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**ГРАМАТИЧНИЙ ДОВІДНИК:
АНГЛІЙСЬКІ АРТИКЛИ
ТА ЇХ ВЖИВАННЯ**

Ужгород - 2005

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ
УЖГОРОДСЬКИЙ НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ
ФАКУЛЬТЕТ МІЖНАРОДНИХ ВІДНОСИН
КАФЕДРА ТЕОРІЇ І ПРАКТИКИ ПЕРЕКЛАДУ

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АНГЛІЙСЬКІ АРТИКЛИ ТА ЇХ ВЖИВАННЯ**

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Передмова

Граматичний довідник має на меті сприяти опрацюванню й глибокому засвоєнню цікавого, проте своєрідного явища англійської граматики – вияву категорії “визначеність / невизначеність” засобом вживання артиклів.

Укладена в першу чергу для студентів I курсу факультету міжнародних відносин УжНУ, ця методична розробка є надзвичайно корисною для повторення важливого матеріалу на всіх курсах.

Перша частина представляє виклад основних правил, ознайомлення з якими допоможе сформувати вміння і навички вживання англійських артиклів з різними розрядами іменників.

Друга частина є практичною для активного вправляння як на заняттях під керівництвом викладача, так і самостійно. Основні труднощі пов’язані із вживанням артиклів у зв’язних текстах і в процесі усної комунікації.

Третій розділ тестових завдань допоможе здійснити контроль, самоконтроль і самокорекцію у традиційних та контекстно обумовлених випадках вживання артиклів в англійській мові.

Усі вправи та ілюстрації побудовані на сучасному фактичному мовному матеріалі, що представляє країнознавчу і пізнавальну цінність.

Бажаємо успіхів!
Per aspera ad astra!

Укладачі

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. THEORETICAL BACKGROUND	3
2. PRACTICAL PART: EXERCISES	14
3. TESTS	27

THE USE OF ARTICLES IN ENGLISH

The articles belong to a syntactic class of words called determiners which modify a noun. The determiners include:

1. The definite and indefinite articles (**a, an, the**).
2. The demonstrative pronouns (**this, that, these, those**).
3. The conjoint form of possessive pronouns (the form which is used with nouns but not separately – **my, your, his, her, its, our, their**).
4. The pronouns **which, whose, each, every, some, any, no, either, neither, much, more, most**.

e.g. a beautiful red rose;
some English books;
her new skirt.

In modern English there are three kinds of articles:

1. The indefinite article (**a, an**). This article occurs only before nouns in the singular.
2. The definite article (**the**). It occurs before the nouns both in the singular and plural.
3. The zero article, or the absence of the article.

The articles are unstressed as a rule.

THE USE OF ARTICLES WITH CLASS NOUNS

Class nouns are used **with the indefinite article**:

1. When the speaker presents the object expressed by the noun as belonging to a certain class. In this meaning the indefinite article has the meaning of "один, який-небудь".

e.g. Close beside them grew a rose-bush covered with scarlet hips.

In the plural no article is used in this case:

e.g. I liked the room because there were flowers in it.

2. With a predicative noun:

e.g. Miss Sharp's father was an artist.

In the plural no article is used:

e.g. They were businessmen.

After the conjunction **as** a predicative noun is often used without the article:

e.g. She was engaged as governess.

3. When the noun is used in the general sense. The article has the meaning of "every".

e.g. A drowning man catches at a straw.

Class nouns are used with the definite article:

1. When the noun denotes an object or objects which the speaker singles out from all the objects of a given class. The object is singled out in the following cases:

a) when the speaker and the hearer know what particular object is meant:

e.g. How did you like the play?

b) when the speaker uses an attribute pointing out a particular object:

e.g. This is the house that Jack built.

c) when the situation itself makes the object definite:

- e.g. The wedding looked dismal. The bride was too old and the bridegroom was too young.
- When the noun denotes the thing unique (the sun, the moon, etc.) or a class.
e.g. The sun was getting warmer.
The bourgeoisie is cowardly.
 - With nouns used in a generic sense which denote a genus taken as a whole.
e.g. The tiger has always had the reputation of being a man-eater.
When the noun **man** is used in a generic sense no article is used.
e.g. Silas felt that his trust in man had been cruelly destroyed.

ADDITIONAL NOTES ON THE USE OF THE DEFINITE ARTICLE

The definite article is used:

- with nouns modified by adjectives in the superlative degree:
e.g. Miss Tox had the softest voice that ever was heard.
 - with nouns in word-groups the first component of which is **some, many, none, most and** the second a noun with **the preposition of**.
e.g. Most of the gentlemen looked both angry and uncomfortable.
 - with nouns modified by the pronoun **same** and the adjectives **wrong, right, very**.
e.g. She hated Gemma for the very expression of her face.
 - with substantivized adjectives and participles:
e.g. Only the simple and the humble were abroad at that early hour.
- A **particularizing attribute** can be expressed by an of-phrase or an attribute clause:
e.g. He knocked at the door of a very neat house.

The letter that I have here has come to me by accident.

A **descriptive attribute** is used to describe an object or to give some additional information about it:

e.g. In a fortnight I got a long letter, which I considered odd.

THE USE OF ARTICLES WITH NOUNS IN APPPOSITION

Nouns in apposition or nouns forming part of an apposition are used with the indefinite article if the speaker states that the object expressed by the noun in apposition belongs to a certain class.

e.g. I want to introduce you to Mary, **a** great friend of mine.

Nouns in apposition or nouns forming part of an apposition are used with the definite article if they are modified by a particularizing attribute.

e.g. Bailey, **the** student you have mentioned, has come.

If the noun denotes a well-known person or work of art, the definite article is generally used.

e.g. Pushkin, **the** great Russian poet, died in 1837.

But if the person or the work of art is not widely known the indefinite article is used.

e.g. Pericles, **a** comedy by Shakespeare, is hardly ever staged.

No article is generally used with a noun in apposition when the apposition expresses a post which can be occupied by one person at a time. Occasionally the definite article is used.

e.g. Professor Petrov, **(the)** director of the Medical Institute, is going to deliver a lecture.

Class nouns used in address take no article.

e.g. Come downstairs, child.

THE USE OF ARTICLES WITH COMMON NOUNS

I. ARTICLES WITH COUNTABLE NOUNS

The indefinite article has the nominating, classifying, numeric and generalizing meanings. The indefinite article is always used with a noun in the singular.

The principal meaning of the indefinite article is to denote what kind of object, person or thing the speaker has to do with. This is the nominating function.

e.g. He gave her a cigarette and lit it.

The indefinite article always has the numeric force before the numerals **hundred, thousand, million, and the nouns dozen and score.**

e.g. a score of people

scores of times.

The indefinite article always implies the idea of oneness and is used only before nouns in the singular.

e.g. a million of people – millions of people

The idea of oneness may sometimes become quite prominent. It occurs in the following cases:

1. a hundred, a thousand, a minute, a mile, etc.
2. after the negative **not** – not a word, not a trace, not a thought, etc.
3. in some set-phrases – one at a time, at a draught (as in: He emptied his glass at a draught), a stitch in time serves nine, etc.

The indefinite article is often used to introduce a new element in the sentence. So, the noun with the indefinite article frequently becomes the centre of communication and is marked by strong stress.

e.g. I think he is a stupid fellow.

In contrast to the idea of oneness, the definite article usually indicates that a definite object is meant and that is not new to the hearer. That is why it often serves to show that the noun is not the centre of communication.

e.g. I bought **a book** yesterday.

I bought the book **yesterday**.

From the first sentence the hearer learns **what** object was bought yesterday. From the second one the hearer learns **when** the book was bought.

With **uncountable** nouns the indefinite article serves to bring out a special aspect of the notion expressed by the noun. In this case its function may be called aspective.

e.g. He had almost a supernatural courage.

The definite article is used with both singular and plural nouns. The definite article has the specifying and the generic meanings. In the specifying meaning the definite article denotes that the following noun refers to a particular object, thing, person etc.

The definite article is used in a generic meaning when reference is made to a class of object as a whole.

e.g. The tiger is dangerous.

With **uncountable** nouns the function of the definite article may be called restricting. The definite article restricts the material denoted by a concrete uncountable noun to a definite quantity, portion or to a definite locality:

e.g. He slowly pulled on his gloves, concentrating on each fold **in the leather**.

As we came out **into the cold damp air**, she shivered.

The definite article is also found with collective singular nouns denoting social classes or groups as undivided bodies (the elite, the public, the press, the peasantry etc.). Some of these nouns though singular in form take the verbs in the plural (the police, the poor, the rich).

The noun "**people**" when used in the meaning "all the persons forming a state" takes the definite article. When the noun "people" means persons, human beings in general it has no article.

The nouns "**mankind**" and "**humanity**" take no article.

e.g. "Mankind lives on a wonderful planet", the speaker said.

A crime against humanity, to treat people with humanity.

The names of nationality are used with the definite article (the British, the French, the Ukrainian etc.).

The definite article is used with plural nouns which denote social classes, religious groups (the catholics, the protestants).

With the names of families we always use the definite article (the Browns, the Foxes, the Smiths).

The absence of the article (the zero article) has only one function with common nouns – the nominating function. This function of the zero article may be found with countable nouns in the plural; it is parallel to the use of the indefinite article with singular countable nouns. But while the indefinite article is associated with the idea of oneness, the zero article always implies more-than-oneness.

e.g. She had a splitting headache and took an aspirin and sleeping pills.

The nominating function of the zero article is also found with uncountable nouns, both abstract and concrete (names of materials).

e.g. The place smelt of dust.

Last night I felt friendship and sympathy for Henry.

II. ARTICLES WITH UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS

Names of substances are used in the singular but they do not take the indefinite article as they do not express the idea of oneness. **Names of substances** are generally used without any articles, or they are used with **the so-called zero article** (for example, salt, sugar, wine, wood, air and others).

The definite article with names of substances is used when the speaker has in mind specific quantity of substance or substance situated at some particular place.

e.g. Pass me the salt, please.

Absence of article (zero article) takes place when we speak about abstract uncountable nouns (marriage, protection and others).

A number of abstract nouns may function both as uncountables and countables (work – a work (a piece of work), nature – a nature , beauty – a beauty).

The nouns **pity, shame, pleasure, comfort, disappointment, disgrace, relief** are always used with **the indefinite article** in the following constructions:

1. In sentences with the formal **it** as a subject:

e.g. It is a pleasure. It is a shame. It is a pity.

2. In exclamatory sentences after what:

e.g. What a shame! What a pity!

The nouns **advice, assistance, control, evidence, health, fun, information, luck, money, nature, news, nonsense, permission, progress, trade, weather** are never used with **the indefinite article**.

e.g. The information I have obtained was unimportant for me.

With the words **present, past, future, singular, plural, east, west, north, south** we always use **the definite article**.

e.g. I knew that the future was going to be full of pain for me.

Nouns referring to **unique objects** are always used with **the definite article** (the moon, the sun, the sky, the universe, the world, the Earth, the ground, the horizon, the atmosphere).

e.g. The sun is shining brightly.

Names of times of the day and night are used without any article in the following cases (day, night, evening, morning, noon, afternoon, midnight, daytime, sunset, sunrise, etc.):

1. When they denote light and darkness:

e.g. It was early morning. It was late evening.

2. After the prepositions: at, after, before, by, till, until, towards):

e.g. at night, from morning till night.

3. In the function of a predicative:

e.g. It was morning.

4. In sentences when these nouns are modified by nouns denoting days of the week and the words yesterday and tomorrow.

e.g. We'll meet tomorrow morning.

5. In the combinations of an adverbial character such as all day long, all night long, day after day, from day to day, from morning till night etc.

All the mentioned nouns are used with the definite article in the following cases:

1. When a specific night or day, etc. is meant.

e.g. The evening when you came.

2. After the prepositions in, during, through.

e.g. in the morning, during the day, through the day.

3. When these nouns are preceded by the pronoun other:

e.g. the other day, the other morning.

Names of meals (breakfast, lunch, dinner, supper, tea, midtea) are generally used without any article.

e.g. at breakfast. They met for dinner. Lunch is ready.

The definite article is used when the nouns are modified by a particularizing attribute or when the situation makes them definite.

e.g. The dinner we had today was very substantial.

The dinner was a success.

The definite article is used if the name of the meal is modified by a descriptive attribute.

e.g. After a hearty breakfast the four gentlemen sallied forth to walk to Gravesend. (Dickens)

Names of diseases usually take no article, though some of them may be used with the definite article: the flu, the mumps, the cholera.

e.g. After the flu Jane felt very weak.

We say: to have= a headache, a toothache, stomachache, backache, earache, a pain in the knee, back, etc., hearttrouble, liver trouble, (a) high blood pressure, (a) cold, (a) heart attack.

The noun "sea" is usually used with the definite article. The noun "sea" is used without any article when it occurs in expressions: to be at sea, to go to sea. The noun "sea" may be used with the indefinite article if it has a descriptive attribute.
e.g. a smooth sea.

Articles with nouns **school, college, bed, prison, jail, hospital, church**. These nouns are used without articles when they lose their concrete meaning and express the purpose for which the objects denoted by these nouns serve. When these nouns denote concrete objects the articles are used according to general principles and rules:

a) **school, college**

e.g. to be (go) to school (college) – to be a student
to leave school (college) – to finish (drop) studies

e.g. School begins at nine.

but: to go to (leave) the school – the building is meant

e.g. They left the school and went home.

b) **bed**

e.g. to go to bed (be in bed) – to sleep

but: to be in (on) the bed – the article of furniture is meant

c) **prison, jail**

e.g. to be in prison (jail) – to be a prisoner
to be sent (put) to (in) prison – as a prisoner

e.g. He was sent to prison for many years

but: to be in the prison – the building is meant.

e.g. She went to the prison to see her husband.

d) **to go to hospital (to be at hospital)** – as a patient

e.g. She had a heart attack and went to hospital.

but: to go to the hospital – the building is meant.

e.g. We went to the hospital to visit our friend.

e) **church**

e.g. to go to church – to go to pray

e.g. Every Sunday she goes to church.

but: to go to the church – the building is meant

e.g. The tourists went to the church and took some pictures.

The noun "town" takes no article when it is used in contrast with country or when it means the business centre of a town.

e.g. to be in town, to go to town, to live in town, to stay in town, to be out of town.

e.g. I thought that he would be out of town next week.

In other cases this noun is used with both the definite and the indefinite article.

E.g. He was sent to the best school in the town.

Names of musical instrument are used with the definite article when we speak about them in a general way.

e.g. to play the piano, to play the violin.

Nouns denoting **means of transport** take no article when they are used with the preposition by.

e.g. to go, to come, to leave, to travel by: train, plane, boat, bus, coach, bicycle.

In other expressions articles must be used: to take the train, to catch the bus, to miss the plane, to be on the bus, to sleep in the train, etc.

In "by"-phrases expressing manner or instrument nouns take no article: by air, by land, by post, by phone, by hand, by chance, by mistake, etc.

Nouns of various meanings are used without any article in adverbial prepositional phrases such as: in detail, in person, at hand, on foot, on holiday, on vacation, etc.

The definite article is usually used with the expressions: to go to the cinema, to go to the theatre, to be at the picture.

Names of the games are used with no article in combination with the verb to play: to play tennis, to play cards, etc.

Names of seasons (winter, spring, summer, autumn) are usually used with **no article**. The definite article is used with these nouns when reference is made to a particular winter, spring, summer or autumn present, past or future or to a season of a particular year.

e.g. The winter was very fine that year and we were happy.

The autumn of 1994 was very warm.

The definite article is found when names of seasons serve as an object in the sentence. This is usually found after the verbs: to spend, to like, to love, to hate, to wait for etc.

e.g. He looks like somebody who spent the summer at the sea.

Dave loves the winter.

The indefinite article is used when names of seasons have a descriptive attribute.

e.g. We had a short summer.

The article is not used when names of seasons are modified by the adjectives **early, late**.

e.g. It was early summer.

In **attributive of-phrases** names of seasons usually have no article:

e.g. the warmth of spring, the dust of summer.

After the prepositions **in, till, until, before** and **after** names of seasons may be used either with the definite article or without any article:

e.g. "Can't you wait until (the) winter?"

After the prepositions **through, for, during**, the definite article is to be used:

e.g. Are you going to stay there for the winter?

THE USE OF ARTICLES WITH NAMES OF PERSONS

Generally **no article** is used with names of persons.

e.g. I got a letter from Susan.

I saw young Bill swimming in the river.

We find **no article** with the names of members of a family such as Mother, Father, Aunt, Uncle, etc.

e.g. She asked: "Is Nurse back?"

Nouns denoting military ranks and titles such as *academician, professor, doctor* (both a professor and a title), *count, lord*, etc. followed by names of persons do not take the article. In such cases only the proper noun is stressed:

e.g. Colonel Brown, Doctor Strong.

Common nouns denoting professions followed by names of persons are generally used with the definite article. In this case both nouns are stressed.

e.g. The painter Gainsborough has left many fine pictures.

Nouns expressing relationship followed by names of persons do not take the article:

e.g. Aunt Polly

She turned to cousin Clixam. (Bennett)

The definite article is used:

1. to indicate a whole family:
e.g. The Browns were intelligent people.
2. with a name modified by a limiting attribute:
e.g. Is he the Jones who is a writer?
3. with a name modified by a descriptive attribute:
e.g. A remarkable number of guests went without coffee, because it was not the right sort, a detail that had been overlooked by the embarrassed Otto.

The indefinite article is used:

1. to indicate that one member of a family is meant:
e.g. I have often wondered if Arthur was really a Burton.
2. with a name modified by a descriptive attribute:
e.g. He was met at the door by an angry Isabel who demanded to know what he meant by coming home at that time.

If a name is preceded by Mr., Mrs., Miss it may be used with the indefinite article to denote a certain:

e.g. He was a lawyer, a Mr. Reid from Melbourne.

Sometimes, owing to a change of meanings, names of persons become countable nouns indicating:

- a) concrete objects:
e.g. Lanny has sold them an especially fine Goya.
- b) typical features associated with a well-known name:
e.g. She felt like an Alice in Wonderland.

(In such cases the indefinite article is used)

ARTICLES WITH GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES

Personal names are used without any article. There is no article before personal names modified by adjectives old, young, poor, little, honest.

e.g. I saw young Jane standing by the piano.

The following geographical names are used without any article:

1. Names of continents: Africa, America, Australia, Europe, Asia.
 2. Names of countries, counties, provinces and states: France, Italy, Scotland.
- Some names of countries, counties, etc. require the definite article:** the Crimea, the Netherlands, the Caucasus, the Kameroon, the Senegal, (the)Lebanon, (the) Congo.

Names of states consisting of word names are used with the definite article: the USA, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Names of towns, cities, villages take no article: London, New York, Kyiv, etc. The only exception is the Hague.

3. Names of mountains, islands, lakes, waterfalls, names of capes require no article: Great Britain, Hoverla, Lake Ontario (but **the Ontario**), Niagara Falls.

Names of mountain chains and the group of islands are used with the definite article: the Alps, the British Isles, the Carpathians.

4. Names of seas, oceans, rivers take the definite article: the Black Sea, the Thames, the Atlantic Ocean.

Names of channels, gulfs, straits are used with the definite article: the Gulf of Mexico, the English Channel, etc.

5. Names of deserts and mountain passes are generally used with the definite article: the Sahara, the Kara-Kum, the Midlands.

THE USE OF ARTICLES WITH MISCELLANEOUS PROPER NAMES

I. Proper names of the following semantic group take no article:

1. Names of streets, squares, parks:

e.g. Lehotskoho Street, Trafalgar Square, Hyde Park.

But: the Botanical Gardens, the Snowdonia National Park, the Strand, the High Street.

2. Names of airports and railway stations:

e.g. London Airport, Victoria Station.

3. Names of universities and colleges:

e.g. Oxord University, Upsals College, etc.

4. Names of days of the week and names of months:

e.g. Monday, October.

5. Names of buildings, bridges:

e.g. Westminster bridge, Westminster Abbey, Scotland Yard.

But: the Tower, the Royal Exchange, the Old Bailey.

II. Nouns of some semantic groups require the definite article:

1. Names of theatres, museums, picture galleries, concert halls, cinemas, clubs and hotels: the Opera House, the Bolshoi Theatre, the British Museum, the National Gallery, the Hermitage, the Tretyakov Gallery, the Albert Hall, the Chaikovsky Hall, the Empire, the Dominion, the Rotary Club, the Ambassador Hotel(**but:** if the name of the building is used in the Possessive Case **no article** is used).

e.g. Claridge's(hote).

2. Names of ships and boats: the Sedov, the Titanic.

3. Names of newspapers and magazines: the Times, the Guardian.

Note: Give me a Time, please.

4. Names of state institutions, organizations and political parties: the London City Council, the House of Commons, the Democratic Party.

But: Parliament (in Great Britain), (the) Congress (in the USA), NATO.

5. Names of languages are used without any article unless the noun language is mentioned: English, French.

But: the English language, the Italian language.

Note the peculiar use of the definite article in:

e.g. It is a translation from the English (the French)

and What is the English (the French) for "соча"?

ARTICLES WITH THE NOUNS, MODIFIED BY CERTAIN ADJECTIVES, PRONOUNS, NUMERALS

Most

1) **most + adjective**

The definite article is used when **most** serves to form the superlative degree of an adjective:

e.g. This is the most interesting book.

Occasionally the form of the superlative degree does not express comparison, but a high quality:

e.g. He listened with the deepest attention. (Він слухав з найглибшою увагою.)

The use of the indefinite article shows that a high degree of quality is meant. In this case **most** has the meaning – very -, exceedingly .

e.g. Caroline was the most devoted daughter.

2) **most + of + noun**

When definite people or things are meant the noun is used with the definite article and **most** is followed by the preposition – of .

e.g. Most of the flowers in the garden are white.

We say – **most** -, and not – **most of the** – when we do not mean definite people or things. The noun is used in a generic sense.

e.g. Most flowers smell sweet.

Few, a few, the few; little, a little, the little

Few means “мало”; **a few** means “декілька”; **the few** means “ті небагато, які”.

e.g. There are few books on the shelf.

There are a few books on the shelf.

The few books on the shelf are interesting.

The word **few** is used only with count nouns.

Little means “мало”; **a little** means “певна кількість”; **the little** means “та невелика кількість, яка”.

e.g. There is little snow outside.

There is a little snow outside.

The little snow outside is dirty.

The word **little** is always used with uncount nouns.

Two, the two; three, the three

Two means “два”; **the two** means “обидва”.

e.g. There are two students in the room.

The two students entered the room.

The second, a second

The second is an ordinal numeral meaning “другий”.

e.g. The second house was theirs.

A **second** means another, one more.
e.g. He asked for a second portion.
A **second time** means once more.
e.g. I had to ring a second time.
In phrases **the third, a third, the fourth, a fourth** we see the same difference in meaning.

Another, the other

The pronoun **another** has two meanings:

a) "який-небудь, інший":
e.g. Give me another pen, this does not write.

b) "ще один":
e.g. I should like another cup of tea. I am thirsty.

The other means "певний, інший":

e.g. Take one pen, and I'll take the other.

Last, the last

Nouns modified by adjective **last** are always used with the definite article, except in the expressions **last month, last week, last year, last summer**.

e.g. The last word was loud. Last summer I came back.

Next, the next

Next means "майбутній" when referring to time.

e.g. Next week we shall drive Rome.

The next means "наступний, сусідній":

e.g. The next speech was interesting.

They are in the next room.

Next time means "наступного разу".

e.g. I will listen to you next time.

A number, the number

A **number** means "many":

e.g. Jack and a number of his friends are at school.

The number means "певна кількість":

e.g. He makes the number of mistakes.

Omission of the Article

Sometimes the article is not used where we naturally expect to find it in accordance with the rules. No change of meaning is observed in these cases.

The article is often omitted in newspaper headings, telegrams, in stage directions:

e.g. Gas Blast Kills Women.

The article is often omitted with homogenous members closely connected with each other and joined by the conjunction **and**. In most cases they go in pairs.
 e.g. The breakfast was taken away, and that meal over, it was the general custom of uncle and niece to separate.

THE USE OF ARTICLES WITH NOUNS IN SOME SET EXPRESSIONS

The indefinite article

In a hurry	поспіхом
To have a mind to do something	мати бажання зробити щось
To fly into a passion	оскаженіти від злості
To get in a fury (in a rage)	дуже розізлитись
To take a fancy to smb.	проникнутись симпатією
In a low (loud) voice	тихо / голосно
A great many (with count. nouns)	багато
A great deal (with uncount. nouns)	багато
It is a pity	шкода
It is a shame	соромно
It is a pleasure	приємно
As a result	в результаті
To have a good time	добре провести час
To be at a loss	розгубитись
At a glance	з першого погляду
To tell a lie	брехати
In a whisper	пошепки
As a whole	в цілому
In a good / evil hour	в добрий / в недобрий час
At a distance of	на відстані
At a speed of	зі швидкістю
At a depth of	на глибині
To have a headache / toothache	мати головний / зубний біль
To have a sore throat	мати біль у горлі
Many a time	багато разів

The definite article

It is out of the question	про це не може бути й мови
To take the trouble to do something	потрудитись щось зробити
In the original	в оригіналі
To play the piano (the violin)	грати на піаніно
To keep the house	сидіти вдома
To keep the bed	мати постільний режим
On the whole	в цілому
The other day	на днях (в минулому)

On the one hand ... on the other hand	з одного боку / з іншого боку
To speak the truth	говорити правду
To tell the truth	правду кажучи
To be on the safe side	для вірності
The day after tomorrow	післязавтра
The day before yesterday	позавчора
In the middle of	посередині
Under the influence of	під впливом
To take somebody by the shoulder(arm)	схопити за плече / за руку
In the singular / in the plural	в однині / в множині
By the dozen / hundred	дюжинами, сотнями
By the hour	почасово
In the morning	зранку
In the afternoon	після обіду
In the evening	ввечері
In the past	в минулому
In the present	тепер, в цей час
In the future	в майбутньому
In the distance	далеко
To pass the time	проводити час
To kill the time	убити час
All the same	все одно
Just the same	той самий
By the way	до речі
To pull smb. by the hair	тягти за волосся
To kiss smb. on the cheek	поцілувати у щічку
To be wounded in the knee (leg)	бути пораненим у коліно (ногу)
To tell the time	показувати час (про годинник)
To the left / to the right	наліво / направо
The only	єдиний
The very	саме той
The main / the principal	головний
The former	колишній
The following	наступний

Zero article in set expressions

Out of doors	на вулиці, поза домом
To take to heart	брати близько до серця
To take offence	ображатися
To give (get, ask) permission	давати(отримувати, питати)дозвіл
To lose heart	втрачати мужність
At present	у даний час
From morning till night	зранку до ночі
From head to foot	з голови до ніг
From beginning to end	з початку до кінця
At first sight	з першого погляду

By chance	випадково
By mistake	помилково
For hours	годинами
For ages	цілу вічність
By land (by air, by sea)	по землі, повітрям, морем
By train (by plane, by car)	потягом, літаком, машиною
To get to sea	стати моряком
On deck / on boat	на палубі / на борту
To keep the house	вести господарство
At sunrise (sunset, dawn)	на сході (заході) сонця
At work	за роботою
At peace	у мирі
By name	на і'мя
In debt	в боргу
In favour of	бути в пошані
In answer to	у відповідь на
In connection with	у зв'язку з
By reason of	по причині, через
To be in danger	бути в небезпеці
On hand	на руках (в розпорядженні)
On tiptoe	на носочках
To take care of	піклуватися
To catch/ lose sight of	побачити / втратити з поля зору
In case of	у разі, у випадку
At dinner (at breakfast)	за обідом (за сніданком)
At first notice	одразу
At night	уночі
By day	удень
In search of	у пошуках
In spite of	незважаючи на
Out of date (up to date)	не в моді (в моді)
Out of order	не працювати, бути зламаним
At war	під час війни
By airmail / by telegram	авіапоштою, телеграфом
By accident	випадково
From side to side	з боку в бік
Out of place	не до місця
Out of sight	поза межею видимості
Arm in arm	рука об руку
Day after day	день за днем
Day by day	з кожним днем
Hand in hand	рука в руці
On account of	з причини
On condition that	за умови, що
In demand	у попиті
In secret	в секреті
In sight	в межах видимості
In time / on time	вчасно

In addition to	у додаток до
On behalf of	від імені
In charge of	відповідати за щось
In reference to	стосовно
To give offence	образити
To give way to	дати вихід (почуттям)
To keep time	показувати час (про годинник)
To gain time	спішити (про годинник)
To lose time	відставати (про годинник)
To lose touch with	втратити зв'язок
To lose track of time	загубитись у часі
To make use of	використовувати
To pay attention to	приділяти увагу
To shake hands with	потиснути руку
To take notice of	помітити

EXERCISES

1. Explain the functions of the articles or their absence with the italicized nouns:

1. He gave me *a message* for you.
2. The *road* past the *church* was quiet.
3. "Is it true?" "Oh, no. It's pure *imagination*."
4. Only the *poet* or the *saint* can water an asphalt *pavement* in the confident *anticipation* that *lilies* will reward his labour.
5. I was quick to weave *fantasies* with my mother, to build *houses* and furnish them, and give her *motor cars* and *furs*.
6. All available *chairs* were occupied, and at least a *hundred* people were standing.
7. He closed his eyes. A peculiar *weariness* came over him.
8. Just about everybody in the town is chasing the *dollar* so hard that they only have time to breathe on Sundays.
9. I liked *pleasure* and good *things*.
10. He wanted to hide the *embarrassment* he felt at making this speech.
11. With a *frankness* which brought *colour* to her cheeks he said, "I suppose you mean me."
12. She looked in her handbag for an *envelope*.
13. He thinks it's pure *nerves* and he's given me *pills*. You'd better hope that the *pills* do some good.
14. Peter was alone at home, enjoying the *solitude* and the *freedom* of the empty *house*.

15. My mother liked to wait until it was quite dark before we lit the *gas* and drew the *blinds*.
16. I don't know how to talk to *children*.
17. We sat round the *table* in the *kitchen*. There was cold *meat*, *cheese*, a *bowl* of tinned *pears*, *jam-tarts*, and a *jug* of *cream*.
18. There was not a *cloud* in the *sky*.
19. She answered a soft *tap* at the *door* and a *maid* came in with a *tray* which she set on the *table*.
20. She put down the *cup* and got up.

II. Say whether the attributes, expressed by various parts of speech, are limiting or descriptive in the following sentences and whether they affect the use of articles with the countable nouns therein:

1. "The *injured man* does not understand our language," he said and walked off to find *an English doctor*.
2. *Number 39* was the house with the plain green grass bordered by a *rockery*.
3. He politely avoided *all invitations* from *professional acquaintances*.
4. *The three thin cracked notes of the gong* floated into the garden inviting us to dinner.
5. She said good-bye to me and started at a great pace up *the chalky footpath*.
6. I think that that is *the wrong point of view*.
7. *To the little girl* he was a *figure to be feared and avoided*.
8. I took *the opportunity of talking* with my father for a moment.
9. She felt, as usual, confident that she had done *the right thing* and that this was *the only conceivable course* for me.
10. My mother was capable but preoccupied, my father took it for granted that she was *the stronger character* and never made more than a comic pretence of interfering at home.
11. He shook his head and said: "Well, I suppose *young men* must have their fling".
12. I couldn't explain to myself *the stunned look in her face*.
13. His church does not allow him *a second wife*.
14. Then he told me in *a trembling voice* what had happened.
15. She stood *at the very top of the long outer staircase* looking down into *the dark courtyard*.

III. Supply the required articles for the nouns modified by other nouns in the possessive case:

1. He took ... doctor's arm and led him out of the room.
2. They were promised ... four day's rest.
3. Thirty years before she taught at ... smart girl's school.
4. The scheme of study in ... Teachers' Training College is based upon compulsory and optional subjects.
5. In that mood I was unsuitable for attending ... parents' meeting at the school.
6. The theatre had ... three weeks' ballet season.
7. I was told by my friends not to believe ... girl's tears.
8. I stopped at the door to ... Holly's apartment.
9. "Is that Mr. Blair?" ... woman's voice asked in the telephone.
10. With one hand on ... young man's shoulder, he went up the stairs.

IV. Answer the questions using the words and word-combinations given below:

Where do you go if you want to:

1. get fast food?
2. buy some vegetables?
3. have your eyes examined?
4. buy some nails and a hammer?
5. get your hair cut?
6. have some clothes cleaned?
7. buy some cigars and cigarettes?
8. buy a wedding ring?
9. get pens, pencils, paper?
10. buy cakes and chocolate?
11. a lot of small different things?
12. have your teeth examined?
13. buy some medicine?
14. buy some meat?
15. buy some flowers?
16. get some information about travelling?
17. have your watch repaired?
18. buy the most expensive things in London?
19. have your pet examined?
20. have advice about your health?

the florist's	the butcher's
the greengrocer's	the supermarket
the travelling agent's	Mc Donald's
the ironmonger's	the jeweller's
Harrods	the vet's
the chemist's (the drugstore)	the tobacconist's
the watchmaker's	the optician's
the doctor's	the dentist's
the confectioner's	the (dry) cleaner's
the hairdresser's (the barber's)	the stationer's

V. Read, translate and remember the following partitives:

A stalk of celery, a pound/ cube/ stick/ pat of butter, a clove of garlic, a piece/ slice of toast, a piece of chocolate, a piece of candy, a piece of meat, a piece/ block/ cube of ice, a piece of jewelry, a piece of luggage, a piece of mail, a piece of music, a kernel/ an ear/ a bushel of corn. A lump/ cube/ spoonful of sugar, a scoop/ dish/ pint/ quart of ice cream, a jar of jam, a bar/ cake of soap, a jar of jelly, a spool/ piece of thread, a ball of yarn, a jar of honey, a pinch of salt, a glass/ cup/ bottle/ carton/ gallon/ quart of milk.

VI. Match A and B:

A	B
a piece	birds
a block	toothpaste
a bar	furniture
a head	advice
a flock	news
a herd	cigarettes
a gang	lemon
a cry	money
a grain	chocolate

a slice	of	robbers
an item		cabbage
a word		sheep
an article		ice
a tube		horror
a flash		truth
a tin		lightning
a jar		air
a sum		juice
a breath		jam
a cube		cheese

VII. Translate into English paying attention to the use of the articles with the uncountable nouns:

1. У нас немає хліба. Чи не міг би ти купити буханець чорного хліба? 2. Мама хоче кави. – У мене якраз є баночка (кави). 3. У холодильнику немає нічого, окрім банки сардин. 4. Осінь. Згряя птахів летить на південь. 5. Джон – ковбой. У нього є стадо корів. 6. Давай вийдемо, щоб ковтнути свіжого повітря. 7. У його словах є крихта правди. 8. Гроші люблять рахунок. Їх важко заробляти. 9. Вона зойкнула зі страху, коли побачила привид. 10. Щоб зварити борщ, тобі потрібна головка капусти.

VIII. Translate into English:

1. – Які останні новини? – Вони дуже цікаві. 2. Ви чули новину? Це фантастична новина! 3. Обережніше! Така фатальна новина може вбити старого. 4. Репортер проглядає новини, які він зумів роздобути. 5. Більша частина інформації надходить через пресу. 6. Інформація достовірна? Їй можна довіряти? 7. Нам потрібна повна інформація про цю організацію. 8. Це порада товариша, і я їй посліую. 9. Хороша порада – ось, що тобі потрібно. 10. Люди люблять ромовляти про погоду, оскільки це нейтральна тема. 11. – Яка сьогодні погода? – Погода холодна. Схоже, буде сніг. 12. У нього глибокі знання у галузі фізики. 13. Мої студенти роблять великі успіхи у мові. 14. Гроші для нього все. Вони дають йому свободу. 15. В ящику є гроші. Візьми їх. Вони твої. 16. Він уважно перерахував гроші і поклав їх у гаманець. 17. Рибалки були задоволені: вони спіймали багато риби. 18. Скільки риби мені купити? – Дві чи три рибини. 19. Акула – це риба, небезпечна для інших риб. 20. Вона дихає, як риба, яку витягли з води. 21. Риба неперевершена! Вона тане у роті! 22. Риба – це істота, що живе у воді. 23. Фрукти та овочі – основна їжа вегетаріанців. 24. Поклади фрукти у кошик, будь ласка. 25. Фрукти дешеві у цьому сезоні, особливо яблука, банани та сливи.

IX. Choose the correct answer in the following sentences:

1. Charity/ a charity begins at home. 2. You should study law/ a law at university. 3. Language/ a language is unique to humans. 4. To succeed in life you need will/ a will. 5. In her youth she was beauty/ a beauty. 6. We are looking for people with experience/ an experience. 7. He has nature/ a nature like his father's. 8. Can you do me favour/ a favour? 9. History/ a history repeats itself. 10. It was pleasure/ a pleasure to talk to you. 11. Life /the life indeed would be dull if there were no difficulties. 12.

Do you know people/the people who live next door? 13. Language /a language is art/the art of concealing thoughts. 14. He followed a/the letter, but not a/the spirit of the law. 15. -/the police searched a/the house of a/the suspect. 16. Most of -/the roads in this district are not suitable for -/the motor cars. 17. One of the most/most pleasant things in the world/ world is going to a/the journey. 18. Look at apples/the apples in that tree. They are very large. 19. They got married but marriage/the marriage wasn't succesful. 20. All book/all the books on the top shelf belong to me. 21. I hate violence/the violence. 22. In Britain coffee/the coffee is more expensive than tea/the tea. 23. I'm going to a/the post-office. I want to post a/the parcel. 24. Truth /the truth is that I don't like to stay here any longer. 25. The vegetables/vegetables are good for health. 26. Second World War/the Second World War ended in 1945.

X. Fill in the articles where necessary:

1. People say that ... love is blind. 2. ... gossip said that she would marry Robert. 3. ... law and ... order should be respected. 4. Everyone must, by ... law, carry their identity papers at all times. 5. ... hunger mixed with ... fear returned again. 6. Jim was still cold with ... anger. 7. We felt ... pure deep mutual respect. 8. ... obsession drives to ... hard work. 9. Stop spreading ... scandal and ... gossip about your colleagues. 10. ... doubt is ... essence of ... excitement. 11. He enjoyed ... warmth of her approval. 12. He went back home with ... bitterness he had never known before. 13. This thought gave him ... immense satisfaction. 14. In ... acute distress I turned to ... window. 15. Holden believed that his people could create ... society in which ... men could live in ... peace and in ... decent comfort.

XI. Fill in the articles where necessary, paying special attention to the nouns denoting diseases:

1. She always has ... headache. 2. They recovered after ... flu. 3. She suffered from ... diabetes. 4. We had some cases of ... cholera in that region. 5. She has ... sore throat. 6. After ... pneumonia Jane was very weak. 7. I had ... boil on my leg. 8. Tom has ... bruise on his face. 9. Ann always has an attack of ... lumbago in winter. 10. When you have ... toothache just go to your dentist. 11. The children are in bed with ... mumps. 12. Mind you don't catch ... cold. 13. I often suffer from ... backache. 14. "Your hair is short and curly." 15. "I had ... scarlet fever and it had to be cut." 16. In January I had ... diphtheria, with ... complications.

XII. Supply the required articles, paying special attention to the nouns denoting meals:

A.

... substantial tea was laid on ... table. invitations to ... dinner for sixteen people were sent out. He said he would have ... very good dinner on ... train. ... lunch was finished and soon I left. I found her in ... kitchen, peeling ... potatoes for ... lunch. So after I had finished ... supper I came back along ... passage to ... empty dark front room. What ... mouthwatering supper! In many countries ... main meal is eaten in the middle of the day. He was giving ... big lunch on ... following day and at ... end of ... week ... grand dinner. Mr. Morley was not in ... best of tempers at ... breakfast. He complained of .. bacon and wondered why ... coffee had to have ... appearance of ... liquid mud. Mr. Morley was .. small man with ... decided jaw. His sister who kept house for him, was ... large woman. She eyed her brother thoughtfully and asked whether ... bath water had been cold again. When Mr.

Morley expressed himself fully on ... point, he had ... second cup of ... despised coffee.

B.

For lunch I ate and greatly enjoyed ... following: ... chicken paste on ... hot buttered toast, then ... baked beans with ... tomatoes, ... lemon juice and ... olive oil. ... good olive oil is essential, I have brought ... supply from London. ... green peppers would have been ... happy addition, but ... village shop could not provide them. Then ... bananas and ... cream with ... white sugar. Then ... hard water biscuits with ... New Zealand butter and ... Wensleydale cheese. Of course I never touch ... foreign cheeses. Our English cheeses are ... best in ... world. With this feast I drank ... bottle of ... Muscadet out of my modest "cellar". I ate and drank slowly as ... person should follow .. motto "Cook fast, eat slowly". And without distractions such ... pleasant process that one should suppress ... thought. Of course ... reading and ... thinking are important, but ... food is very important too. How fortunate ... people are to be ... food-consuming animals! Every meal should be ... treat and ... man must bless every day which brings with it ... good digestion and ... gift of ... hunger!

XIII.

Translate into English:

1. Я покажу вам будинок і сад після обіду. 2. Сідайте за стіл, а то обід вихолоне. 3. Давайте поснідаємо у китайському ресторані. 4. Французи, як правило, їдять морепродукти на обід чи вечерю. 5. Я завжди користуюсь кулінарною книгою, коли готую обід. 6. На десерт я зазвичай замовляю морозиво, яке дуже люблю. 7. Хіба нам не час вечеряти? Я страшенно голодний. 8. Скільки коштує комплексний обід у цьому ресторані? 9. Вечеря готова. – А що у нас на вечерю? – Щось особливе і пікантне. 10. Вечеря складалася з риби та смаженої картоплі. 11. Не пийте молоко: воно скисло. 12. Я люблю пити сік у жарку погоду. Сік занадто солодкий, він мені не подобається. 13. Передай мені цукор, будь ласка. 14. Каша знову підгоріла. Я зрідка їм кашу зранку, хоча й знаю, що вона дуже корисна. 15. Я не люблю каву, а надаю перевагу чаю чи соку. Кава занадто гаряча і міцна.

XIV. How do you understand the following expressions? Give the examples of the situations in which they may be used:

1. You'd better not spill the beans. 2. She seems full of beans. 3. It was a piece of cake. 4. They are selling like hot cakes. 5. He's such a butter-finger. 6. She knows which side her bread is buttered. 7. It's about as useful as a chocolate teapot. 8. Oh, hard cheese. 9. He seemed a bit cheesed off. 10. I don't want to play gooseberry. 11. I've been left with egg on my face. 12. It was easy as pie. 13. An apple a day keeps the doctor away. 14. As you bake, so shall you brew. 15. Hope is a good breakfast, but a bad supper. 16. If you laugh before breakfast, you'll cry before supper.

XV. Insert the articles where necessary:

TEA

Tea is ... extremely popular tippie.

Who made ... first cup of ... tea? Give up? Okay, it was ... Chinese Emperor called Shen Nung. He made it by ... mistake. While ... emperor was sitting under ... tree, ... leaf fell into his boiling pot of water and ... quick drink.

We have been drinking ... for hundreds of years, but ... tea bags were invented only in 1953. ...tea was first sold as ... health-giving drink to cure ... headaches, to improve ... sight, and help ... kidneys.

Today ... tea is still ... very natural thing which contains tiny amounts of ... vitamins and ... minerals. It does contain ... caffeine, which acts as ... stimulant to ... nervous system.

... herbal teas are by no means new. As they don't come from ...tea bush they are not strictly "tea" at all, but ... tisanes, which are made in ...same way as ...everyday tea. You can make ... herbal teas from ...dried or ... fresh leaves, ... flowers, ... roots or ...seeds and unlike ... normal tea, they are caffeine-free. You can take them for sore throats, headaches and indigestion. They are also used as ... nature beauty lotions for use on ... skin and ... hair and ... cold tea bags are ... great relievers for ... tired eyes.

All tea comes from ... bushes called *Camellia Sinensis*. It originates from... China and parts of ... India, but depending on where ... bush is grown, also on ... soil and ... climate, ... flavour of ... tea can vary enormously.

XVI. Supply the required articles for nouns in the following sentences, paying special attention to the nouns denoting seasons:

1. It was ... first day of ... summer.
2. Quite early in ... autumn he began visiting us two or three times a week.
3. It was ... remarkably fine autumn.
4. It was ... brilliant summer of 1971.
5. During ... winter I had heard a rumour that she was abroad.
6. ... summer faded gloomily into ... autumn.
7. ... winter set in early and unexpectedly with ... heavy fall of ... snow.
8. I paid my first visit to his house on ... clear February night.
9. ... expedition started in ... autumn of 1967.
10. It was ... summer and ... place broke out in ... red flowers.
11. In ... garden there was ... patch of ... longish grass, bordered by ... flower-bed, and some raspberry canes; I was specially fond of ... trees - ... three pear trees by ... side wall and ... two apple trees in ... middle of ... grass.
12. It was ... late autumn and the leaves were yellow and red.
13. ... day broke and everything seemed better.
14. She worked from ... dawn to ... dusk but earned little money.
15. It was ... warm Friday afternoon at the end of the month, and Sarah had driven up to stay with me for ... weekend.
16. I took ... late-afternoon train to Como.
17. It was ... nearly dusk.
18. It was ... wild November night here at ... edge of ... moors.
19. It's ... Friday night, ... early summer.
20. It's a few minutes to ... midnight and the sky is just beginning to turn a chewy, indigo blue.
21. It was ... second Saturday in October, ... lovely Indian summer day.
22. ... sky was cerulean blue, clear and cloudless, filled with ... brilliant sunshine, and ... foliage at Silver Lake was spectacular.
23. The trees had just turned yellow, and were now ... mass of ... reds and ... pinks, ... russets and ... golds.
24. It was ... exceptionally cold afternoon early in February. ... biting north wind was blowing down from ... plains of ... eastern Europe.
25. It was ... golden November day, ... Indian summer day.
26. ... sun shone brightly in ... sky that was vividly blue, blameless, without ... cloud.
27. Camilla paused on ... steps of ... house, sniffing ... air, breathing deeply, thinking what ... glorious day it truly was. ... ideal day to go to ... country.
28. It was ... Wednesday morning in ... middle of ... September, and ... traffic had to be light from Manhattan.
29. It was only in ... summer that it became ... nightmare.
30. She walked to ... window, and gazed out at ... sea.
31. It was ... deep blue on this mild afternoon in ... early March.
32. They walked along ... Embankment in silence, holding hands.
33. It was ... cold, clear night without ... cloud and there was ... full moon, and even

though ... wind blowing up from ... Thames was sharp with frost, neither of them noticed.

XVII. Translate into English:

1. Був ранок. Був ранній ранок. Був теплий літній ранок. Він народився рано вранці. Мені важко вставати рано вранці. Ранок був прохолодний, але сонячний. Який гарний ранок! Ми дійдемо до станції до ранку. 2. Настала ніч. Була ніч. Була тиха зоряна ніч. Я люблю дивитися на зірки вночі. Ніч була тиха. Гроза тривала усю ніч. Ми вирушили туди у суботу ввечері.. У нього нічна зміна сьогодні. Ніч перед Різдвом – найкраща ніч! Годинник показує північ. Вже час лягати спати. У сутінки я любила слухати бабчині казки. 3. Ніч. Наближається світанок. Світанок – це період, коли сходить сонце. Ми сміялися та розмовляли до світанку. 4. Була рання весна. Він поїхав навесні 1996 року. Він зупинився, щоб спостерігати весняний захід сонця. 5. Була пізня осінь. Осінь – пора весіль. Яка чудова осінь! Осінній день був ясним та сухим.

XVIII. Find the equivalents to the following English proverbs and explain the use of the articles:

1. A foul morning may turn to a fair day. 2. Early to bed and early to rise makes a man wealthy, healthy and wise. 3. An hour in the morning is worth two in the evening. 4. A misty morning does not signify a cloudy day. 5. After dinner comes the reckoning. 6. Red sky at night, shepherd's delight.

XIX. Supply the required articles, paying attention to the nouns *bed, table, school, hospital, prison, church, college, university and town*:

1. Then he carefully placed ... money on ... bed. 2. They were discussing that after ... supper, when ... children were in ... bed. 3. ... room was in ... darkness. I dimly perceived ... bed in ... corner. 4. He would pile ... journals and ... newspapers, ... books and ... pamphlets on ... bed, ... table and ... spare chairs. 5. I swung my feet off ... bed. 6. She sat down beside ... table and began clipping ... stalks of ... flowers and arranging them in ... vase. 7. He wouldn't argue with ... guests at ... table. 8. Mr. Peck came in. He taught us ... algebra and ... geometry; he was ... man about fifty-five who had spent his whole life at .. school. 9. ... fees at ... secondary school were ... three guineas ... term. 10. He went to ... school to speak to ... headmaster about his son. 11. This talk went on throughout ... drive back to ... school. 12. At ... odd moments he glanced back on those wonderful two weeks before ... school began. 13. He is in ... hospital with ... couple of ... ribs and ... shoulder cracked. 14. He lives in one wing of ... house, and has turned the rest into ... hospital. 15. On ... day he was due to attend ... hospital she secretly phoned his doctor. 16. Doctor Hugar is ... best man for you but he's at ... hospital doing ... emergency operation. 17. My mother admitted that ... hospital to which Uncle Nick had been taken was ... lunatic asylum. 18. St. Peter's is ... church often chosen by ... fashionable people for ... funerals and ... weddings. 19. I could see from ... car ... church on ... sharply rising slope. 20. "Do you go to ... church?" "Occasionally." 21. They rode in ... silence for ... moment, ... church disappearing behind them. 22. She was dressed for ... church. 23. I'll drive you to ... town this morning. 24. ... town was not large enough for one to stay anonymous. 25. I'm afraid you can't see Father today; he's out of ... town. 26. They caught a bus that was going to ... prison. 27. Take ... first turning left after ... church. 28. He stays at ... University till late evening. 29. The priest goes to ...

prison to encourage the prisoners.³⁰ He first went to ... college, then entered ... Newcastle University.

XX. Supply the required articles, paying special attention to the nouns used in apposition:

1. Then Rudy saw ... Professor Denton, ... head of ... History and ... Economics department.²... Philip's wife, ... biggest snob in ... family, invited me to tea.³ She was ... daughter of ... well-known theatrical manager, willowy, wispy, fair-haired girl with ... colourless eyes.⁴ Peter hit so hard that he broke my arm. I fell to ... ground yelling. Waters, ... gym teacher, carried me off ... field.⁵ He assumed ... role of ... breadwinner for ... family.⁶ Sam, ... man who ran ... elevator, didn't like Peter.⁷... nurse Everett, ... bony woman of fifty, herself opened ... door.⁸ Megan Lively, ... professor of linguistics, studies the slang of teenagers.⁹ Miss Honey smiled, ... smile of pure pleasure.¹⁰ Don married Felicia Scott, ... classmate of Celeste's.

XXI. Explain the use of articles with the nouns in bold type:

If I were King
I often wish I were **a King**,
And then I could do anything.
If only I were **King of Spain**,
I'd take my hat off in the rain.
If only I were **King of France**,
I wouldn't brush my hair for months.
I think, if I were **King of Greece**,
King!
I'd push things off the mantelpiece.

If I were **King of Norway**,
I'd ask the elephant to **stay**.
If I were King of Babylon,
I'd leave my button glove undone.
If I were **King of Timbuctoo**,
I'd think of lovely things to do.
If I were **King of anything**,
I'd tell the soldiers, "**I'm the**

XXII. Translate:

1. На вечірці було присутньо багато відомих у Лондоні людей: полковник Хіл, Алан Трентон, банкір, Ерік Мілтон, відомий колекціонер, та інші.² Іван Бунін, Нобелівський лауреат, довгі роки жив у Парижі.³ Він відомий фізик, експерт у своїй справі.⁴ Джеккі, донька відомого політичного діяча, вирішила стати актрисою.⁵ Картини художника Тернера широко представлені в Національній галереї у Лондоні. ⁶ "Королева і я" – дотепний роман, написаний Сью Таусенд, відомою англійською письменницею.⁷ Джек Вотс, коментатор, працює на ВВС.⁸ Джефрі Чосер, основоположник англійської літератури, прожив цікаве життя.⁹ Ваза, справжній витвір мистецтва, була привезена моїм дідом зі Сходу.¹⁰ Містер Пікок, дієтолог, часто каже, що ми є те, що ми їмо.

XXIII. Supply the required articles, paying special attention to phraseological combinations:

1. We sent ... results of ... vote by ... letter.² It was ... holiday, and no games on ... account of ... rain. ³ His father has crept several times on ... tiptoe into ... room to see if he was stirring. ⁴ He took one of ... books at ... random. ⁵ I came across ... book by ... chance. ⁶ ... little car in ... question now stood outside ... front door. ⁷ He asked ... man what was his idea with ... regard to ... best means for accomplishing his plan. ⁸ "Are you ... bad sailor?" she asked quickly. "About as bad as is possible, in ... spite of having been at ... sea so much". ⁹ They are at ... sea

now. They write that they are having ... marvelous time. 10. He then went down to ... dinner, and ordered ... whole bottle of ... claret in ... honour of ... event.

XXIV. Insert the articles paying attention to the nouns denoting unique objects and notions:

1. People in ... East live longer than in ... West. 2. There are ozone holes in ... atmosphere of ... Earth. 3. If you go to ... North, you'll find ... fortune, if you go to ... South, you'll lose everything. 4. When the ship reached ... equator, everybody had ... swim in ... ocean. 5. ... moon hung low in ... sky. 6. I feel in harmony with ... Universe. 7. ... Earth has ... power known as ... gravity. 8. ... Universe includes billions of ... galaxies. Our galaxy is called ... Milky Way. 9. The people, ruled by ... Uranus, are characterized by spontaneous and impulsive energy. 10. ... bright round moon showed them the way. 11. ... sky was still dark to ... east, it would soon be ... dawn. 12. ... cloud, hitherto unseen, came upon ... moon. 13. ... moon set, and in ... sky ... countless stars shone with their terrifying brilliance. 14. ... man is ... master of ... whole earth, above and below, from ... Equator to ... Poles. 15. "We've got to make some arrangements for ... future." "But have we ... future?" he asked. 16. It was ... August night of ... extreme beauty, ... moon was just about to rise over hills. 17. Kim threw up ... tremendous party. And, of course, press was also cordially invited. 18. And curiously enough, at this moment, there came ... distinct rumble of ... thunder out of ... cloudless sky. 19. It was ... glorious night. ... moon had sunk and left ... quiet earth alone with ... stars. 20. Only ... copperly light of ... low autumn moon, sifting through ... tall, distant pines, ruffled ... water that was as black as ... young crow's wing.

XXV. Supply the required articles, paying attention to names of persons:

1. As we were returning up ... street, ... cat darted out from one of ... houses in front of us. ... Montmorency gave ... cry of ... joy and flew after his prey. His victim was ... large black Tom. 2. One day he was taken by ... friend to ... party given by ... certain Mrs. Lambeth, ... rich banker's widow. 3. ... Bradley who settled here was what I suppose you might call ... farmer. 4. When ... dear old Mrs. Hay went back to ... town after staying with ... Burnelles she sent ... children ... doll's house. 5. "It sounds most tempting", remarked ... polite Lanny. 6. ... Bradleys are one of ... oldest families in Illinois. 7. He is not ... Bob I married twenty years ago. 8. I am reading ... Agatha Christie now. 9. Mozart was called ... Raphael of music. 10. If your ticket is lucky you'll win ... Zaporozhets. 11. There were a lot of books there and I saw ... Steel. 12. He brought ... very nice Picasso. 13. I saw he was really ... Brown. 14. She felt like ... Alice in Wonderland. 15. It was a letter from ... Susan, inviting me to visit them.

XXVI. Supply the required articles, paying special attention to geographical names:

1. ... Netherlands is a very rich country. 2. ... Hague is always chosen for international conferences. 3. We crossed ... Pacific and ... Atlantic oceans. 4. ... Elbrus is one of the highest mountains in the world. 5. ... Balkan Peninsula is a place of different problems nowadays. 6. ... Lake Baikal is one of the most beautiful places on our planet. 7. ... Lake Erie is one of ... five Great Lakes in ... North America. 8. ... Statue of Liberty was ... gift of friendship from ... France to ... United States. 9. ... Europe extends from ... British Isles in the west towards ... Urals in the east. 10. ...

Caucasus separates ... Black Sea from ... Caspian Sea. 11. ... Nile flows across ... north-eastern part of ... Africa to ... Mediterranean. 12. Is ... Asia ... continent or ... island? 13. There is ... canal called ... Moscow-Volga Canal which joins ... Moscow and ... Volga. 14. I always spend holidays in ... Haiti. 15. ... Sahara is ... hottest desert.

XXVII. Translate into English:

1. Китай – стародавня країна на Середньому Сході. 2. Бермуди знаходяться в Атлантичному океані. 3. Амудар'я протікає через пустелю Каракум і впадає в Аральське море. 4. Панамський канал об'єднує два океани: Тихий та Атлантичний. 5. Казбек – друга за висотою вершина Кавказу. 6. Червоне море знаходиться між Північною Америкою та Аравійським півостровом. 7. Він їде у Камерун наступного літа. 8. Він ловив гадюк у пустелі Кара-Кум. 9. Ніл – одна з найбільших річок світу. 10. Париж – столиця Франції.

XXVIII. Supply the required articles, paying attention to miscellaneous proper names:

1. "Do you know where he's staying?" "At ... Bristol". 2. When last heard from he was at ... University of London. 3. "What's ... French for factory?" "Usine". 4. Gracie was ... student at ... London University. 5. English Royal family lives in ... Buckingham Palace. 6. He always reads ... "Times" and ... "Guardian". 7. They try to learn ... Japanese. ... Japanese language is rather difficult to learn. 8. ... oldest part of ... London is ... City, ... business centre. But ... political centre is ... Westminster which is in ... West End. 9. Do you usually see films at ... Classic or at ... Odeon? 10. ... National Gallery and ... Tate Gallery are famous all over ... world. 11. ... London Underground is ... oldest and ... longest in ... Europe. 12. ... British Prime Minister lives in ... Downing Street. 13. ... Tower of London is situated within ... City. 14. One of ... nicest parks in London is ... St. James's Park which is near ... Buckingham Palace. 15. We took ... trip around ... London and saw ... Houses of Parliament, ... Tower Bridge, ... Hyde Park, ... Trafalgar Square and many other sights in ... West End. 16. Diana and George got married in ... St. Matthew's Church. 17. The local pub is called ... Prince of Wales. 18. If you want to buy some new clothes, the shop I would recommend is ... Harrison's. 19. Frank is a student at ... Liverpool University. 20. We flew from London to ... Orly Airport.

XXIX. Translate into English:

1. Центральний банк Російської Федерації провів грошову реформу. 2. Озеро Комо знаходиться високо в горах Італії. 3. Рів'єра в Італії – відомий курорт. 4. У Мертвому морі немає життя, оскільки воно дуже солоне. 5. Вони провели медовий місяць у Нідерландах, в основному у Гаазі. 6. Кожну суботу вони відвідують бар "Три дуби" на Північній вулиці. 7. Ватикан - це резиденція Римської католицької церкви. 8. Мексиканська затока – найбільша у світовому океані. 9. Ми бачили дві вистави у театрі Колізей. 10. Третяковська галерея має чудові зібрання портретів.

XXX. Supply the required articles, paying special attention to phraseological combinations:

1. We sent ... results of ... vote by ... letter. 2. It was ... holiday, and no games on ... account of ... rain. 3. He opposed my plan on ... principle. 4. I'll make ... inventory of what we have on ... hand. 5. ... little car in ... question now stood outside ... front door. 6. After she had ... leisurely dinner downstairs Julia played ...

piano for ... while. 7. He knew Marion Sharpe by ... sight as he knew everyone in Milford. 8. And on .. top of all that he had ... quarrel with his wife. 9. There was nothing to be said in ... answer to such ... bitter accusation. 10. I came across ... book by ... chance.

XXXI. Insert the articles where necessary:

1. What ... sweet juice! 2. What ... risky situation! 3. What ... timely advice! 4. What ... shocking idea! 5. What ... wonderful life! 6. What ... choosy girls! 7. What ... big money! 8. What ... deep knowledge! 9. It is such ... fresh idea! 10. They got such ... important information!

XXXII. Translate into English:

1. Яка холодна погода! 2. Яка глибока річка! Але яка тепла вода! 3. Які несподівані гроші! Який сюрприз! 4. Вона така приємна жінка і у неї такі ввічливі діти! 5. Який міцний чай! Яка гарна чашка! 6. Яка оригінальна порада! Яка чудова думка! 7. Яка зручна мебел! 8. Які глибокі знання! 9. Яка важка робота! І яка вправна секретарка! 10. Який наполегливий студент!

REVISION:

I. Supply the required articles for nouns:

1. We needed ... house to stay in when we were in London. 2. There are some things ... gentleman can't do. 3. She had ... laughing eyes and ... most charming mouth. 4. He is ... man to deal with. 5. She went to ... writing-table and brought out ... sealed envelope. 6. I'll book ... sleeper on ... Geneva-Paris train for tomorrow night. 7. He didn't like ... idea of staying with them for ... other day. 8. He was on his feet as soon as ... curtain came down at ... end of ... second act. 9. He took ... doctor's arm and led him out of ... room. 10. ... girl from ... farm came once ... week to help clean ... house. 11. ... midges were dancing over the water. Close to us ... reeds were high and lush, and on ... other side of ... stream ... bank ran up steeply, so that we seemed alone, alone in ... hot still garden. 12. He was writing ... note for his wife when ... outer door swung open, and ... short man of thirty came in. 13. Williams stood in ... middle of ... room, with ... expression of ... child from whom ... sweet has been taken. 14. 15. He killed reluctantly those animals he liked. He hated ... milk because it was ... most voracious little predator in ... bush. 16. He liked ... skunk because it was fearless, he liked ... bear, because it was ... great fool, he liked ... racoon because it was clean, ... beaver because it was clever, but he despised ... fox, because it was cunning, ... wolf because it was ruthless, and ... squirrel because it was ... nuisance. 17. ... English are ... political nation, and I was often asked to ... houses where politics were ... ruling interest. 18. "Only two kinds of ... people," she said, "arrive in ... noiseless cars: ... millionaires and ... police. 19. Since we have no acquaintances among ... former and ... ever-widening acquaintance with ... latter, I deducted who had arrived." 20. I saw ... group of ... workmen coming toward us. One of them was ... fat, red-faced man, and I presumed he was ... foreman. 21. He was ... manager of ... largest estate in ... district. 22. Then Rudy saw ... Professor Denton, ... head of ... History and Economics Department. 23. Across from her sat Delaney, ... producer of the picture. 24. He assumed ... role of ... breadwinner for ... family. 25. We spoke to ... Philip's secretary, ... youngish man called Williams. 26. ... nurse Everett, ... bony woman of fifty, herself opened ... door. 27. I then stayed with the company as ... manager. 28. Opposite ... window stood ... full-length painting of Charles as ... small boy. 29. ... music and ... philosophy are like wine -

they are intended to enhance ... pleasure of being alive.30.... doubt is ... essence of ... excitement. 31.He had ... romantic affection for all ... manifestations of ... nature.32. ... men moved heavily as though they were walking in ... thick mud. 33. Dinner began in .. silence. 34. In ... silence ... soup was finished. It was ... excellent soup, though a little thick. 35. And ... fish was brought. Someone said: "It's ... first spring day!" "Spring!" said John."There isn't ... breath of ... air." No one replied. ... fish was taken away. Then ... maid brought ... champagne.36. They played tennis and ping-pong in ..day, and in ... evening, in accordance with ... stiff routine of ... place, they sat down to ... poker. 37.... only persons present were Mrs. Perger and ... old friend of ... family, ... Colonel Legrand, ... army doctor who had been ... brother officer of Robert's father. 38.They ran from ... room to ...room examining them with ... curiosity of ... children.39.... winter set in early and unexpectedly with ... heavy fall of ... snow.40. She smelled strongly of ... scent, but not so strongly as to disguise ... fact that she had eaten at ... dinner ... dish highly flavoured with ... garlic.41. ... boy sat upright against ... two pink pillows; ... mumps had not noticeably increased ... fatness of his face. 42. I am suffering from ... malaria and I am sure you don't know what it feels like when ... fever comes on.

III. Supply the required articles:

There were ... empty bottles by ... side of ... bed, which had contained ... milk, and in ... piece of ... newspaper ... few crumbs. ... school was ... pride of ... town. It was made of .. brick. When he was in ... hospital she could not get permission to visit him. We had ... thin soup, ... lamb cutlets coated in ... breadcrumbs, and ... French-fried potatoes. He found himself ... face to ... face with ... Lieutenant Evans. ... iron is ... bread of ... industry, ... nickel is ... meat. He took him for ... ride at ... twilight. When ... news came that France had mobilized, and that ... Germans had crossed ... Belgian frontier, George abandoned all ... hope immediately. For ... long time I had longed for ... machine that could move at ... speed of seventy miles ... hour. I have received ... information on ... subject. In ... streets in ... front of ... houses there was nothing but ... dust and ... hard brick and ... cars and ... dirty children. Gerda doesn't know ... art from ... coloured photograph. Marion said that she must let some oxygen in before ... next lesson. She moved rapidly to ... window, opened it, returned to ... blackboard, shook ... duster so that ... cloud of ... chalk hung in ... air. ... herd of ... mountain ponies had come through ... gap in ... broken wooden pailings at ... side of ... house and were gathered round ... back door. These dark wild little creatures started away at ... approach of ... man. But in ... snowy weather ... hunger drove them down to ... outskirts of ... town. They came out of ... bar into ... street and they walked against ... soft breeze, ...hand in ... hand. ... air was like ... drift ... pollen. ... three-quarter moon, pale as .. china in ... fading sky, sailed over ... towered offices. ... president landed in ... New Dehli after ... five-hour visit to ... Kabul, ... capital of ... Afghanistan. This morning I bought ... paper and ... magazine. ... newspaper is in my bag, but I don't know where ... magazine is. We live in ... old house in ... middle of ... village. There is .. beautiful garden behind ... house. ... roof of ... house is in ... bad condition. Did ... police find ... person who stole your car? I went into ... shop and asked to speak to ... manager. When you go to .. France, you must take ... boat on .. Seine when you are in ... Paris. My uncle is ... shopkeeper. He has ... shop in ... small village by ... river Thames near ... Oxford. ... Shakespeare, ... world's greatest dramatist was born in ... little cottage. ... London Underground which has 400 km of tunnels is ... longest in ... world. ... children always stop to spend ... few pence on ... sweets or ... ice-cream on their way to and from ... school.

IV. Translate into English:

Вона дуже талановита дівчинка. Ми повернемося за годину і вирішимо це питання. Це та дівчина, яку ми зустріли вчора? Це була не та Ольга, яку я знав 10 років тому. Я зараз читаю Конан Дойля. Тато завжди читає "Таймс" по вихідних. Була рання весна, але цвіли каштани. Коли їй болить горло, вона завжди випиває стрепсилз. Судно було в Індійському океані, коли команда повстала. Він почувався, як Том Соєр. Він зовсім відрізняється від решти Браунів. Її запросили на обід і вона залишилася. Кит – великий ссавець. Шакал належить до сімейства собачих. Дай мені яблуко. Кажуть, погода може впливати на настрій людини. Вона купила дюжину яєць. Вона любить зупинятися у готелі "Савой". Вона була єдиною людиною, яку я могла запросити. Ти граєш на скрипці? Ні, я граю на фортепіано. Кажуть, любов сліпа. Протока Ла-Манш знаходиться між Англією та Францією. Більшість студентів пішла додому. Ми плануємо зупинитися у Браунів. У зоопарку вони побачили лева та страуса. Як буде японською "кішка"? У нього кашель і болить горло. Містер Тілтон відпочивав на Канарських островах. Наша група була в Ермітажі рік тому. Його батьки виїхали в Америку весною 1939 року.

V. Translate into English, comment on the use of articles with the nouns in bold type:

A.

У лукоморья дуб **зеленый**;
 Златая цепь на дубе том:
 И днем и ночью кот ученый
 Все ходит по цепи кругом;
 Идет направо-песнь заводит,
 Налево-сказку говорит.
 Там чудеса: там леший бродит,
 Русалка на ветвях сидит;
 Там на неведомых дорожках
 Следы невиданных зверей;
 Избушка там на курьих ножках
 Стоит без окон, без дверей;
 Там лес и дол видений полны;
 Там о заре прихлынут волны
 На брег песчаный и пустой,
 И тридцать витязей прекрасных
 Чредой из вод выходят ясных,
 И с ними дядька их морской;
 Там королевич мимоходом
 Пленяет грозного царя;
 Там в облаках перед народом
 Через леса, через моря
 Колдун несет богатыря;
 В темнице там царевна тужит,
 А бурый волк ей верно служит;
 Там ступа с Бабою-Ягой
 Идет, бредет сама собой;
 Там царь Кашей над золотом чахнет;
 Там русский дух... там Русью пахнет!

B.

Три девицы под окном
 Пряли поздно вечерком.
 "Кабы я была царица,-
 Говорит одна девица,-
 То на весь крещеный мир
 Приготовила б я пир".
 -"Кабы я была царица,-
 Говорит ее сестрица,-
 То на весь бы мир одна
 Наткала я полотна".
 -"Кабы я была царица,-
 Третья молвила сестрица,-
 Я б для батюшки-царя
 Родила богатыря".
 Только вымолвить успела,
 Дверь тихонько заскрипела,
 И в светлицу входит царь,
 Стороны той государь.
 Во все время разговора
 Он стоял позадь забора;
 Речь последней по всему
 Полюбилася ему.
 "Здравствуй, красная девица,-
 Говорит он,-будь царица
 И роди богатыря
 Мне к исходу сентября.
 Вы ж, голубушки-сестрицы,
 Выбирайтесь из светлицы.
 Поезжайте вслед за мной,

И там я был, и мед я пил;
У моря видел дуб зеленый;
Под ним сидел, и кот ученый
Свои мне сказки говорил.
Одну я помню: сказку эту
Поведаю теперь я свету...

Вслед за мной и за сестрой:
Будь одна из вас ткачиха,
А другая повариха”.

(А.С. Пушкин)

V. Read and explain the use of the articles with the nouns in bold type:

A Visit from St. Nicholas

‘Twas **the night** before Christmas, when all through **the house**
Not **a creature** was stirring, not even **a mouse**.
The stockings were hung by **the chimney** with care,
In hopes that St. Nicholas soon would be there.
The children were nestled all snug in their beds,
While visions of sugar-plums danced in their heads;
And mama in her kerchief, and I in my cap,
Had just settled our brains for **a long winter’s nap**-
When out on **the lawn** there arose such **a clatter**
I sprang from my bed to see what was **the matter**.
Away to **the window** I flew like **a flash**,
Tore open **the shutter**, and **threw up the sash**.
The moon on the breast of the new-fallen snow
Gave **a lustre of midday** to objects below;
When what to my wondering eyes should appear
But **a miniature sleigh** and **eight tiny reindeer**,
With **a little old driver**, so lively and quick,
I knew in **a moment** it must be St. Nick!
More rapid than **eagles** his coursers they came,
And he whistled and shouted and called them by name.
“Now Dasher! Now, Dancer! Now, Prancer and Vixen!
On, Comet! On, Cupid! On, Donder and Blitzen!-
To **the top of the porch**, to the top of tile wall,
Now, dash away, dash away, dash away all!”
As dry leaves that before the wild hurricane fly,
When they meet with **an obstacle** mount to **the sky**,
So, up **the housetop** the coursers the new,
With **a sleigh** full of toys- and St. Nicholas, too.
And when, in **a twinkling**, I heard on the roof
The prancing and **pawing** of each little hoof.
As I drew in my head, and was turning around,
Down **the chimney** St. Nicholas came with a bound;
He was dressed all in **fur** from **his head to his foot**,
And his clothes were all tarnished with **ashes and soot**:
A bundle of toys he had flung on his back,
And he looked like **a peddler** just opening his pack.
His eyes, how they twinkled! His dimples, how merry!

His cheeks were like **roses**, his nose like a **cherry**;
 His droll little mouth was drawn like a **bow**,
 And the beard on his chin was as white as **the snow**.
The stump of a pipe he held tight in his teeth,
 And the smoke, it encircled his head like a **wreath**.
 He had a **broad face** and a **little round belly**
 That shook, when he laughed, like a bowl full of **jelly**.
 He was chubby and plump - a **right jolly old elf**:
 And laughed when I saw him, **in spite of myself**:
A wink of his eye, and a **twist** of his head.
 Soon gave me to know I had nothing to dread.
 He spoke not a word, but went straight to his work.
 And filled all **the stockings**; then turned **with a jerk**,
 And laying his finger aside of his nose,
 And giving a **nod**, up **the chimney** he rose.
 He sprang to his sleigh, to his team gave a **whistle**,
 And away they all flew like **the down** of a thistle.
 But I heard him exclaim, ere they drove out **of sight**,
 "Happy Christmas to all and to all a good night!"

(Clement Moore)

TEST I

A. Fill in the articles where necessary:

1. ... Moon goes round ... Earth every 27 days. 2. Do you listen to ... latest news over ... radio or ... television? 3. Every English child knows ... story of Robin Hood. It is said that he robbed ... rich and gave ... money to ... poor. 4. All over ... world ... people are in ... prison because their political beliefs. 5. ... giraffe is ... tallest of all animals. 6. ... mother was ... only person I could talk about it. 7. It was ... beautiful day. ... sun was shining brightly in ... sky. 8. ... man must do everything possible to save ... environment and ... life on ... planet of ... Earth. 9. When you go to ... store, please buy ... bottle of ... chocolate milk and ... dozen of oranges. 10. Scientists hoped to send ... expedition to ... Mars during ... 1980s. 11. He was ... very tall man with ... dark hair and ... small beard. 12. ... life is very difficult for ... unemployed these days. 13. She is seriously ill. She has been in ... hospital for three weeks. We are going to ... hospital to visit her. 14. I'm staying in ... Hilton, so you can leave me ... message. 15. I cannot imagine my life without ... music, but ... music they play on the radio station is dreadful.

Supply the required articles in the following texts:

In the old days it was necessary for all ... parts of ... city to be closer together, in order that ... defensive wall might surround it, and ... streets, therefore, were made as narrow as possible. Many ... European cities began with ... wall round them. But in ... America there was ... little need for ... defensive walls, and that's why many American cities have been built on ... regular plan, modified ... little according to ... natural surroundings. ... streets in ... American cities, instead of having ... names, are numbered, and so when one has once understood ... plan of ... American city, it was very easy to find one's way from one part of it to ... other. ... old part of ... New York lies in ... southern half of ... Manhattan Island, and there ... streets are narrow and twisted, as in ... towns of ... old world. But ... rest of ... streets, with but ... few exceptions, all run in ... straight lines. There is one street in ... city, however, that

does not follow ... straight line. And that is ... Broadway, ... New York's most famous street. It starts within sight of ... dancing waters of ... harbour and runs between ... tall skyscrapers in ... North-western direction. This great street is ... longest in ... world.

... Britain's climate is ... mild and ... damp. It often rains, and fogs are quite frequent, especially in ... west and ... south-west. ... Gulf Stream, ... warm ocean current coming from ... Gulf of Mexico, crosses ... Atlantic Ocean and warms ... seas around ... British coast, moderating ... climate, giving it cool summers and mild winters. ... temperature in ... winter seldom falls below zero, and ... fields and ... meadows are green all ... year round. There are no big rivers in ... Great Britain. ... largest river is ... Thames. ... London, ... capital of ... Great Britain, is on ... Thames.

... London is one of ... largest cities of ... world. It has ... population over 10 million. It has ... great industrial and cultural centre. As ... Great Britain is surrounded by seas on both sides, it is ... great sea power. ... Britons are proud of their great seamen, such as Sir Francis Drake, who fought with ... success against ... powerful Spanish fleet in ... 16th century. Sir Walter Raleigh, ... outstanding traveler and explorer. Captain James Cook, one of ... greatest explorers of ... 18th century, Captain Scott, ... explorer of ... Antarctic, and ... Admiral Lord Nelson, ... Britain's national hero who destroyed ... French fleet at ... battle of Trafalgar in 1805. ... high column built in his memory stands in ... Trafalgar Square in ... centre of ... London.

Translate into English:

1. Титанік увішов в історію людства, як найбільша трагедія.
2. Британський музей має найкращу колекцію манускриптів.
3. Минулої зими ми жили у "Континенталі", коли були у Лондоні.
4. Його запросили читати лекції у Гарвардському університеті.
5. Джейн вирішила провести канікули в Альпах.
6. Він чудово грає на гітарі, я люблю його слухати.
7. Діти в Україні ідуть до школи у віці шести років.
8. Японці мають дуже цікаві традиції.
9. Якось міс Браун телефонувала вранці.
10. Це та сукня, що ти купила у середу?
11. Наш корабель був у Тихому океані, коли сестра захворіла.
12. Я граю на скрипці з дитинства.
13. Мед завжди солодкий.
14. Це була спекотна тропічна ніч і пахло квітами.
15. Ермітаж – один з найкращих музеїв світу.

TEST II

I. Fill in the articles where necessary:

1. thunder and ... lightning are caused by ... electricity.
2. Mendeleev, ... great Russian scientist was born in ... small village.
3. ... Elbrus is ... highest peak of .. Caucasian Mountains.
4. Crimea is surrounded by ... Black Sea.
5. What ... beautiful music they are playing!
6. I spend ... summer of 1998 in ... Netherlands.
7. ... last morning ... sunrise was beautiful.
8. I don't want ... juice, give me .. water, please.
9. Do you go to ... school? Do you go to school on ... hill?
10. ... dump always have their own interpreters.
11. He hadn't said ... word since ... dinner began.
12. ... Sun King is ... cruise ship. It is sailing around ... Carribean.
13. Her brother entered ... Oxford University this year.
14. ... whales are ... biggest mammals on ... planet.
15. ... purest water in ... world is in ... Lake Baikal.

II. Supply the required articles in the following texts:

I knew .. man who had travelled very much in his life. He had visited many countries in ... East and ... West. He loved ... children and often told them .. interesting stories. I remember some of ... stories which he told me. One of them was about ... adventure he had in ... London. He was ... young man at that time and he was interested in ... history of ... architecture. One day he visited one of ... towers of ... Houses of ... Parliament. He came out on ... balcony of ... tower and began to look at ... ornaments on ... walls. Then he climbed up on ... roof. Suddenly ... man came running to him and seized him by ... arm. He began shouting something in ... English, but my friend knew only ... few words of English and didn't understand him. ... Englishman called ... policeman. ... fact was that he thought that ... Russian tourist wanted to kill himself by jumping from ... top of ... tower. Later, when everything became clear, they laughed ... lot over it.

In 1923, at ... meeting of ... British Association for ... Advancement of ... Science in ... Liverpool, Rutherford announced: "We are living in ... heroic age of ... physics." ... curious thing was, all he said was absolutely true. There had never been such ... time. ... year 1932 was ... most spectacular year in ... history of ... science. Living in ... Cambridge, one could not help picking up ... human and intellectual excitement in ... air: James Chadwick, grey-faced after fortnight of ... work with ... three hour's sleep... night, telling ... Kapitsa Club how he had discovered ... neutron; P.M.S. Blackett, ... most handsome of ... men, not quite so authoritative as usual, because it seemed too good to be true, showing ... plates which demonstrated ... existence of positive electron; John Cockcroft, normally not given to ... emotional display, saying to anyone whose face he recognized: "We've split ... atom!" During ... twenties and thirties... Cambridge was ... metropolis of ... experimental physics for ... entire world. "You are always at ... crest of ... wave", someone said to Rutherford. "Well, after all, I made ... wave, didn't I?" Rutherford replied. He was ... big, rather clumsy man. He had ... large staring blue eyes and ... damp lower lip. He didn't look in ... least like ... intellectual. He was really ... kind of ... face that often goes with ... character and ... gifts. In ... fact, he came from ... very poor: his father was ... odd-job man in ... New Zealand and ... son of ... Scottish emigrant.

Translate into English:

1. Ця стаття – найважча з усіх, які ми перекладали. 2. Минулого літа ми жили у селі, розташованому на березі Темзи, у маленькому будиночку, оточеному садом. 3. Він привіз мені тютюн з Кавказу. Тютюн дуже хороший, але занадто міцний. 4. Молоко необхідно дітям. Дайте мені, будь ласка, молока. 5. Експеримент проводили в Сахарі, я там теж був. 6. Він тепер не той Джон, якого ми знали 20 років тому. 7. Я почувався, як Шерлок Холмс. 8. Тері зупинився в готелі "Дніпро" тиждень тому. 9. Там було багато книг і вона побачила Шелдона. 10. Гаага – це місто для проведення міжнародних конференцій. 11. Я купила готовий ланч і не виходила з офісу. 12. Була рання весна і цвіли кульбаби. 13. Паваротті співав у Метрополітен Опера разом з Плачідо Домінго. 14. Моя мрія – відвідати Сибір та побачити Байкал. 15. Він придбав квиток першого класу.

ГРАМАТИЧНИЙ ДОВІДНИК:
АНГЛІЙСЬКІ АРТИКЛІ ТА ЇХ ВЖИВАННЯ
(для студентів - міжнародників)

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