

Е. С. Музланова, Е. И. Кисунько

ЕГЭ

АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

**ГРАММАТИКА
И ЛЕКСИКА**

**ЭКСПРЕСС-
РЕПЕТИТОР**

**ДЛЯ ПОДГОТОВКИ
К ЕГЭ**

Единый государственный экзамен (АСТ)

Елена Музланова

**Английский язык. Экспресс-
репетитор для подготовки к
ЕГЭ. «Грамматика и лексика»**

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Музланова Е. С.

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Основная цель пособия – активизировать изученный ранее лексико-грамматический материал и подготовить учащихся к успешной сдаче Единого государственного экзамена по английскому языку. Более 200 включенных в него разнообразных тестов помогут прочно усвоить лексику и наиболее важные аспекты грамматики. Все тесты снабжены ключами, что позволяет использовать сборник для самоконтроля и самостоятельного изучения английского языка. Пособие предназначено для учащихся 10–11 классов школ, лицеев и гимназий, а также для учителей английского языка. Оно также будет полезно абитуриентам вузов при подготовке к вступительному экзамену по английскому языку.

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Елена Музланова, Елена Кисунько

Английский язык: Экспресс-репетитор для подготовки к ЕГЭ: «Грамматика и лексика»

ВЕДЕНИЕ

Предлагаемый сборник тестовых заданий предназначен для формирования и контроля грамматических и лексических навыков и ориентирован, главным образом, на учащихся 10–11 классов и абитуриентов. Он поможет качественно подготовиться к итоговой государственной аттестации в форме ЕГЭ.

В пособие включен обширный лексический и грамматический материал, что позволяет использовать его на различных этапах обучения в школах с углубленным изучением языка, лицеях и гимназиях, а также при подготовке к экзаменам на получение международных сертификатов и к вступительным экзаменам в вузы.

Основная цель сборника – закрепить, обобщить и систематизировать знания, умения и навыки, приобретенные учащимися в рамках базового курса, а также овладеть определенным количеством нового материала в соответствии с требованиями государственного стандарта к надбазовому уровню владения иностранным языком.

Пособие составлено в соответствии с кодификатором элементов содержания по английскому языку, подготовленным Федеральным институтом педагогических измерений (ФИПИ). Каждый из разделов посвящен формированию одного из навыков, проверяемых на ЕГЭ. В разделах представлен краткий теоретический материал по теме, а также разнообразные задания для формирования и закрепления лексико-грамматических навыков. Сборник включает более 200 многоуровневых тестов, расположенных в порядке нарастания сложности, которые помогут прочно усвоить лексику и наиболее важные аспекты грамматики.

Поскольку в разделе «Грамматика и лексика» Единого Государственного Экзамена проверяется умение применять полученные знания при работе с иноязычными текстами, то в конце каждого раздела приводятся лексико-грамматические задания на базе аутентичных текстов, при работе с которыми учащиеся овладевают различными аспектами иноязычной культуры.

Раздел «Exam Practice» включает все типы лексико-грамматических заданий, входящих в ЕГЭ: определение требуемой грамматической формы заданного слова; определение однокоренного слова; выбор правильного варианта из четырех предложенных. Эти задания составлены на основе аутентичных материалов, максимально приближенных к формату единого государственного экзамена... Итоговый тест содержит 25 заданий, что позволяет легко оценить знания: 23–25 баллов – «отлично», 18–22 балла – «хорошо», 13–17 баллов – «удовлетворительно». Весь комплекс тестов имеет одну цель: активировать лексико-грамматический материал, изученный ранее на уроках, и подготовить учащихся к успешной сдаче единого государственного экзамена по английскому языку. Все тесты снабжены ключами, что позволяет использовать сборник для самоконтроля и самостоятельного изучения английского языка. Представленные в пособии тестовые задания были апробированы в московских школах и с успехом применяются на практике. Надеемся, что оно окажется полезным не только учащимся и учителям, но и всем желающим самостоятельно изучить английский язык.

При подготовке данного пособия автором были использованы следующие издания:

1. Luke Prodromou. Grammar and Vocabulary for First Certificate. – Pearson Education Limited, 2000.

2. Luke Prodromou. *Rising Star. An Intermediate Course* – Macmillan, 2005.
3. Michael Harris, David Mower, Anna Sikorzynska. *Opportunities*. – Pearson Education Limited, 2006.
4. N. Kenny, L. Luque – Mortimer. *First Certificate Practice Tests*. – Pearson Education, 2000.
5. Raymond Murphy. *Englisc Grammar in Use*. – Cambridge University Press, 1995.
6. Virginia Evans. *Round-Up*. – Pearson Education Limited, 1994.
7. Ионина А.А., Саакян А.С. *Английская грамматика XXI века. Учебное пособие по английскому языку*. – М.: Издательство «Менеджер», 2006. – 400 с.
8. Демоверсии ЕГЭ по английскому языку. – www.fipi.ru.

1. NOUNS

1.1. SINGULAR AND PLURAL NOUNS

Nouns are made plural by adding

-s	to most nouns	dogs, boys, months
	to nouns ending in vowels + o or double o	radios, videos, zoos
	to abbreviations ending in o	photos, autos, kilos, memos
	to musical instruments	pianos
	to proper nouns	Eskimos
-es	to other nouns ending in -o	tomatoes, potatoes, volcanoes
	to nouns ending in -s, -ss, -x, -ch, -sh	foxes, dresses, churches, buses
-ies	to nouns ending in consonant + y (y → i + es)	cities, countries, ladies, flies
-ves	to some nouns ending in -f/-fe (f/fe → v + es)	lives, leaves, wolves, wives
	but:	chiefs, roofs, cliffs, safes, beliefs, handkerchiefs

Irregular plurals

Irregular plurals	man— men , woman— women , child— children , ox— oxen , foot— feet , tooth— teeth , goose— geese , louse— lice , mouse— mice , sheep— sheep , deer— deer , trout— trout , swine— swine , salmon— salmon , spacecraft— spacecraft , means— means , species— species , series— series , fish— fish/fishes , fruit— fruit/fruits , etc.
Latin nouns ending in -us	alumnus— alumni , calculus— calculi , locus— loci , nucleus— nuclei , terminus— termini , cactus— cacti/cactuses , syllabus— syllabi/syllabuses , stimulus— stimuli , terminus— termini , etc.

Latin nouns ending in -um	aquarium—aquaria/aquariums, bacterium—bacteria, curriculum—curricula, maximum—maxima, memorandum—memoranda/memorandums, millennium—millennia/millenniums, minimum—minima, spectrum—spectra/spectrums, stratum—strata, datum—data, medium—media, etc.
Latin nouns ending in -a	alga—algae, antenna—antennae/antennas, larva—larvae, formula—formulae/formulas, vertebra—vertebrae, etc.
Latin nouns ending in -ex/-ix	appendix—appendices/appendixes, index—indices (bibliographical)/indexes (mathematical), etc.
Greek nouns ending in -is	axis—axes, analysis—analyses, basis—bases, crisis—crises, diagnosis—diagnoses, hypothesis—hypotheses, oasis—oases, thesis—theses, etc.
Greek nouns ending in -on:	automation—automata, criterion—criteria, phenomenon—phenomena, etc.
Compound nouns form their plurals by adding -s/-es	to the second noun if the compound consists of two nouns (shopkeeper—shopkeepers)
	to the noun if the compound consists of an adjective and a noun (frying pan—frying pans)
	to the first noun if the compound consists of two nouns connected with a preposition (brother-in-law—brothers-in-law)
	at the end of the compound if this is not made up of any nouns (grown-up—grown-ups)

Test 1. Write the plural of the following nouns.

1. church – 8. woman – 15. radio —
2. difficulty – 9. deer – 16. ox —
3. mouse – 10. leaf – 17. fish —
4. month – 11. goose – 18. wolf —
5. child – 12. potato – 19. country —
6. roof – 13. foot – 20. tooth —
7. boy – 14. dress – 21. curriculum —

Test 2. Write the plural of the following nouns.

1. nanny – 8. radio – 15. violin —
2. father-in-law – 9. train robbery – 16. wife —
3. headache – 10. painkiller – 17. medium —
4. dictionary – 11. bush – 18. mouse —
5. pincushion – 12. pen-friend – 19. godfather —
6. hold-up – 13. video – 20. wish —
7. hoof – 14. pillowcase – 21. phenomenon —

Test 3. Write the plural of the following nouns.

1. deer – 8. sheep – 15. datum —
2. lady – 9. species – 16. Eskimo —
3. roof – 10. day – 17. leaf —
4. chief – 11. family – 18. life —
5. studio – 12. dish – 19. zero —
6. zoo – 13. paw – 20. buffalo —
7. bus – 14. fork – 21. criterion —

Test 4. Write the plural of the following nouns.

1. trout – 8. baby – 15. vowel —
2. composer – 9. handkerchief – 16. buzz —
3. insect – 10. church – 17. glass —
4. oasis – 11. memo – 18. man —
5. analysis – 12. ball game – 19. goose —
6. bacterium – 13. passer-by – 20. foot —
7. waiter – 14. letdown – 21. volcano —

Test 5. Write the plural of the following nouns.

1. bench – 8. scarf – 15. fruit —
2. celebrity – 9. belief – 16. swine —
3. louse – 10. sheep – 17. activity —
4. bath – 11. half – 18. thief —
5. woman – 12. tomato – 19. kilo —
6. cliff – 13. means – 20. party —
7. play – 14. photo – 21. appendix —

1.2. COUNTABLE AND UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS

Nouns can be **countable** (those that can be counted) or **uncountable** (those that can't be counted). **Uncountable nouns take a singular verb.** *The most common uncountable nouns are:*

- **Mass nouns: fluids** (blood, tea, coffee, milk etc), **solids** (bread, butter, china, coal, food, fruit, glass, ice, iron, fish [meaning food], etc), **gasses** (air, oxygen, pollution, smoke, smog, etc), **particles** (corn, dust, flour, hair, pepper, rice, salt, sand, etc).

- **Subjects of study:** chemistry, economics, literature, mathematics, physics, etc.

- **Languages:** Chinese, English, French, etc.

- **Games:** billiards, chess, golf, soccer, tennis, etc.

- **Diseases:** flu, measles, mumps, etc.

- **Natural phenomena:** darkness, hail, heat, rain (but: the rains = season of continuous rain in tropical countries), humidity, thunder, snow, etc.

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

- **Collective nouns:** baggage, cutlery, furniture, jewellery, luggage, machinery, money, rubbish, stationery, etc.

- **Many uncountable nouns** can be made **countable** by adding a partitive: **a piece of** paper/cake/advice/information/furniture; **a slice/loaf** of bread; a(n) item/piece of news, etc.

- **Some nouns take only a plural verb.** These are objects consisting of two parts: **garments** (pyjamas, trousers, etc), **tools** (scissors, etc), **instruments** (binoculars, compasses, spectacles, etc), or **nouns** such as: arms, ashes, barracks, clothes, congratulations, earnings, (good) looks, outskirts, people, police, premises, riches, stairs, surroundings, wages, etc.

- **Group nouns** refer to a group of people. These nouns can take either a singular or a plural verb depending on whether we see the group as a whole or as individuals. Such **group nouns** are: army, audience, class, club, committee, company, council, crew, crowd, headquarters, family, jury, government, press, public, staff, team, etc.

The **team was** the best. (the team as a group)

The **team were** all given medals. (each member separately as individuals)

- **With expressions of duration, distance or money meaning 'a whole amount'** we use a **singular verb**: Two years **is** long to wait. Three miles **is** a long way to go. Nine thousand pounds **is** a high price to pay.

Test 6. Fill in: is or are.

1. Your trousers _____ in the wardrobe.
2. Where _____ his scissors?
3. There _____ a lecture on history today.
4. The shopping _____ heavy.
5. Where _____ my gloves?
6. This information _____ correct.
7. His hair _____ brown.
8. My socks _____ in the drawer.
9. Our furniture _____ very cheap.
10. His accommodation _____ luxurious.
11. Evidence _____ needed before the trial can continue.
12. The news _____ very exciting.

13. Mumps_____ a common illness among children.
14. My glasses _____ on the table.
15. Chinese_____ difficult to learn.
16. Where_____ the kitchen scales?
17. Billiards_____ a popular game.
18. His work_____ very interesting.
19. People _____ starving in some countries.
20. Education_____ the key to his success.

Test 7. Fill in: is or are.

1. Where_____ your trousers?
2. Could you tell me where _____ the scissors?
3. Tonight, there _____ athletics on TV.
4. Money_____ easy to spend and difficult to save.
5. Gloves_____ worn in cold weather.
6. This student's knowledge_____ amazing.
7. Love _____ reason for much happiness.
8. This bread_____ stale.
9. Your jeans_____ on the chair.
10. His baggage _____ too heavy to carry.
11. Her advice _____ very interesting.
12. Mathematics _____ his favourite subject.
13. Measles _____ a common illness.
14. The glasses_____ on the table.
15. My sister's hair _____ long.
16. Their bathroom scales_____ quite accurate.
17. Darts _____ a popular game in Britain.
18. This work_____ too hard.
19. People_____ unhappy with the new tax system.
20. The police _____ near.

Test 8. Choose the correct form of the verb.

1. Economics (**is/are**) his favourite subject.
2. The trousers he bought for her (**doesn't/don't**) fit her.
3. The police (**want/wants**) to interview men about the robbery.
4. Physics (**was/were**) my best subject at school.
5. Can I borrow your scissors? Mine (**isn't/aren't**) sharp enough.
6. The news (**wasn't/weren't**) as bad as we expected.
7. Where (**does/do**) your family live?
8. Four days (**isn't/aren't**) long enough for a good holiday.
9. He can't find his binoculars. Do you know where (**it is/they are**)?
10. Do you think the people (**is/are**) happy with the government?
11. (**Does/Do**) the police know how the accident happened?
12. She doesn't like hot weather. Twenty-eight degrees (**is/are**) too warm for her.
13. The staff at school (**is/are**) not happy with their new working conditions.
14. Thirty thousand pounds (**was/were**) stolen in the robbery.
15. Two years (**is/are**) a long time to be without job.
16. Five miles (**is/are**) a long way to walk every day.
17. I need more money. Six pounds (**is/are**) not enough.

18. These species **(is/are)** very rare.
19. My hair **(is/are)** dark brown.
20. His watch **(need/needs)** repairing.

Test 9. Choose the correct form of the verb.

1. All of her belongings **(was/were)** in a suitcase.
2. Athletics **(is/are)** very popular nowadays.
3. Aerobics **(do/does)** people a lot of good.
4. Chocolate **(makes/make)** you put on weight.
5. Most people **(enjoy/enjoys)** Easter.
6. The money she makes **(is/are)** enough for her.
7. The police **(is/are)** looking for the murderer.
8. His good looks **(get/gets)** him what he wants.
9. The government **(is/are)** passing new laws.
10. Her knowledge of English **(is/are)** very good.
11. Measles, which **(is/are)** a children's disease, **(is/are)** dangerous for adults.
12. The audience **(was/were)** given free tickets.
13. The economics **(is/are)** very interesting.
14. His death **(was/were)** a great shock.
15. Fish **(is/are)** easy to look after as pets.
16. Radio news **(give/gives)** us less information than television news.
17. The stairs to the ground floor **(was/were)** over there.
18. The information **(was/were)** very helpful.
19. His glass **(is/are)** on the table.
20. There **(is/are)** toast on the dish.

2. PRONOUNS

Personal pronouns	Personal pronouns	Possessive adjectives	Possessive pronouns	Reflexive pronouns
Before verbs as subjects	After verbs as objects	Followed by nouns	Not followed by nouns	
I	me	my	mine	myself
you	you	your	yours	yourself
he/she/it	him/her/it	his/her/its	his/her/—	himself/ herself/itself
we	us	our	ours	ourselves
you	you	your	yours	yourselves
they	them	their	theirs	themselves

2.1. PERSONAL PRONOUNS

Test 1. Fill in the correct personal pronouns.

1. She is very handsome. I envy _____.
2. They are not reliable. He doubts _____.
3. I taught her. _____ learned it from _____.
4. We asked for his advice. _____ advised _____ not to come.
5. He dislikes her, and _____ hates _____, it's evident.
6. You should be there on time. I want _____ to come on time.
7. She is from England, _____ gave me lessons in English.
8. They are our friends. We invited _____ to the party.
9. He wrote this letter. I recognized _____ by his handwriting.
10. 'Did you see the snake?' 'Yes, I saw _____ and _____ saw _____.'
11. 'Where's Tom?' 'That's _____ over there.'
12. 'Where's my map?' 'I left _____ on the desk.'
13. Look at that bird. _____ always comes to my window.
14. 'What time is _____?' '_____ is four.'
15. 'Who is that?' '_____ 's me.'
16. Hi, it is so nice to see _____ again.
17. _____ doesn't matter.
18. I like when _____'s warm.
19. I find _____ difficult to explain anything to him.
20. You are not guilty of _____, are you?

Test 2. Fill in the correct personal pronouns.

1. Who is that woman? Why are you looking at _____?
2. Do you know that man? I work with _____.
3. I'm talking to you. Please listen to _____.
4. These books are interesting. Do you want to look at _____?
5. He likes that camera. He's going to buy _____.
6. Where are the tickets? I can't find _____.
7. We're going out. You can go with _____.
8. I don't like dogs. I'm afraid of _____.
9. Where is he? I want to talk to _____.
10. These plums are bad. Don't eat _____.
11. I want those pencils. Please give _____ to _____.
12. They want the money. Please give _____ to _____.
13. He wants the key. Please give _____ to _____.
14. He never drinks milk. He doesn't like _____.
15. I often go to the parties. _____ like _____.
16. 'Where are my glasses?' '_____ are on the table.'
17. Where's Dan? I want to talk to _____.
18. We're going shopping. Do you want to go with _____?
19. I want to see him but _____ doesn't want to see _____.
20. I don't know those people. Do you know _____?

2.2. POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS

Test 3. Fill in the correct possessive pronouns.

1. This book belongs to me. This is _____ book.
2. The man put _____ hand into pocket.
3. The cat ate _____ food.
4. She took out _____ purse and gave it to me.
5. My husband never wears _____ glasses.
6. This is their car. That other car is _____ too.
7. May I introduce to you one of _____ colleagues?
8. There were a lot of people coming back from _____ work.
9. Every season is beautiful in _____ own way.
10. They would like a house of _____ own.
11. I'll try _____ best, I promise.
12. Each country has _____ own customs.
13. He cut _____ finger this evening.
14. Lend me _____ pen, I've lost _____.
15. They're going to London with some students of _____.
16. This is not my pencil, _____ is red.
17. I haven't got a pen. Can you give me _____?
18. Take off _____ coat, please.
19. I saw them. This is _____ car.
20. Ann is married. _____ husband works in a bank.

Test 4. Fill in the correct possessive pronouns.

1. They have two children but I don't remember _____ names.
2. I often see that man but I don't know _____ name.
3. Pete is a teacher but _____ sister is a nurse.
4. Do you like _____ job?
5. Do you think that most people are happy in _____ jobs?
6. Put on _____ hat when you go out.
7. We are going to invite all _____ friends to the party.
8. _____ favourite sport is tennis. She plays a lot in summer.
9. He didn't have an umbrella, so she gave him _____.
10. He was very happy because we invited him to stay with us in _____ house.
11. You'll give me your address and I'll give you _____.
12. I gave him my address and he gave me _____.
13. I saw Liz and Philip with _____ son, Bill.
14. He invited Ann with _____ parents.
15. We live with _____ parents.
16. Oxford is famous for _____ university.
17. I can't find _____ ticket.
18. The County of Kent is famous for _____ gardens.
19. My sister plays tennis too but _____ favourite sport is basketball.
20. Mr and Mrs Brown live in Paris but _____ son lives in London.

Test 5. Fill in my, your, his, her, our.

Dear Sally,

Thank you for _____(1) letter. I'm fine and I hope that you and _____(2) parents are fine too. In your letter you ask me who helps me with _____(3) homework. I've got a brother, but he never helps me with _____(4) homework. My friend Joan has got a brother too and he always helps her with _____(5) homework, but then she helps him with cleaning _____(6) room. We do a lot of homework because _____(7) Maths teacher and _____(8) English teacher are very strict. _____(9) parents think it is okay to have a lot of homework. They always say, ' _____(10) teachers were strict too, and so we learned a lot.' Well, so what can I do? Joan's parents say that she needs some free time so that she can play or meet _____(11) friends. Thank you for _____(12) photo. I think you look so sweet.

Bye. I hope to hear from you soon.

Love,

Sarah

2.3. REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS

Test 6. Fill in the correct reflexive pronouns.

1. What will you do with _____ this morning?
2. They were whispering among _____.
3. We should seldom speak of _____.
4. I drive the car _____.
5. Did you see the manager _____?
6. I often walk by _____.
7. His grandmother lives by _____.
8. The house _____ is not worth much.
9. He has the habit of talking to _____.
10. He cut _____.
11. She told me the news _____.
12. The machine works by _____.
13. He _____ told me that story.
14. They are making fools of _____.
15. She stretched _____ out on the sofa.
16. She is interested only in _____.
17. She lives by _____.
18. Help _____ to coffee.
19. Make _____ at home!
20. He _____ conducted the interview.

Test 7. Fill in the correct reflexive pronouns.

1. The girl decorated the room _____.
2. The winner looked very proud of _____.
3. She brought up her children by _____.
4. The cat is washing _____.
5. The children enjoyed _____ when they visited Disneyland.
6. She was afraid of spiders, so she didn't go into the room by _____.
7. She decided to do all the cooking _____.
8. He was asked to behave _____ at school.
9. He shouted loudly to make _____ understood.
10. Cats are very clean animals: they are always washing _____.
11. Doctors advised us that we have to exercise _____ regularly in order to keep healthy.
12. In _____ your problem is nothing to worry about.
13. She loves looking at _____ in the mirror.
14. If you don't behave _____, I shall put you all to bed early.
15. The music was so loud that I had to shout to make _____ heard.
16. The teacher tried to make _____ understood but she failed to get the class to understand.
17. We painted the room _____.
18. She was very pleased with _____ when she got such a good job.
19. I think I'd go back to France. We really enjoyed _____ there.
20. I don't feel _____ today. I don't know what's wrong with me.

2.4. DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS

This (singular) – These (plural) They are used: for people or things near us; for present or future situations, when the speaker is in or near the place he/she is referring to; to introduce people on the phone.	That (singular) – Those (plural) They are used: for people or things not near us; for past situations; to refer back to something mentioned before; on the phone to ask who the other person is.
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Test 8. Fill in the correct demonstrative pronouns.

1. Which flowers do you want? _____ or _____?
2. Excuse me, is _____ your bag?
3. They talked about _____ and _____.
4. Which shoes do you like most? _____ or _____?
5. _____'s why they accepted his proposal.
6. _____ is Ann speaking.
7. After _____ they decided not to come.
8. _____ will do.
9. I'll take _____ books.
10. He's been waiting _____ three weeks.
11. She went to _____ doctor and _____, no result.
12. _____ day was the worst of his life.
13. I'm tired out. _____'s why I'm going home early.
14. George likes Mary, but she doesn't like him. _____'s what annoys him.
15. The engine starts and the light goes on. _____'s when you press the button.
16. 'They're getting engaged in April.' ' _____'s marvellous.'
17. _____ was the biggest mistake in his life.
18. 'We're moving to London.' ' _____'s fantastic!'
19. _____ is what I think.
20. _____ will help her to come in time.

Test 9. Fill in the correct demonstrative pronouns.

1. I never forget my holiday in London. _____ was the holiday of a lifetime.
2. What are you doing _____ Sunday?
3. Didn't you just love _____ striped trousers in the shop we just passed?
4. Mmm! _____ is the best cake I've ever tasted!
5. Do you see _____ boy over there? He's my cousin.
6. Hello, _____ is Mr Cook. Can I speak to Mr Brown, please?
7. I can't go out in _____ coat. It's too tight.
8. 'I've been accepted by my first choice of university.' 'Congratulations. _____ is fantastic!'
9. _____ were the days when we used to dance every night.
10. Don't you think _____ new electronic diaries that we saw in the shop are really clever?
11. ' _____ belonged to my grandmother,' said David as he slipped the ring onto Jane's finger.
12. Don't you think _____ jeans suit me?
13. _____ biscuits are delicious. Did you make them yourself?
14. _____ records you threw out were my original hits from the seventies!

15. Aren't _____ girls over there your students?
16. '_____ bike needs repairing.' '_____ is what I was trying to tell you.'
17. What do you think of _____ dress Ann was wearing last night?
18. I don't go anywhere _____ week.
19. What's _____ you're reading?
20. _____ boy over there is my son.

2.5. SOME, ANY, NO, EVERY AND THEIR COMPOUNDS

Type of sentence	Adjectives	Pronouns people	Pronouns things	Adverbs places
Positive	some any (любой)	someone/somebody anyone/anybody	something anything	somewhere anywhere
Interrogative	any some (offers, requests)	anyone/anybody someone/somebody	anything something	anywhere somewhere
Negative	no/not any	no one/not anyone nobody/not anybody	nothing not anything	nowhere not anywhere
All types	every	everybody (all people)/everyone	everything (all things)	everywhere (in all places)

Test 10. Fill in *some, any, no, every*.

- I've met _____ people, but I don't have _____ real friends.
- 'Is there _____ petrol in the tank?' 'Yes, there must be _____ left.'
- I'm sorry but there are _____ cookies left.
- Have you _____ idea what time it is?
- She had _____ games, but she didn't have _____ computer games.
- 'Have you got _____ matches?' 'Yes, I think I've got _____ in my pocket.'
- I can't talk to you now. I've got _____ time.
- Could you give me _____ examples?
- I see him at work almost _____ day.
- Everything was correct. There were _____ mistakes.
- We get _____ letters from her month.
- There weren't _____ potatoes left.
- There were _____ tomatoes left.
- Would you like _____ milk?
- I'd like to ask you for _____ advice.
- Her car wasn't _____ better than ours.
- _____ of the information has already been used.
- _____ country has a national flag.
- It hasn't made _____ difference.
- _____ child can learn to read and write.

Test 11. Fill in *some, any, no, every* or their compounds.

1. Is there _____ meat in the fridge?
2. There isn't _____ fish, either.
3. Can I have _____ coffee, please?
4. Take _____ book you would like to read.
5. She said _____ but I didn't understand it.
6. He went to the shop but he didn't buy _____.
7. There is _____ in the box. It's empty.
8. I can do this job alone. I don't need _____ to help me.
9. They've got _____ cheese but they haven't got _____ bread.
10. I'm looking for my keys. Has _____ seen them?
11. _____ has taken my camera. I can't find it.
12. He hasn't got _____ eggs to make an omelette.
13. I heard a noise. There is _____ in the cupboard.
14. Look! _____ is sitting at the train station, waiting for a train!
15. _____ knows anything about her concert.
16. There was _____ selling tickets near the hall.
17. _____ Is in the room?
18. _____ student has to obey school regulations.
19. 'Have you got _____ to tell me?' 'No, really'.
20. I walk with my friend's dog _____ Sunday.

Test 12. Fill in *some, any, no, every* or their compounds.

1. There's _____ milk in that jug. It's empty.
2. She wanted _____ stamps but there weren't _____ in the machine.
3. I'm afraid there isn't _____ coffee left.
4. Is there _____ here who speaks Italian?
5. I'd like to buy _____ clothes but I haven't got _____ money.
6. Would you like _____ juice?
7. She put her handbag down _____ and now she can't find it.
8. Haven't you got _____ friends in London?
9. We had to walk home because there was _____ bus.
10. Does _____ want a cup of tea?
11. I've looked _____ for my passport, but I can't find it _____.
12. Come and have supper with us if you aren't doing _____ tonight.
13. Are there _____ letters for me?
14. I'd like to make _____ friends, but I haven't met _____ young people yet.
15. Jane is getting married to _____ she met on holiday.
16. Tommy is so nice. _____ likes him.
17. I can't talk to you now. I've got _____ time.
18. I don't know _____ about economics.
19. The accident looked serious but fortunately _____ was injured.
20. I am hungry. I want _____ to eat.

Test 13. Fill in *some, any, no, every* or their compounds.

1. I did Exercise 1 without _____ help.
2. 'Would you like _____ more mineral water?' 'I don't want _____ more.'
3. It was a public holiday, so there were _____ shops open.
4. My sister never has _____ trouble learning foreign languages.
5. This evening I'm going out with _____ friends of mine.

6. When we were on holiday, we went to the beach _____ day.
7. Why don't you ask your father to lend you _____ money? I haven't got _____.
8. Does _____ want a game of tennis?
9. What's that smell? Is _____ burning?
10. I asked if _____ wanted an ice-cream, but _____ did, so I just bought one for myself.
11. Did _____ phone me while I was out?
12. Your face looks terribly familiar. I'm sure I have seen you _____ before.
13. She left the room without saying _____.
14. This doesn't look a very nice restaurant. Can we go _____ else?
15. I have _____ more to say to you. Goodbye.
16. I have never been _____ more beautiful than Scotland.
17. 'What do you want for supper?' '_____. I don't mind.'
18. It was Sunday, and the town was deserted. _____ was in the streets, and _____ was open.
19. 'Who was at the party?' '_____. Pete, Anna, James, Kathy, all the Smiths, Sally Beams and Sally Rogers.'
20. 'Where do you want to go on holiday?' '_____ hot. I don't care if it's Greece, Spain, Italy or the Sahara, but it's got to be hot.'

3. NUMERALS

Cardinal numbers		Ordinal numbers (the)	
1 — one	15 — fifteen	1st — first	15th — fifteenth
2 — two	16 — sixteen	2nd — second	16th — sixteenth
3 — three	17 — seventeen	3rd — third	17th — seven- teenth
4 — four	18 — eighteen	4th — fourth	18th — eighteenth
5 — five	19 — nineteen	5th — fifth	19th — nine- teenth
6 — six	20 — twenty	6th — sixth	20th — twentieth
7 — seven	30 — thirty	7th — seventh	30th — thirtieth
8 — eight	40 — forty	8th — eighth	40th — fortieth
9 — nine	50 — fifty	9th — ninth	50th — fiftieth
10 — ten	60 — sixty	10th — tenth	60th — sixtieth
11 — eleven	70 — seventy	11th — eleventh	70th — seventieth
12 — twelve	80 — eighty	12th — twelfth	80th — eightieth
13 — thirteen	90 — ninety	13th — thir- teenth	90th — ninetieth
14 — fourteen	100 — one hun- dred	14th — four- teenth	100th — hundredth
101 — one hundred and one		101st — hundred and first	
1000 — one thousand		1000th — thousandth	

Test 1. What is the next number? Write it out in words.

1. 2, 4, 6, _____. 11. 10, 20, 30, _____. 21. 21, 24, 27, _____.
2. 7, 8, 9, _____. 12. 20, 40, 60, _____.
3. 2, 5, 8, _____. 13. 30, 60, 90, _____. 22. 31, 33, 35, _____.
4. 11, 13, 15, _____. 14. 60, 70, 80, _____. 23. 47, 48, 49, _____.
5. 3, 6, 9, _____. 15. 100, 200, 300, _____.
6. 4, 8, 12, _____. 16. 90, 80, 70, _____. 24. 53, 54, 55, _____.
7. 5, 10, 15, _____. 17. 3, 2, 1, _____.
8. 16, 15, 14, _____. 18. 0, 1, 2, _____. 25. 64, 63, 62, _____.
9. 13, 15, 17, _____. 19. 70, 80, 90, _____.
10. 20, 18, 16, _____. 20. 10, 30, 50, _____. 26. 77, 76, 75, _____.
27. 88, 89, 90, _____. 28. 100, 99, 98, _____.
29. 25, 50, 75, _____. 30. 15, 30, 45, _____.

Test 2. Write the following cardinal and ordinal numbers.

3, 4, 9, 11, 19, 30, 41, 42, 74, 85, 99, 100, 510, 900, 999, 1000, 2537, 5200, 10000, 1000000

Test 3. Use the ordinal numbers.

1. This is page one. This is the _____ page.
2. This is flat five. This is the _____ flat.
3. Where is chapter ten? Where is the _____ chapter?
4. He doesn't remember page 20. He doesn't remember the _____ page.
5. Book two is about travelling. The _____ book is about travelling.
6. He doesn't understand lesson nine. He doesn't understand the _____ lesson.
7. What picture is on page 21? What picture is on the _____ page?
8. She lives on floor eleven. She lives on the _____ floor.
9. Let's talk about chapter eight. Let's talk about the _____ chapter.
10. What is the date on page one hundred and one? What is the date on the _____ page?

4. ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS

Groups of adjectives	Degrees of comparison of adjectives		
	Positive	Comparative	Superlative
One-syllable adjectives, and two-syllable adjectives ending in -y	adjective cheap big happy nice	adjective + er cheaper bigger happier nicer	(the) adjective + est (the) cheapest (the) biggest (the) happiest (the) nicest
Other two-syllable adjectives, and adjectives with more than two syllables	adjective expensive serious correct	more/less + adjective more/less expensive more/less serious more/less correct	(the) most/the least + adjective (the) most/the least expensive (the) most/the least serious (the) most/the least correct
Irregular adjectives and quantifiers	good bad many/much little far old late	better worse more less farther/further older/elder later/(the) latter	(the) best (the) worst (the) most (the) least (the) farthest/(the) furthest (the) oldest/(the) eldest (the) latest/(the) last

Test 1. Write the comparative and superlative forms of these adjectives.

1. cold – 6. comfortable – 11. new —
2. big – 7. easy – 12. expensive —
3. wonderful – 8. fat – 13. hungry —
4. happy – 9. bad – 14. hot —
5. good – 10. nice – 15. little —

Test 2. Write the comparative and superlative forms of these adjectives.

1. cheap – 6. red – 11. difficult —
2. far – 7. noisy – 12. few —
3. hot – 8. terrible – 13. old —
4. cheerful – 9. late – 14. sleepy —
5. pretty – 10. bad – 15. thin —

Test 3. Complete the sentences with a necessary form of the words in brackets.

1. Your TV is much (good) than ours.
2. This is the (bad) film he's ever seen.
3. His accent is (correct) than yours.
4. A woman seems to get (young) every year.
5. He's the (fat) person in his family.
6. This is the (tasty) meal I've ever eaten.
7. She has a friend who's much (pretty) than her.
8. She's the (beautiful) in the class.
9. A friend of mine married a girl who is much (young) than him.
10. Everest is the (high) mountain in the world.
11. The (bad) thing in the world is dishonesty.
12. I think she is the (good) person who ever lived.
13. She is (tall) than her sisters.
14. What is the (fast) car in the world?
15. Her flat is (small) than ours.

Test 4. Complete the sentences with a necessary form of the words in brackets.

1. Your English is improving. It's getting (good) and (good).
2. Who is the (famous) person in the world?
3. The meal cost (little) than I expected.
4. Are you the (old) in your family?
5. There are (few) public holidays in Great Britain than in other European countries.
6. He was as (white) as a sheet.
7. This cartoon is (funny) than that one.
8. Who is the (good) student in the class?
9. It was an awful day. It was the (bad) day of my life.
10. Jane is two years (old) than Jack.
11. She is not so (nervous) as her brother.
12. It is the (busy) time of the year.
13. I'd like to have a (big) car than my old one.
14. That's the (far) I've ever run.
15. The exam was quite difficult – (difficult) than we expected.
16. The (great) national holiday in our country is Victory Day.
17. Hard beds are (healthy) than soft ones.
18. She is the (slim) girl in our group.
19. Which month is the (short) in a year?
20. What is the (late) news?

Test 5. Complete the sentences with a necessary form of the words in brackets.

1. These cakes are probably the (good) in the world.
2. I am (happy) than I have ever been.
3. The game will certainly be much (exciting) than it was last year.
4. For (far) information, please write to the above address.
5. The (old) member of her family is her Granny.
6. He did very badly in the exam – (bad) than expected.
7. He was the (fat) man I had ever met.
8. This is the (attractive) room in the whole house.
9. Our new house is (big) than the one we used to live in.
10. Jill can run as (fast) as Jack.

11. My brother has (much) money than I have.
12. This is the (bad) weather so far this year.
13. Travelling by train is (comfortable) than travelling by bus.
14. The bedroom isn't so (light) as the living-room.
15. Tom is the (reserved) boy in this class.
16. It's getting (hard) and (hard) to find a job nowadays.
17. Summer is the (dry) period of the year.
18. 'What time shall we leave?' 'The (soon), the (good).'
19. It's (cheap) to go by car than by train.
20. Tom looks (old) than he really is.

Test 6. Complete the sentences with a necessary form of the words in brackets.

1. This exercise is too easy – can't we try a (difficult) one?
2. England's too cold in spring – let's go to Spain where it's much (warm).
3. She comes top in all the exams – she must be the (clever) girl in the class.
4. The temperature in July reaches 44 degrees – it's the (hot) month of the year.
5. Let's buy this video – it doesn't cost that much – it's (cheap) than the other one.
6. This book is not so (interesting) as that one.
7. California certainly has a (healthy) climate than New York.
8. When I passed my driving test, it was the (happy) day of my life.

Конец ознакомительного фрагмента.

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