....	73
Reflexive / Emphatic Pronouns.....	73
Conjunctive Pronouns.....	74
Reciprocal Pronouns.....	74
Negative Pronouns.....	75
Indefinite Pronouns.....	75

The Verb	89
Use of Tenses.....	93
Simple Tenses.....	93
Present Simple.....	93
Past Simple.....	97
Future Simple.....	101
Continuous Tenses.....	108
Present Continuous.....	108
Past Continuous.....	115
Future Continuous.....	119
Perfect Tenses.....	126
Present Perfect.....	126
Past Perfect.....	131
Future Perfect.....	134
Perfect Continuous Tenses.....	138
Present Perfect Continuous	138
Past Perfect Continuous	141
Future Perfect Continuous.....	144
Future Forms.....	149
Used to, be/get used to, would, was going to.....	154
The Passive Voice	166
The Sequence of Tenses	173
Reported Speech.....	174
Changing from Direct into Reported Speech (Statements).....	175
Reported Questions / Indirect Questions.....	177
Reporting Commands / Requests / Suggestions.....	178
Modals in Reported Speech.....	178
Exclamations. Yes/No Short Answers. Question Tags.....	179
The Preposition	186
The Conjunction	192
The Interjection	196
Appendices	202
Grammar Glossary.....	207
List of References.....	213

PREFACE

This reference and practice book is a component of the educational and methodological support of the Practical Course of English included in the programme of training philologists and translators (1st year of studying). Studying the course contributes to the formation and development of general and professional competency of the students required for professional activity related to the production, analysis, translation and evaluation of both written texts of different genres and styles with the purpose of successful foreign language communication.

English grammar learning is a necessary part of mastering communicative competence at a sufficient level for foreign language communication. The book is designed to develop and improve grammar skills of the students, and it consists of a reference component and exercises to consolidate the main aspects of English grammar. Each topic can be used both sequentially and independently of each other. The book is intended to clarify the use of parts of speech (the noun, article, adjective, adverb, numeral, pronoun, verb, preposition, conjunction, and interjection). The material is divided into chapters with the basic rules of use and examples, tables and schemes. In total, the book includes 276 exercises to provide approximately 96 hours of classroom work, as well as independent study.

Each chapter begins with analytical exercises that allow the students to study grammatical phenomena and their functioning in the English language. Variations of training exercises, including exercises for translation, analysis of grammatical forms and constructions, identifying functions and meanings, choosing the correct item, exercises for completing the sentences with the students' own ideas, etc., are aimed at comprehending grammar structures. Developing skills of using grammatical rules in speech is facilitated by doing communicative exercises. Each chapter ends with a revision on identifying and using different grammatical phenomena, as well as exercises on translation the sentences. The examples in the book are based on the most used vocabulary, which contributes to a better understanding of the presented theoretical material. In the tasks and models, the necessary explanations are given. The sufficient amount of exercises and the possibility of their

variation, depending on the learning conditions, provide the widest range of potential applications of this book.

The book is intended for use by students of philology and translation departments at universities, language schools, as well as for advanced self-studying of the grammar system of the English language.

PARTS OF SPEECH

The term *parts of speech* is used in traditional grammar to denote the categories, into which words are divided according to their syntactic behaviour, i.e. the words of the same part of speech play similar roles within the grammatical structure of sentences. Sometimes parts of speech are called *word classes*, the building blocks of grammar. In English, words are not usually marked as belonging to a certain part of speech by contrast with many other European languages. Many English words can belong to more than one part of speech. The process whereby a word comes to be used as a different part of speech is called *conversion* or *zero derivation*.

There are the following parts of speech in English: *noun, article, adjective, adverb, numeral, pronoun, verb, preposition, conjunction, and interjection*.

Nouns are considered the most common type of word, followed by verbs. Adjectives are less common and adverbs are even less common.

THE NOUN

Nouns make up the largest word class in most languages, including English. They name things (*lamp*), people (*James Collins*), animals (*cat*), places (*Sahara*), qualities (*bluntness*), ideas (*justice*), or actions (*browbeating*). Nouns prototypically inflect for number (singular vs plural) and for case (common/plain vs possessive/genitive). Various dependents occur exclusively or almost exclusively with nouns as head: certain determinatives (*an umbrella, every time*), pre-head adjective phrases (*pivotal arguments*), and relative clauses (*actors who play*). Conversely, nouns differ from verbs and prepositions in that they do not take objects: *I dislike it* but not *my dislike it*.

In English, there are different **types/categories of nouns**:

proper nouns	name specific people, animals, and things and usually begin with a capital letter	<i>Montenegro, Robert</i>
common nouns	refer to classes or categories of people, animals, and things but do not name particular ones	<i>journal, bottle</i>
concrete nouns	represent things that can be experienced with at least one of the five senses (sight, hearing, smell, touch, or taste)	<i>blizzard, website</i>

abstract nouns	refer to something intangible: aspects, concepts, ideas, states of being, traits, qualities, feelings, or other entities that cannot be experienced with the five senses	<i>pride,</i> <i>emptiness,</i> <i>excitement</i>
attributive nouns	modify another noun attributively and they are optional; nouns used as adjectives	<i>chicken soup,</i> <i>book store</i>
collective nouns	refer to words denoting a collection of things taken as a whole	<i>choir, class,</i> <i>committee</i>
count nouns	can be modified by a numeral and that occurs in both singular and plural forms	<i>toast/toasts,</i> <i>bag/bags</i>
non-count nouns	have the syntactic property that any quantity of it is treated as an undifferentiated unit, rather than as something with discrete elements	<i>air, advice, hap-</i> <i>piness,</i> <i>education</i>

NUMBER

In English, number refers to the grammatical contrast between the singular (the concept of one) and plural (more than one) forms of nouns, pronouns, determiners, and verbs. Although most English nouns form the plural by adding *-s/-es* to their singular forms, there are numerous exceptions.

The *-s* is pronounced like /s/ after voiceless consonants (*traps, cooks*), and like /z/ after vowels and voiced consonants: (*tubes, girls*). There are many different rules regarding pluralisation depending on what letter a noun ends in:

- 1) If a noun ends in *-s, -ss, -ch, -sh, -x, or -z*, it adds *-es* (pronounced like /iz/) to the end to make the plural: *buses, churches, taxes*.
- 2) If a noun ends with *-f* or *-fe*, the *-f* is often changed to *-ve* before adding the *-s* to form the plural form: *knife/knives, wolf/wolves*.

Exceptions: *roof/roofs, belief/beliefs, chef/chefs, chief/chiefs, cliff/cliffs, proof/proofs, safe/safes, gulf/gulfs, reef/reefs, grief/grievs, handkerchief/handkerchiefs*.

- 3) If a noun ends in *-o*, it adds *-es* to make the plural: *tomato/tomatoes, potato/potatoes*.

Exceptions: *piano/pianos, photo/photos, tobacco/tobaccos, halo/halos, canto/cantos, dynamo/dynamos, solo/solos, kilo/kilos, concerto/concertos, grotto/grottos, tango/tangos, auto/autos, memo/memos*.

With *volcano* both forms are correct: *volcanoes/volcanos*.

- 4) If a noun ends in *-y* with a preceding consonant, it changes the ending *-y* to

-ies to make the noun plural: *lady/ladies, enemy/enemies*.

If a noun ends in -y with a preceding vowel, it adds the -s to make the plural: *way/ways, boy/boys*.

Latin and Greek plural forms:

- [1] If a noun ends in -us, the plural ending is frequently -i: *cactus/cacti, focus/foci, radius/radii*.
- [2] If a noun ends in -is, the plural ending is -es: *ellipsis/ellipses, analysis/analyses*.
- [3] If a noun ends in -on/-um, the plural ending is -a: *criterion/criteria, phenomenon/phenomena, stratum/strata, maximum/maxima*.
- [4] If a noun ends in -a, the plural ending is -ae: *formula/formulae, corona/coronae, antenna/antennae*.
- [5] If a noun ends in -ex/-ix, the plural ending is -ices: *appendix/appendices, index/indices*.

Some nouns are used **only in the singular**, even though they end in -s. These include the names of academic subjects (*physics, linguistics*), games (*cards, billiards*), diseases (*measles, mumps*), physical activities (*heavy callisthenics, aerobics*), and the word *news*:

***Economics** concerns with the production, distribution, and consumption of goods and services.*

***Billiards** is played by two players and utilises one object ball and two cue balls.*

***Mumps** is a contagious disease that is caused by a virus.*

***Hydro aerobics** requires water-immersed participants.*

*The **news** is being broadcast by all major TV stations.*

The word *money* is used in the singular:

Money makes money. Money is the root of all evil.

The plural forms *moneys/monies* are used mostly in law terminology in the meaning *sums of money*.

Nouns denoting an indivisible pair of things are used **in the plural** and often with the phrase **a pair of**: *scissors, pliers, tongs, pincers, forceps, binoculars, glasses, spectacles, jeans, trousers, pants, slacks, shorts, tights, breeches, pajamas, briefs, panties*:

***Glasses** are typically used for vision correction.*

*Riding **breeches** are an athletically-inspired pant designed to help riders stay comfortable in the saddle.*

*These **pliers** provide maximum comfort at work.*

*There is **a pair of scissors** in the garden.*

*The man bought **two pairs of jeans** and **a pair of shorts**.*

There are some other nouns with **the ending -s/-es** that are used **only in the plural** and have no singular form in the given meaning: *earnings, congratulations, clothes, wages, ashes, surroundings, premises, arms (weapons), outskirts, goods, troops, remains, savings, belongings:*

***Earnings** refer to a company's profits in a given fiscal year.*

*The **remains** of lunch were still on the table.*

***Wages** are a form of monetary compensation for employees.*

In some of such cases there is a singular form but its meaning is different: *a troop* (група людей), *troops* (війська).

Collective nouns can take either a **singular** or **plural** verb depending on whether we see the group as a whole or as individuals. These nouns include: *army, flock, audience, class, choir, committee, company, group, crew, troupe, crowd, family, council, club, jury, government, public, team, etc.*

With expressions of duration or distance a singular verb is used:

Three hours isn't long to wait. Thirty miles is a long way to ride.

Some nouns have **one meaning in the singular** and **another in the plural**:

<i>blind (disease)</i>	<i>blinds (screen for a window)</i>
<i>character (temper)</i>	<i>characters (people in a novel, play, or film)</i>
<i>colour (tint)</i>	<i>colours (flag)</i>
<i>paper (material)</i>	<i>papers (documents)</i>
<i>compass (magnetic instrument)</i>	<i>compasses (mathematical instruments)</i>
<i>wood (material)</i>	<i>woods (area of land with growing trees)</i>
<i>beef (meat)</i>	<i>beeves (cattle)</i>
<i>glass (drinking vessel)</i>	<i>glasses (spectacles)</i>
<i>custom (habit)</i>	<i>customs (import duties)</i>

<i>force (strength)</i>	<i>forces (troops)</i>
<i>quarter (fourth part)</i>	<i>quarters (lodgings)</i>
<i>pain (ache)</i>	<i>pains (effort)</i>
<i>spectacle (sight)</i>	<i>spectacles (eyeglasses)</i>
<i>work (action)</i>	<i>works (plants, factories)</i>
<i>damage (injury)</i>	<i>damages (compensation for injury)</i>
<i>scale (proportion)</i>	<i>scales (weighing machine)</i>

Irregular nouns follow no specific rules:

<i>foot/feet</i>	<i>mouse/mice</i>	<i>shrimp/shrimp(s)</i>	<i>dozen/dozen</i>
<i>tooth/teeth</i>	<i>louse/lice</i>	<i>salmon/salmon(s)</i>	<i>headquarters/headquarters</i>
<i>goose/geese</i>	<i>die/dice</i>	<i>trout/trout(s)</i>	<i>crossroads/crossroads</i>
<i>moose/moose</i>	<i>ox/oxen</i>	<i>tuna/tuna(s)</i>	<i>alms /alms</i>
<i>sheep/sheep</i>	<i>child/children</i>	<i>series/series</i>	<i>corps /corps</i>
<i>bison/bison</i>	<i>person/people</i>	<i>species/species</i>	<i>means/means</i>
<i>man/men</i>	<i>deer/deer(s)</i>	<i>swine/swine</i>	<i>gallows/gallows</i>
<i>woman/women</i>	<i>fish/fish(es)</i>	<i>aircraft/aircraft</i>	<i>barracks/barracks</i>

CASE

In English, nouns have two cases:

1. Common case with no ending: *musician, woman, tree*.
2. Possessive case takes the apostrophe + s/'s: *grandchildren's, nephews', today's*.

Nouns in the **common case** appear in dictionaries. Such nouns can be used in the functions of the subject and direct complement (always without a preposition), an indirect and prepositional complement, an attribute (usually with or without a preposition).

The **possessive case** shows ownership. With the addition of 's (or sometimes just the apostrophe), a noun can change from a simple person, place, or thing to a person, place, or thing that owns something.

The possessive case is used:

- 1) With nouns denoting people and animals: *Rebecca's skirt, the bird's wings*.
- 2) With names denoting inanimate objects:
 - a) nouns denoting time and distance (*moment, minute, hour, day, week,*

month, year, inch, foot, mile, etc.) and adverbs (today, yesterday, etc.): an hour's pause, a month's trip, yesterday's lunch, a mile's distance; a few minutes' silence;

- b) nouns denoting heavenly bodies (*earth, sun, moon*): *the earth's species, the sun's rays;*
- c) the nouns *city, town, country, water, river, ocean, world, life*: *the city's church, the water's edge, the river's bank;*
- d) the nouns *ship, boat, car*: *the car's wheel, the ship's crew;*
- e) the names of newspapers : *the Guardian's page;*
- f) the names of organizations: the government's course;
- g) in set expressions: for order's sake (заради порядку), at death's door (при смерті), at arm's length (на відстані витягнутої руки).

GENDER

Although there are three genders of nouns in English (masculine, feminine, and neuter), gender is no longer an inflectional category. Most English nouns do not have grammatical gender.

Nouns denoting male persons and animals are **masculine** in that they are used with the pronouns and possessive determiners *he, him, his*. Nouns denoting female persons and animals are **feminine** in that they are used with the pronouns and possessive determiners *she, her, hers*:

*Marry invited Harry to the party. **She** told to **him** which of **her** friends would come.*

The pronouns and possessive determiners used to refer to **common** or **neuter** nouns are *it, its*: *The truth will emerge. **It** always does.*

In fairy tales and folklore in general big and strong animals always are considered masculine: *the wolf, the bear, the tiger, the lion, the elephant.*

But *the mouse, the cat, the hare* are considered feminine.

Very young children and animals are usually considered as neuter: *baby, horse.*

Most nouns describing people have the same form whether they are male or female: *worker, physicist, teacher, student*, etc. But some nouns have different forms: *dog/bitch, actor/actress, groom/bride*, etc.

Nowadays, more neutral forms are preferred:

man – human being, human, person, individual

mankind – human beings, humans, humankind, humanity, people, human race, human species, society, men and women

man-made – synthetic, artificial

workingman – worker, wage earner

man in the street – average person, ordinary person

anchorman – anchor

bellman, bellhop – bellboy

businessman – businessperson, business executive, manager, business owner, retailer

cameraman – camera operator

chairman – chairperson, chair

cleaning lady – cleaner, cleaning woman, housecleaner, office cleaner, housekeeper

clergyman – member of the clergy, cleric, minister, rabbi,

priest – pastor

congressman – representative, member of Congress, legislator

fireman – firefighter

forefather – ancestor

housewife – homemaker

insurance man – insurance agent

layman – layperson, nonspecialist, nonprofessional

mailman, postman – mail carrier, letter carrier

policeman – law enforcement officer, police officer

salesman – salesperson, sales representative

spokesman – spokesperson, representative

sportsman, sportswoman – athlete

stewardess, steward – flight attendant

weatherman – weather reporter, weathercaster, meteorologist

EXERCISES

Exercise 1

Identify the part of speech of the following words

You, love, nor, Minnesota, sweep, versus, Canadian, which, upstairs, despite, kick, Beth's, oh my, bird, whomever, shh, demolish, food, those, Parisian, and, weekly, feel, communication, boo, quixotic, ambitious, neither, Dnipro, circa, remain, ta-

blecloth, radiant, yourself, in order that, ocean, mine, savagely, is, equestrian, urgently, waviest, hallelujah, belief, flock.

Exercise 2

State the part of speech in bold in the following sentences

1. Lucy went to the market and **bought** some eggs. 2. They want to start their English lesson **now**. 3. What are they doing **there**? 4. There is a tiny button **underneath** the piano. 5. The Smiths build their **house**. 6. **Andrii** is the best friend of mine. 7. Kate looked **up** but didn't see anything interesting. 8. My **family** live in the most picturesque parts of Istanbul. 9. That was not a **difficult** question to discuss. 10. Linda was **very** impressed with her husband's results in boxing. 11. **Although** Nick is poor, he is happy. 12. Have Helen bought **enough** lace? 13. The police officer didn't run fast **enough** to catch the criminal. 14. This wood will not make a good **hiding** place. 15. The student of the second year was made to repeat the whole **poem**. 16. His family lived many miles **from** Paris. 17. The city council **seems** to change its mind a great deal. 18. In a week at the office, she made herself **thoroughly** disliked. 19. Could you cook **me** your delicious cake by Monday? 20. Eda and Patrick got married **last week**. 21. **After** dating three very happy years, they suddenly divorced. 22. Mini and Mickey have been married for **twenty** years and they still don't understand each other. 23. Vincent couldn't think clearly, and he **felt** hot. 24. The **director** says that we may leave our coats in the secretary's room. 25. The rain made the streets **wet**.

Exercise 3

Point out the nouns in the sentences and state whether they are common, proper, collective, or abstract

1. The angry gang shot bullets at the police. 2. Honesty is the best policy. 3. You always have to speak the truth. 4. Clay is his youngest brother. 5. Socrates was famous for his wisdom but he knew that he did not know anything. 6. Eagles make their nests in a branched crotch. 7. A committee was appointed to examine the situation closely. 8. Napoleon Bonaparte is known for his numerous victories. 9. The participants were congratulated on their performance. 10. She told me a bunch of baloney. 11. The students sang the Ukrainian national anthem. 12. She owns a fleet of autos. 13. The lion is the king of beasts. 14. Bishop Rock is the smallest island.

Exercise 4

There are quotations from the famous historical figures. Decide if the nouns in bold are collective, abstract, concrete, or proper

1. "To enjoy **freedom**, we have to control ourselves." (Virginia Woolf). 2. "**Water** is the driving force of all nature." (Leonardo da Vinci). 3. "Always make the **audience** suffer as much as possible." (Alfred Hitchcock). 4. "Being deeply loved by someone gives you strength, while loving someone deeply gives you **courage**." (Lao Tzu). 5. "The drops of rain make a hole in the **stone**, not by violence, but by oft falling." (Lucretius). 6. "It is not a lack of love, but a lack of **friendship** that makes unhappy marriages." (Friedrich Nietzsche). 7. "The responsibility of **tolerance** lies with those who have the wider vision." (George Eliot). 8. "**Government** exists to protect us from each other." (Ronald Reagan). 9. "There's no more beautiful city in the world than **Kyiv**." (Mychailo Bulhakov).

Exercise 5

Identify and write a proper noun in the right column that goes with the common noun in the left column

<i>Common noun</i>	<i>Proper noun</i>	<i>Common noun</i>	<i>Proper noun</i>
month	ocean
country	river
city	celestial body
athlete	science
holiday	restaurant
president	waterfall

Exercise 6

Circle the proper nouns and change them into the common nouns

1. Nick enjoyed his visit to the Pacific Ocean over the summer. 2. Kate and Pedro brought their fishing poles to the pond after the University of Oxford. 3. The group took a yacht called Bright Star out on a Sunday. 4. Sebastian caught some bass at the mouth of the Dnipro in Zaporizhzhia. 5. There were many boats and different small watercrafts out on Clear Lake in California on the beautiful summer day. 6. My father likes to take me to the Tennessee River on Easter Day. 7. On Sunday, we

went to Fishing Gear Company to buy fishing poles and bait. 8. Crater Lake, located in the Cascade Range in Oregon, is the deepest lake in the United States. 9. Mrs. Johnson told my group about the Great Lakes as a great spot to visit. 10. He learned to survive when he was on a Boy Scouts trip in Idaho. 11. He leapt the Empire State Building in a single bound.

Exercise 7

Underline each noun and circle the words that should be capitalised

1. gerber, the name of the famous baby food maker, is also the french word for vomiting. It becomes a bit limiting when you go global. gerber is therefore not in france, and although gerber has a french-canadian web page, it says “the baby food ain’t here, try the u.s.”
2. latte means milk in italy. in english, latte is a coffee-drink. many people like to head to starbucks or other coffee shops to take early morning latte breaks.
3. volkswagen named the sedan version of golf the jetta. however, the letter “j” doesn’t exist in the italian alphabet, so jetta is pronounced “ietta”, which means misfortune.
4. popular story these days is that bacardi marketed a drink called either pavane, which sounds like pavian, or it marketed a drink called pavian. the latter sounds plausible, if they wanted to go after the healthy, aristocratic, pure water drinkers, as it sounds like the brand “evian”. either name would have given the fruity drink a french mystique. the claim is the bacardi drink doesn't do well in germany where “der pavian” means “the baboon.”

Exercise 8

Identify the type of nouns in bold in the following sentences

1. Those lovebirds aren’t as cute as my pet **Fluffy**.
2. A **country** may be an independent sovereign state or part of a larger state, as a non-sovereign or formerly sovereign political division, a physical territory with a government, or a geographic region associated with sets of previously independent or differently associated people with distinct political characteristics.
3. A **canyon** is a deep, narrow valley with steep sides.
4. At the beginning of the 20th century, the **Mona Lisa** was actually relatively unknown.
5. My **Italian** neighbour likes to cook homemade pasta.
6. My favourite

film character **Iron Man** is a fictional character, a brutal superhero who appears in comic books published by Marvel Comics. 7. **Philadelphia**, colloquially Philly, is a city in the state of Pennsylvania in the United States. 8. **Tubes** have been attached by sewing them together. 9. **The Andes Mountains** were created over 50 million years ago, when the South American and Pacific tectonic plates collided. 10. A **lake** is an area filled with water, localised in a basin, surrounded by land, apart from any river or other outlet that serves to feed or drain the lake. 11. **Amazon** is guided by four principles: customer obsession rather than competitor focus, passion for invention, commitment to operational excellence, and long-term thinking. 12. A **company**, abbreviated as co., is a legal entity representing an association of people, whether natural, legal or a mixture of both, with a specific objective. 13. Welcome to the first **Ferrari** branded theme park in the world. 14. If you want to drink **Californian** wine, go to a winery in Napa Valley.

Exercise 9

Give the plural of the following nouns

Hand, shoe, sheaf, hero, crisis, index, piano, foot, dictionary, self, kerchief, tree, belief, kilo, stimulus, curriculum, calf, match, offspring, potato, memo, louse, child, mouse, loaf, key, tomato, analysis, woman, swine, species, box, thief, class, half, toy, wolf, datum, series, goose, shelf, play, solo, family, dish, ox, means, knife, day, sheep, criterion, man, leaf, wife, city, photo, tooth, deer, boy, fish, life, zoo.

Exercise 10

State the number of each noun in bold and say whether the noun has the corresponding singular or plural form

1. What is the **news**? 2. These **scissors** are made ten years ago. 3. Under the great old trees, a flock of sheep was feeding, and behind the wooden cottage, a herd of **deer**. 4. The **fruit** is already ripe. 5. Teresa gave me some unappropriated **advice**. 6. My parents spend much **money** on my education. 7. My chief gave us all the necessary **information**. 8. Alan's **hair** is raven-black. 9. Those **data** were quite correct. 10. Stepan took five or six **fish** out of the net. 11. A series of Ukrainian **classics** has recently been published abroad. 12. **Optics** is a brunch of physics. 13. Such **phenomena** as we learnt last lesson are rarely to be investigated nowa-

- days. 14. Several strange **species** of animals exist in different parts of our Earth. 15. The **cattle** were kept in the private farm.

Exercise 11

Change the highlighted words into the plural

1. Watch as monkeys, guanacos and kangaroos all go head-to-head in our greatest **animal** fights! 2. Membership is the most budget-friendly and eco-friendly way to visit the **zoo**. 3. Scientists have successfully grown a monkey **embryo** containing human cells for the first time. 4. White **rhino** lives in the grasslands and floodplains of eastern and southern Africa. 5. Living in the grasslands, scrub, and open woodlands of sub-Saharan Africa, the **lion** is the second largest cat in the world. 6. The **cheetah** is one of the fastest land animals, but its resting heart beat is about 120 beats per minute, similar to a jogging human. 7. The **sheep** is usually stockier than its relative the goat; its horns, when present, are more divergent; it has scent glands in its face and hind feet; and the males lack the beards of goats. 8. **Deer** is ruminant mammal belonging to the family Cervidae. 9. A **goose** is a bird of any of several waterfowl species in the family Anatidae. 10. Is there a postal/mail **delivery** on Saturdays? 11. She turned away, seeking to suppress the **beast**, and grabbed her sword. 12. I ordered a fine **salmon**. 13. It is well stocked with **trout**, and the steep declivities of the lower valley furnish red wines of excellent quality. 14. I put the **potato** in the oven to bake about ten minutes ago. 15. A **panda** lives on bamboo leaves. 16. The dog was howling its **paw** was hurt. 17. An **eye** for an **eye**, a **tooth** for a **tooth**. 18. If the **ox** falls, whet your **knife**.

Exercise 12

Change singular nouns in bold into the plural forms

1. How many **country** have you visited? 2. I saw ten **wolf** on the way here. 3. Where are my **key**? 4. There are hundred short **story** in this book. 5. Buy me three **kilo** of **potato**, please. 6. I'd like four tooth **brush**, please. 7. Have you got any **proof** against him? 8. Those **fly** are really nasty. 9. I can see nothing but **roof** and **leaf** of **tree**. 10. Try to put all these books on these two **shelf**. 11. There are no **cuckoo** in the woods. 12. I will keep your **watch**. 13. Boys will be **boy**. 14. Many soldiers lost their **life** during this war. 15. I have got two **handkerchief**.

Exercise 13

Change the number of the noun in bold where possible and make all the necessary changes

1. The old man drove many **sheep** in the direction of his house. 2. During the meeting he made friends with many foreign delegates. Among them were a **Swiss**, **an American**, **a German**, **a Frenchman**, and others. 3. A little boy was given a **dozen** handkerchiefs. 4. The old lady must have two **teeth** pulled out. 5. The hunter got a pretty penny for killing the **wolf** that had caused much damage to the village flock. 6. The **child** was bitterly crying over the body of his mother. 7. The conductor bought a '**cello** for his orchestra. 8. He showed me a **photo** of his villa. 9. Irma gave the cat a **fish**. 10. This famous **tea** is of a fine flavour. 11. The scout brought some important and valuable **information**. 12. Cris bought a **pair** of leather gloves. 13. My mother screamed as a mad because she saw a **mouse** in our kitchen. 14. The **ox** drove a cart of hay and straw. 15. A very exotic **phenomenon** was observed by cosmonauts in the space last day. 16. His long **hair** was soft and curly.

Exercise 14

State whether the nouns in bold denote countable or uncountable objects. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian and compare the number in Ukrainian and in English

1. The box is made of **iron** and has a strange lock. 2. Her fever was like a red-hot **iron** pressing upon her breast. 3. A doctor took the hand and examined it closely. "Have you put **irons** on a fresh wound?" 4. There was a bright moon in the dark sky, but it was still low. It gave sufficient **light** for Angelina. 5. Adam saw **a light** in one window on the ground floor. 6. "Will you do me a favour?" – "With **pleasure**." 7. It's a **pleasure** to give a good wine to a young woman to entertain her. 8. The **thought** of Lora was like champagne itself! 9. The book gives much food for **thought**. 10. **Health** is a priceless possession. 11. Of all prosperity their respective **healths** naturally concerned the Smiths most. 12. The teenagers stood on the bank of the river throwing **stones** into the river. 13. When I think of him and his rude words my heart turns to **stone**. 14. The young boy stretched out his hand to meet that of a dapper clean-shaven grandpa, with hardly a **hair** on his head. 15. I see her **hair** has gone quite silver. 16. When the **dynamite** explodes in the water, the fish are killed. 17. I prefer **fish** for main dish.

Exercise 15

Translate the following sentences into English

1. Мені потрібна ваша порада з цього питання. 2. Багато з Ваших порад стали нам у нагоді. 3. Всі відомості були дуже важливі. 4. Ми отримали подібну інформацію. 5. Ці гроші не мої. 6. Скільки у тебе грошей? – У мене мало грошей, але вистачить, аби придбати смартфон. 7. Його знання у цій галузі вразили нас. 8. Ваших знань недостатньо, щоб впоратися із цим завданням. 9. Його досягнення у галузі фізики широко відомі. 10. Яка цікава робота! 11. Які ви нам принесли новини? 12. Наші плани вже відомі усім причетним. 13. Яка погода! Уесь час дощить. 14. У дитинстві волосся дівчинки було геть світлим, а тепер потемнішало. 15. Я можу розповісти Вам про дуже цікаві процеси, свідками яких стали наші вчені-хіміки.

Exercise 16

Translate the following sentences into English

1. Фрукти у нашому садку вже дозріли. 2. Мені дуже подобається твій годинник із фіанітами на корпусі. Де ти його купила? 3. Волосся росте швидше у дитинстві. 4. Яка приємна новина: до нас приїздять близькі друзі, яких ми давно не бачили і сумували за ними. 5. Який зміст цієї книги? 6. Знання, які Ви отримали у дитинстві, залишаються у пам'яті на довгі роки. 7. Гроші тримають у гаманці або збирають у копилку. 8. Коли ми лягаємо спати, то одяг зазвичай складаємо на стілець поряд із ліжком. 9. Вівці повільно сходили з гори крутою стежиною, а вовки спостерігали за ними на відстані. 10. Рибалки були задоволені: їм було надано офіційний дозвіл і вони виловили багато форелі у ставку. 11. Мої супутники були веселі, цікаві і обізнані люди. 12. Візьміть ці ножиці, вони, хоча і старі, але гострі. 13. Хлопчик виріс і штанці стали йому закороткі. 14. У шафці було охайно складено шість пар нових білих панчіх. 15. Його одяг новий і сучасний. Він завжди приваблює погляди жінок.

Exercise 17

Translate the following sentences into English

1. До того часу, коли годинник на вежі пробив опівночі, вулиці міста були

майже безлюдними. 2. Найбільший історичний інтерес представляє група стародавніх фортець, яку називають Вежею. Ця будова розташована недалеко від міста. 3. Хіба ти не пізнаєш руку майстра? Це ж Пікассо. 4. Молодий пан, його кохана дружина, двоє дітей та собака Пензлик позували відомому художнику, затишно влаштувавшись під грушою. 5. Ван Дейк, про якого ми говорили, знаходиться у Луврі. 6. Відомий персонаж у літературі – Дон Жуан; жінки часто страждають від усілякого типу дон жуанів. 7. «Британік» кинув якір у невеликому порту, щоб поповнити запас прісної води та харчів. 8. Альбатрос – великий морський птах. 9. Засніжена вершина виблискувала у променях сонця, яке повільно сходило на небі. 10. Там, під горою, розкинулось маленьке містечко на рівнині, яке було схоже на малюнок з казки.

Exercise 18

Translate the following sentences into Ukrainian paying special attention to the meanings of the nouns

1. Higher rates are paid to registered blind people. 2. Open the blinds – let in some light. 3. This treaty has a comprehensive character and far-reaching political and security objectives. 4. Names of the various characters are changed to avoid copyright issues. 5. A natural colour, although rather darker than sunflower oil. 6. Your library high jinks made the morning paper. 7. Delegates cannot distribute discussion papers among themselves. 8. North, South, East and West are no longer the cardinal points on the international political compass. 9. It is possible to take advantage of compasses to turn a diagonal, and to finish a rectangular, having prolonged two staying lines before their crossing. 10. Polished wood feels cold like metal. 11. Outdoor types always go back to the woods. 12. Typical meat dishes include primarily beef and lamb. 13. The stockmen led beeves around a field. 14. They were commonly made of clay, stone or glass. 15. But no one recognised her at school because she wore glasses. 16. The custom involves transfers of considerable sums of money and cherished items from the groom's family to that of the bride. 17. Government forces regained several strategic areas through the use of heavy firepower. 18. You can all return to your original quarters. 19. I feel nothing but pain right now. 20. An amazing and beautiful spectacle of the Caribbean sunset

waits tourists in the west of the island. 21. And you shouldn't be vain about needing spectacles, you know. 22. Tip the scales in our favour when we go into battle.

Exercise 19

Translate the following sentences into English

1. Крамниця моєї матері розташована поруч із пляжем. 2. Вчора ввечері викрали машину Джексона. 3. Завтра ми всі збираємось побачити нову виставку в музеї. 4. Будинок двох сестер – поруч з моїм. 5. Інструменти сантехніків були іржавими. 6. Черевики гравців були брудними і смердючими після гри. 7. Будинок мого друга – затишний. 8. Маєток моїх друзів знаходиться на значній відстані від мого. 9. Будьте обережні, щоб не спіткнутися об дитячі іграшки. 10. Ванна кімната для жінок залита водою. 11. Кандидата у президенти часто називають улюбленим політиком людей. 12. Минулої п'ятниці вони дуже добре провели час на вечірці Джеймса. 13. Ми провели день, милуючись новим автомобілем Френсіс. 14. П'єси Софокла виконуються і сьогодні. 15. Дружину короля Спарти звали Єленою. 16. Виступ президента Чилі був дуже довгим. 17. Я помилково забрав чужу сумку додому. 18. Я повинен був повідомити свого начальника за три тижні, що йду з компанії. 19. Автомобіль Ріка і Стіва досить старий. 20. Одежа Алекса та Стівена досить сучасна. 21. Її волосся довше, ніж у Джилл. 22. Ми вечеряли у Біллі минулого дня. 23. Валізи мого колеги були викрадені в аеропорті.

Exercise 20

Choose the correct item

1. I need to sharpen ... the edges. a) knives' b) knife's
2. That ... clothing store is expensive. a) womens' b) women's
3. Did you see that ... artwork? a) class' b) class's
4. I borrowed my ... car. a) friend's b) friends
5. Both ... locations are near my house. a) libraries' b) library's
6. I'm going to ... house after school. a) Maya's and Erik's b) Maya and Erik's
7. A ... owner needs a lot of energy. a) puppy's b) puppies'
8. They cleaned the ... cages. a) mice's b) mices'
9. Did you understand that ... jokes? a) comedians' b) comedian's

10. This ... units include all the basic verb tenses. a) textbooks' b) textbook's
11. Those ... books are cheaper than I expected. a) childrens' b) children's
12. Did you see ... paintings in the art gallery? a) Picasso's and Van Gogh's
b) Picasso and Van Gogh's

Exercise 21

There is one general word for the animal. However, many species of animals, particularly those domesticated, have been given specific names for the male and female. Complete the table with given words and translate them into Ukrainian

rooster, cow, tigress, hen, ewe, stallion, fox, goose, ram, doe, lion, drake, mare, sow, gander, boar, lioness, duck, bull, vixen, tiger, buck

Animal	Masculine	Feminine
rabbit
horse
sheep
pig
chicken
duck
cattle
goose
fox
tiger
lion

Exercise 22

Translate the sentences into English, making politically correct ones

- Загублену запальничку помітила прибиральниця і принесла її своєму начальнику.
- Минулого тижня Єпископська рада вирішила позбавити митрополита всіх прав, які він має як священник.
- Фактична, неміфологізована правда значно простіше. Кирило був сином страховика у Києві.
- Я знав, що більше ніколи не побачу землю моїх предків.
- Він поїхав до Африки, тому що було не так багато людей, які бажали працювати у країні, де лютує малярія, отримуючи зарплатню прибиральниці у посольстві.
- Вони зараз пра-

цюють над поліпшеною моделлю, яка придатна для перевезення пожежників.

7. Республіканці-конгресмени не мають взаємних зобов'язань перед нинішнім кремлівським керівництвом. 8. Більш схильні до стриманого дрес-коду чоловіки-бізнесмени залишають право на експерименти за жінками. 9. На ринку домінують люди з Кавказу. Їх чисельна перевага над іншими продавцями величезна. 10. На місці злочину поліціанти знайшли газовий пістолет, перероблений для стрільби кулями. 11. На військовій базі поліцейські та митники знайшли 4 мільйони контрабандних сигарет, готових до продажу. 12. На його прохання я проінформувала штат Білого дому та конгресменів. 13. Представники вищих кіл, які можуть сказати вам, коли і чому їх далекі предки стали аристократами, зібралися разом профінансувати нову школу. 14. Вона найняла жінку, щоб замінити прислугу-чоловіка, тому що вважала, що якість обслуговування підвищиться. 15. Це стало причиною сентиментальних спогадів та дружніх обіймів із стюардесами зі Львова. 16. Він був представником від робітників під час страйку проти власників заводу. 17. Припустимо, що продавець отримує 15 відсотків комісійних з усього, що він продає. 18. Під час перестрілки із західнонімецькими снайперами були вбиті всі заручники-ізраїльтяни, а також п'ять терористів та один поліцейський. 19. Вона була заповзятою спортсменкою. 20. Президент може призначити одного з членів комітету головою або ж сам комітет може обрати голову. 21. Міський архітектор також консультується із непрофесіоналами, яких стосується цей план. 22. З 2015 по 2020 рр. вона працювала операторкою і режисеркою кінофільмів. 23. Однак продаж передбачає двостороннє спілкування між продавцем і покупцем. 24. Це графство має раду, що складається з п'яти членів, з яких один працює головою. 25. Деякий час він був ведучим програми прогнозу погоди. 26. У 2014 році ватажки агресивних сепаратистів вбили чимало журналістів, які висвітлювали події на Донбасі. 27. Каракатиці – дуже організовані тварини. Ці головоногі молюски наділені розвиненою нервовою системою, а також мають три серця і синьо-зелену кров.

LIST OF REFERENCES

- Aarts, B., & Popova, G. (2019). *The Oxford handbook of English grammar*. Oxford University Press.
- Bezrukov, A. V. (2019). *Characteristic Features of Using Articles in the English Language : Practical Grammar Recommendations for First- and Second-year Students at Philology Departments*. Dnipro.
- Cambridge Dictionary | English Dictionary, Translations & Thesaurus*. (n.d.). Cambridge Dictionary. <https://dictionary.cambridge.org>
- Carter, R., & McCarthy, M. (2006). *Cambridge grammar of English: A comprehensive guide*. Cambridge University Press.
- Collins English dictionary*. (n.d.). Collins Dictionaries. <https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english>
- Evans, V., & Dooley, J. (2011). *Round up 6. Students' book (Round up grammar practice)*. Pearson Education.
- Foley, M., & Hall, D. (2012). *My grammar lab. Intermediate B1/B2*. Pearson Education.
- Garner, B. (2016). *Garner's Modern English Usage* (4th ed.). Oxford University Press.
- Glossary of grammatical terms*. (2019). Oxford English Dictionary. <https://public.oed.com/how-to-use-the-oed/glossary-grammatical-terms/>
- Hashemi, L., & Murphy, R. (2019). *English grammar in use. Supplementary exercises* (5th ed.). Cambridge University Press.
- Hewings, M. (2013). *Advanced grammar in use* (3rd ed.). Cambridge University Press.
- Huddleston, R., & Pullum, G. K. (2002). *The Cambridge grammar of the English language*. Cambridge University Press.
- Kaufman, L., & Straus, J. (2021). *The blue book of grammar and punctuation* (12th ed.). Jossey-Bass.
- Lester, M. (2018). *McGraw-Hill Education handbook of English grammar & usage* (3rd ed.). McGraw-Hill Education.
- Murphy, R. (2015). *Essential grammar in use with answers* (4th ed.). Cambridge University Press.
- Simon, P. (2013). *The grammaring guide to English grammar with exercises* (2nd ed.). Péter Simon.
- Swan, M. (2017). *Practical English Usage, 4th edition: International Edition (without online access): Michael Swan's guide to problems in English* (4th ed.). Oxford University Press.
- Utevskaia, N. L. (2011). *English grammar book. Version 2.0*. Anthology.

НАВЧАЛЬНЕ ВИДАННЯ

Безруков Андрій Вікторович
канд. філол. наук, доцент

Боговик Оксана Аурелівна
канд. філол. наук, доцент

ПРАКТИЧНА ГРАМАТИКА
АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ МОВИ:
ЧАСТИНИ МОВИ

НАВЧАЛЬНИЙ ПОСІБНИК

Віддруковано ФОП Касян-Шаїнський
Телефон: +38 (063) 226 21 23
E-mail: 3045805@gmail.com
Податковий номер: 3269821435
Адреса: м. Дніпро, вул. Лоцманська станція, 20
Наклад: 50 прим.