



Министерство образования и науки Украины
Севастопольский национальный технический
университет

**Артикль с исчисляемыми
существительными, распространенными
определениями =
ARTICLES WITH COUNTABLE NOUNS MODIFIED BY**

Методические указания
к практическим занятиям по дисциплинам
«Практическая грамматика английского языка» и
«Грамматические проблемы перевода»
для студентов 1-3 курсов
специальности 6.020303 «Перевод»
дневной формы обучения

Севастополь
2009

УДК 800

Артикль с исчисляемыми существительными, распространенными определениями = Articles with countable nouns modified by attributes: метод. указания к практическим занятиям по дисциплине «Практическая грамматика английского языка» для студентов 1-3 курсов специальности 6.020303 «Перевод» дневной формы обучения/ Сост. Е.И. Ильина, Е.С. Максимова. – Севастополь: Изд-во СевНТУ, 2009. – 28 с.

Целью данных методических указаний является совершенствование знаний студентов по теме «Артикли», предупреждение ошибок в употреблении артиклей, а также выработка автоматизированных навыков их употребления в речи. Настоящие методические указания могут быть использованы как для самостоятельной проработки указанной темы, так и на практических занятиях.

Методические указания рассмотрены и утверждены на заседании кафедры теории и практики перевода (протокол №01 от 26 августа 2009 г.)

Допущено учебно-методическим центром СевНТУ в качестве методических указаний.

Рецензент: Голубев В.П., ст. преподаватель кафедры теории и практики перевода



CONTENTS

1. Modification by adjectives.....	4
2. Modification by numerals.....	9
3. Modification by participles.....	10
4. Modification by nouns in the genitive case.....	12
5. Modification by nouns in the common case.....	15
6. Modification by prepositional phrases.....	16
7. Modification by attributive clauses.....	20
8. Modification by infinitives.....	22
9. Tests.....	23
10. Keys to the tests.....	26
Bibliography.....	28

1. MODIFICATION BY ADJECTIVES

Both the indefinite and the definite article may be used before nouns without any attributes and before nouns modified by different kinds of articles. The meaning of attributes and their influence on the use of articles is different.

In accordance with their role in the choice of articles attributes may be divided into **limiting** and **descriptive**.

A **limiting attribute** is used to point out a particular object (a person, a thing) or a number of objects as distinct from all other objects of the same class or kind. A noun with a limiting attribute is used with the definite article in the specifying meaning:

There was a crowd of people *in the principal street* of the village.

With real triumph she led Andrew to view *the first daffodil*.

A **descriptive attribute** describes an object or a number of objects; it may also give additional information about them.

Edward wore *a large straw hat of native make*.

There was *a wonderful concert at the Victoria Hall we could have gone to*.

A descriptive attribute does not affect the use of articles; therefore not only nouns with the indefinite article (as in the examples above), but also nouns with the definite article can be modified by descriptive attributes.

Attributes modifying nouns may be expressed by separate words, word groups or clauses. They may be prepositional or postpositional.

Attributes expressed by adjectives may be limiting or descriptive depending on the context or the situation. Thus, in the examples below the adjective *tall* is a descriptive attribute in the first sentence and a limiting attribute in the second sentence:

I saw *a tall* good-looking woman. *The tall man* remained sitting and the short one approached us.

Adjectives in the superlative degree are always limiting attributes:

You are *the most irritating person* I have ever met. This is *the safest way out*, I'm sure.

Note. In sentences like *She is a most charming girl* we find the indefinite article before *most* because it is an intensifier here and is synonymous to *very*.

There are adjectives and adjective pronouns that always have a limiting force because of their lexical meaning. The most common of them are: **same, only, very, main, principal, left, right, central, following, present, former, latter, last, next, etc.**:



Sorry, I've dialled *the wrong number*.

Which is *the right way* to Exeter?

The only thing that spoiled his appearance was the thinness of his mouth.

They spent *the latter part* of the year on the farm.

You are *the very man* I want to talk to.

The adjectives **alleged, necessary, opposite, previous, lower, upper, usual, so-called** and some others may be used both as limiting and descriptive attributes, though they occur more often as limiting attributes:

He came in surrounded by *the usual crowd*. A cup of coffee and a roll is *a usual continental breakfast*.

Note 1. Nouns denoting time such as **day, night, morning, afternoon, week, year**, etc. are used without any article when they are modified by the adjectives **next, last** in present time contexts:

Her son is going to college *next year*.

In past time contexts the definite article may be used in similar cases, but its use is not obligatory:

The next day he looked for her on the beach, but there was no sign of her or the children.

However, when the adjectives next, last are followed by an ordinal numeral the definite article is obligatory:

The next three months I studied the art of horn blowing under the direction of an adept.

Note 2. The adjective only is used as a descriptive attribute In combination with the nouns **daughter, son, child** when these nouns mean "somebody's child, an offspring":

Is he *an only child*?

Isabel was *an only daughter* of wealthy parents.

Note 3. A noun (singular or plural) modified by the adjective pronoun other is used with the definite article when two objects or two groups of objects are contrasted:

The difference between the two sisters was remarkable: one was gay, outspoken, a good companion; *the other sister* was reticent and held herself aloof from all of us.

Mrs. Donaldson and I remained on the veranda, and *the other guests* went to the pool with Patrick and Sonia.

In the second of the above given examples *the other guests* means "all the other guests", "the rest of the guests". However, when the speaker is not sure that all the rest of the objects are meant the definite article is not used:

Some boys and girls were bathing in the sea, *other holiday-makers* were sitting or lying on the yellow sand of the beach.

Other may be used as a noun pronoun. The definite article is used with it

in the same way as with nouns modified by the adjective pronoun **other**:

The twins were not jealous of each other's success; one was clever at studies, *the other* at sports.

The indefinite article with other is spelled as one word another, which has the following meanings:

a) different

I have *another plan* in my mind.

The hat is a size too big. Show me *another one*.

b) one more of the same kind, additional Will you have *another cup* of tea?

In the second meaning another can be used with plural nouns preceded by few or a cardinal numeral:

He gave her *another five dollars*.

We are going to stay here *another few weeks*.

Adjectives can sometimes be postposed, i.e. they can follow the noun they qualify. Postposition is characteristic for such adjectives and adjectivized participles as absent, present, proper, involved, concerned and some others, which function as limiting attributes:

The delegates present discussed the agenda of the conference.

The people involved were asked to come and testify. *The city proper* does not occupy a large territory.

Exercises

Ex. 1. Write out the limiting attributes expressed by adjectives or adjective pronouns. Underline the attributes which determine the use of the definite article.

1. After supper that night he discarded the book on European politics which he had shared with Tommy on the previous evening and went hunting along the bookshelves for something about the Islands. 2. He had been absent and abstracted all day long with the thought of the coming event. 3. He had had the usual bundle of French identity papers in his possession, and his people were still living at his home address near Marseilles. 4. Here and there were wide gaps between the buildings on the main street where dwellings had been shelled and burned. 5. The only trouble was that the soldiers crowding the streets wore the wrong kind of uniforms, the money was in the hands of the wrong people. 6. I suspected that he knew pretty well how to get on the right side of him. 7. We have discovered that he died as a result of an accident on the very day that he should have turned up in Paris. 8. He had arrived, had crept into the very heart of London, wearing his old brown slippers. 9. Suddenly I reached through the mind of the technician and moved his hand up to the right dial. 10. They had met first at



Carlsbad, where they were staying at the same hotel and were treated by the same doctor. 11. They decided to start off the following morning. 12. Just here, in the lower right-hand corner of this photograph, there is a beautiful thumbprint. 13. He gave them permission to make the necessary changes in the text.

Ex. 2. Fill in the blanks with articles wherever necessary.

1. It was hot; the old people said that it was ... hottest spell which the town had ever known. 2. I made up my mind to see Strickland ... following evening. 3. I want you to explain to me why you won't exhibit Dorian Gray's picture. I want ... real reason. 4. "Henry is ... best type of the American businessman," he said, "and I think you ought to know him." 5. She was talking about thirty Africans who, at the request of the State Department were being admitted to Whitehall in ... coming semester. 6. Downstairs in ... small imagined kitchen I imagined ... small image of ... man groping for a phone beside him on ... floor. 7. He picked a photograph album from one of ... lower shelves, and came back across ... room looking for the place in the collection. 8. And clapping me in ... friendliest way upon ... shoulder he went away. 9. He sat back comfortably, in silence, allowing Dorlackner to make ... necessary moves. 10. In the middle of ... garden stood ... old summer house. 11. ... only difference in their eating habits was that he used his fork with ... left hand. 12. There was not ... slightest need for anyone to turn out the spare room but Mrs. Tinker obtained ... same pleasure from turning out a room that other people get from writing ... symphony, or winning ... cup of Golf or swimming ... Channel. 13. The haze of factory smoke intruded on the sky and lay suspended like ... grey, flat tarpoulin above ... horizon. 14. But all ... previous criticism of her conduct was as nothing compared with the buzz of gossip that now went through ... town.

Ex. 3. Fill in the blanks with articles before nouns modified by "last" and "next" wherever necessary. Explain your choice.

1. Chila peering round ... last corner whispered hoarsely: "If old Fishface catches us we'll need a double mort." 2. Then he wrote out a cable to Anne, telling her to get on ... next plane to Nice. 3. At the bar, Rudolph was clapped on the back by Sid Crosett, who had been Mayor of Whitby until ... last election and who was sent every four years as a delegate to the Republican convention. 4. Use it ... next time you come through. 5. We don't remember it until we say hullo to the mechanic in charge ... next morning. 6. The Islands were ... last refuge of civilization in a world gone mad. 7. Find out what happened to my daughter in her native land in ... last six months. 8. Well, ... next time don't wait until you are on the point of suffocation, she said matter-of-factly. 9. They came down ... last half mile to Clune like homing horses, Pat skipping from turf to turf like a young goat and as

valuable as he had been silent on the way out. 10. He decided to re-read the play ... next day after he had thought about it for twenty-four hours. 11. I've eaten enough fish in ... last month to last me a lifetime.

Ex. 4. Insert articles before nouns modified by the adjective pronoun "other", or before "other" used as a noun wherever necessary.

1. "I have put you in ... other bedroom this time," she said preceding him up the stairs, "because the west one has been done up and it still stinks a bit." 2. Do you know what you are going to do if it turns out badly? — I'll try ... other time. 3. But he saw on ... other side, nestling among the trees a white man's house; he made up his mind and rather gingerly, began to walk. 4. "You want something, Mr. Indache?" asked the bartender, who was reading a magazine at ... other end of the bar. 5. What do you plan to do if it fails? — Have ... other try. 6. The rumour which had been creeping about underground was now being openly discussed that Rhett Butler not only ran his own four boats and sold the cargoes at unheard-of prices, but bought up the cargoes of ... other boats and held them for rises in prices. 7. McCain was waiting at the shed with ... other two men who were to make the jump. 8. Then she came and sat down at ... other side of the hearth. 9. They are going to take these tablets ... other two weeks. 10. On ... other hand, her own feelings were a corrective influence.

Ex. 5. Translate the following sentences from Russian into English.

1. Может быть, вы могли бы зайти ко мне на работу как-нибудь днем после обеда на будущей неделе? 2. Он знал, как следовало выполнить работу на станции, и в течение последующих нескольких дней с подозрением следил за своим помощником. 3. Подожди меня на следующей станции. 4. «Последние двенадцать месяцев я работаю,— сказал он,— но я могу потерять работу в любой момент». 5. Как заколдованный, он смотрел на оставленную на соседнем столе еду. 6. Последние гости только что ушли. 7. На будущий год я буду вести семинар по искусству кино. 8. Это была последняя капля, и совершенно неожиданно он расхохотался. 9. В течение следующих двух дней Керри предавалась самым возвышенным размышлениям. 10. На следующей неделе у Джейн слегка поднялась температура и участился пульс. 11. Когда на следующее утро Лаура услышала, что Грант собирается поехать в Скун, вместо того чтобы провести день на реке, она возмутилась. 12. После того как он закончил последнюю проверку, он бросил ручку и откинулся на спинку стула. 13. В субботу вечером он был в театре на последнем спектакле. 14. Она решила навестить мать в деревне и собиралась приехать в город на следующий день. 15. Последние годы у него появилась страсть ездить на машине по девятьсот, тысяче миль за раз (at a stretch).



2. MODIFICATION BY NUMERALS

Cardinal numerals are used only as descriptive attributes:

They received *three invitations* to Sunday parties. There were *two officers of high rank* among the guests.

In the following example the definite article is required by the situation:

The five days seemed an age to him.

Ordinal numerals are usually limiting attributes:

She was *the first celebrity* I interviewed.

No article is used when an ordinal numeral follows a noun:

Have you read *Chapter Tent*

An ordinal numeral may mean "another", "one more". A noun modified by an ordinal numeral in this meaning is used with the indefinite article:

Encouraged by her smile the boy took *a third helping of the apple pie*.

"I hope you won't need *a second reminder*," Mr. Chester said sternly.

Note. The numerals **first, second, third** in combination with certain nouns form set phrases, which may be used with the definite or the indefinite article according to the context or the situation:

I have never won *a first prize*, but I won *a second prize* once.

There was a fancy-dress dance and Mary won *the second prize*: a box of chocolate creams.

Other set expressions especially of adverbial character are used without any article: *at first hand, at first sight, to do something first thing (col), on second thought(s)*.

Exercises

Ex. 1. Fill in the blanks with articles if necessary before nouns modified by numerals.

1. ... three children came running along the desk. 2. Turn to ... page 3 to read our interview. 3. It was, as I have indicated, not a success. But ... second job was a sensational success. 4. Everything they had done in ... three weeks since they had come back from the shack had made him more certain of that. 5. She had only been out of the hospital ... five weeks, but she had beaten him in ... two straight sets. 6. But on ... fifth day he took the car to ... third floor, stepped out and never came back. 7. Because she was confined to bed she could not leave the room when Mrs. Carlton's specialist arrived with ... second consultant to discuss the operation they wanted her to undergo. 8. Monte Carlo was suddenly full of kindness and charm, ... one place in the world that held sincerity. 9. And if he takes me on for ... second year, I'm to get three hundred. That means that in .. two years I'd have the

best part of ... four thousand pounds. 10. The office of Professor Fox was on ... twelfth floor of the Physics Building. 11. She wondered how many others there were like ... three of them, who had gone on blindly and happily living in ignorance, taking everything life had to give, till the moment when the world was shattered apart by an illness that shut them out of life.

Ex. 2. Translate from Russian into English. Pay attention to the use of articles before nouns modified by numerals.

1. Когда три сестры Бронте выросли, они были вынуждены работать гувернантками, чтобы заработать на хлеб, так как были очень бедны. 2. Она с удовольствием вдохнула первый дымок сигареты. 3. Мы собрали все эти вещи вместе на полянке (clearing), и в качестве первой предосторожности срубили ряд колючих кустов. 4. Джордж пропадал уже десять дней. 5. Он поставил первый том романа обратно в шкаф. 6. Он знал, что должен сделать третью попытку. 7. Он написал еще один (второй) роман. 8. На второй день, когда я снова встретил ее, она выглядела довольно привлекательной. 9. Она положила три чайных ложки сахара во вторую чашку чая. 10. Впервые я увидел, что он неуверен и обеспокоен. 11. В течение первых двух дней из этих пяти она находилась в состоянии шока. 12. Впервые ей пришла в голову мысль, что она может не выздороветь. 13. В полночь Джен не спала, наблюдая, как две девушки шептались друг с другом. 14. Он вошел в двадцать шестую кабину и протянул руку мистеру Диллингу, мужчине его возраста. 15. Я сказал это во время первой поездки, которую мы предприняли вместе — когда мы взбирались на горы и смотрели вниз в пропасть.

3. MODIFICATION BY PARTICIPLES

Attributes expressed by present and past participles may be both prepositional and postpositional.

When placed in preposition they function as a) limiting or b) descriptive attributes depending on the context or the situation:

a) You are *a grown boy*: you must help your parents. b) The bat made up his mind to join *the winning side*.

In postposition a participle is usually the head of a phrase which may be a) descriptive or b) limiting:

a) Over the bed was *a fat little cherub dangling a lamp with a pink shade*.

b) Jack Almond was thought the cleverest of *all the young people attached to the Foreign Office*.



Exercises

Ex. 1. Analyze the attributes expressed by present and past participles and underline those which affect the use of articles.

1. A man and his wife, in the crowd coming out of the auditorium through the lobby, passed nearby. 2. For an hour she had lost patience and her body had ruthlessly recorded the fact in a rising temperature and a raising pulse. 3. All forward traffic had been stalled at the control and there were only the descending trucks passing. 4. To blow the bridge at a stated hour based on the time set for the attack is how it should be done. 5. He was smoking a cigarette and he wore a knitted cap and blanket style cape. 6. He fumbled with the lock, cursing whoever had stolen the radio in New York City, and for a wild moment looked in the car parked next to his to see if by chance the keys were in the ignition. 7. As the set was warming up he picked up his newspaper, turned to the sports pages and idly ran his eye down the racing cards. 8. Maple Street was a wide tree-shaped avenue which ran north and south from one end of town to the other.

Ex. 2. Fill in the blanks with articles. Explain your reasons for the use of the articles.

1. Kelly counted ... figures still surviving on the board. 2. Rose Waterford had ... blistering tongue. 3. I was like ... child brought to her first school, or ... little untrained maid who has never left home before. 4. The newcomer, unconscious of her interest, cast ... wondering eye over the menu. 5. There was ... bundle packed across one saddle that I did not understand. 6. In the dark he saw it was Pilar and he looked at the dial of his wrist watch with ... two hands shining in the short angle close to the top. 7. He lurched away like ... frightened horse barely missing the piano stool. 8. He had had ... intended destination. 9. ...knot tightening my lungs held for another second and then loosened. 10. The young man, who was tall and thin with ...sun-streaked fair hair, and ... wind- and sun-burned face, who wore ... sun-faded flannel shirt, a pair of ... peasant's trousers and rope-soled shoes, leaned over and put the heavy pack up onto his shoulders. 11. Down ... twisting road we went without a word. 12. The five men were spread out like the points of ... five-pointed star. 13. What would he do with ... remaining years? 14. He went down ... crowded lobby, smiled without warmth at two people he knew but did not wish to talk to.

Ex. 3. Translate from Russian into English using participles as attributes wherever possible.

1. Он запер дверь, ведущую в зал. 2. Ребята, обслуживающие пушку, катили ее в начале процессии. 3. Квартирмейстер указал пальцем на женщину, стоящую рядом с ним. 4. Это была Вирджиния, с шарфом на голове, в отделанном мехом сером пальто. 5. Мы шли по

длинному покрытому ковром коридору и затем повернули налево. 6. Он услышал приглушенный гул приближающегося самолета. 7. Я стоял у железных ворот гаража и некоторое время не мог войти туда. 8. У миссис Ван Хоппер была квалифицированная сиделка. 9. Он поднял глаза и увидел мужчину, стоящего перед ним. 10. Эндрю был человеком, наделенным почти чрезмерным терпением. 11. Затем он последовал за своим неизвестным другом обратно в освещенный зал. 12. Она посмотрела на него с шутливой улыбкой. 13. Он послал ей только записку, в которой сообщалось, что он возвращается. 14. Он оглянулся и увидел идущего к нему пятнадцатилетнего мальчика. 15. Наступила гнетущая пауза.

4. MODIFICATION BY NOUNS IN THE GENITIVE CASE

When an attribute is expressed by a noun in the genitive case the article or its absence mostly refers to the noun in the genitive case. The meanings of articles used with nouns in the genitive case are the same as with nouns in the common case:

a) the specifying meaning:

Bateman did not quite like *the fellow's manner* (= the manner of the fellow), so he got up and left the room.

The man's eyes (= the eyes of the man) were veiled with tears when he pictured this scene to himself.

b) the nominating meaning:

She is *a neighbour's daughter* (= the daughter of a neighbour).

c) the generalizing meaning:

There must be some poison in *a lion's teeth* (=, the teeth of any lion) because I sometimes have a pain in my left leg where that confounded lion got hold of me.

d) the generic meaning:

I stand in the place of the doctor. The doctor first diagnoses *the patient's disorder* (= the disorder the patient suffers from), then he recommends a course of treatment.

Note. No article is used if a noun in the genitive case is a proper name:

Margaret's face did not show what she was thinking about.

There is no article either before an adverb in the genitive case:

We didn't go to *yesterday's concert*.

A noun in the genitive case may be used as a descriptive attribute to the head noun: the article (or its absence) then refers to the head noun, as in *a women's college, a children's hospital, a doctor's degree, widow's weeds, a doll's house* (BrE, AmE — *a doll house*), *sheep's eyes, cow's milk, lady's*



stockings, a lady's maid, a world's fair, a three months' leave, a summer's day, etc.:

The kites sang dryly like *raven's wings* in flight.

"She is going to sail for Europe at noon tomorrow for *a two-years' stay*," said Richard.

A noun in the genitive case used as a descriptive attribute is not a determiner; it may be preceded by other attributes also referring to the head noun:

They gave the girl *a beautiful doll's house* as a birthday present.

Go to bed and have *a good night's rest*.

Exercises

Ex. 1. Determine whether the articles refer to the noun in the genitive case or the head noun. Comment on the meaning of the articles. Translate the sentences into Russian.

1. It is beneath a man's dignity to listen and give importance to rumours. 2. Head teachers of secondary schools through their association have called for an urgent reconvening of the Burnham pay negotiating committee in an attempt to settle the teachers' dispute. 3. They found on the dressing-table an unpaid dressmaker's bill. 4. Back from sea M. Eden came homing for California with a lover's desire. 5. It was a peasant's face, the cheeks hollow under the high cheekbones, the beard stubbled, the eyes shaded by the heavy brows, big hands holding the rifle. 6. Riley, listening to the wild cat with an itchy hunter's look, snatched at the leaves blowing about us like midnight butterflies. 7. There was a burst of welcoming voices, a woman's laugh, and the sound of it mingled with the banging of doors. The woman's laugh stayed in his mind. 8. The National Association of Teachers in Further and Higher Teachers Education, which is 78,000-strong, is to hold its first national ballot for strike action if the employers do not improve their pay offer, the union's national council decided yesterday. 9. He looked through the trees to where Primitivo, holding the reins of the horse was twisting the rider's foot out of the stirrup.

Ex. 2. Fill in the blanks with articles wherever necessary. Translate the sentences into Russian paying attention to nouns in the genitive case.

1. He lost himself in search of the ultimate answer to the enigma (загадка) of ... man's role on this earth. 2. Today, from 1 p.m. till 2 there will be a picket at ... regime's embassy, South Africa House in ... London's Trafalgar square, to mark the appeal in court in South Africa of 76-year-old trade union leader Oscar Mpethe. 3. She was ... headmaster's daughter. 4. She wondered looking at ... Mrs. Carlton's calm face, how often she had

wept silently into her pillow when her husband had failed to come. 5. John wore ... telegraph messenger's coat which was far too big and a cap which was not quite big enough. 6. Len Murray, ... former general secretary of the TUC, is also among the four new life peers created in ... New Year's Honours List. 7. "I have often wondered," he said, "why there is a kind of a Christian awe about ... confectioner's shop." 8. ... newspaper's international Prize tournament attended by the strongest ice-hockey teams was an important event in the preparation for the world and European championship. 9. They can carry on an amusing and animated conversation without... moment's reflection to what they are saying. 10. ... aunt Pitty's apprehensions quieted when she saw that Rhett was on his best behaviour. 11. She saw ... girl's face break into laughter, her hand go up and tousle his hair affectionately. 12. In an interview on ... BBC Radio's Women's Hour, the Prime Minister said the government had been reluctant to put up interest rates. 13. If any of ... Britain's five major plants are closed it will be clear statement by this government that Britain is finished as a manufacturing and industrial nation. 14. The room had the look not of ... writer's workshop, but of a memorial to a great name. 15. Denwaby Close was not just a substantial farm; it was a monument to ... man's endurance and skill. 16. The popular professor had called the meeting in the hope that on this one subject at least the representatives of the various parties would be able to get through ... hour's discussion without quarrelling.

Ex. 3. Translate from Russian into English using nouns in the genitive case wherever possible.

1. У друга отца Чила где-то здесь гараж. 2. Он пододвинул стул к кровати Сан, и они поговорили шепотом. 3. После минутной паузы метрдотель тоже засмеялся. 4. С ним был еще один мужчина, тоже в черной крестьянской блузе и темно-серых брюках, которые были почти формой в той провинции. 5. Памятник художнику — его произведение. 6. Поезд Барта прибыл на центральную станцию около половины шестого, и он пошел в гостиницу для военнослужащих. 7. Ей было стыдно просить девушку выполнять обязанности прислуги. 8. Джин, пойдя и скажи им, что они должны немедленно убрать эти вещи наверх. Я не могу допустить, чтобы эта комната была похожа на свалку (место для старой одежды). 9. "Уж поверь (разве ты неверишь) женскому инстинкту в этом деле. 10. Обычно Скарлетт раздражало присутствие ребенка, но он всегда вел себя очень хорошо на руках у Ретта. 11. Положение Джексона было жалким. Он не мог прокормить (заработать на пропитание) семью своей работой и торговлей вразнос (to peddle). Ему не дали даже работу ночного сторожа. 12. Жена священника, которая не выносила никаких скандалов, попросила



англичанина сказать Лиспет, что он вернется и женится на ней. 13. Я зажег сигарету, чтобы дать себе минуту подумать. 14. В коммюнике советской делегации сообщалось, что отношения двух стран должны расширяться на основе равенства и взаимной выгоды. 15. Тень омрачила лицо Дорин. 16. Это выставка старика Челленджера, и мы здесь благодаря его доброй воле

Ex. 4. Think of situations for the following sentences.

1. It is a children's theatre.
2. She sat busily patching a boy's torn shirt.
3. He is the people's hero, isn't he?
4. She didn't quite like the fellow's manner, so she got up, not without dignity, and with an apology for troubling him bade him good day.
5. In less than an hour she had packed two bags with a week's worth of clothing for both of them.
6. Yes, the girl's voice was a very low whisper.

5. MODIFICATION BY NOUNS IN THE COMMON CASE

Nouns in the common case frequently occur as attributes to other nouns. They mostly function as descriptive attributes, the choice of article depending on the context or situation. In this function they do not take plural endings:

The leather binding was worn and the pages were yellow with age.

Her father was *an enthusiastic stamp collector*.

Occasionally we find nouns (especially proper names) used as limiting attributes:

Costumes of *the Regency period* were designed for the dancers.

I am not guessing — I know *the Forter family* had nothing to do with it.

Note. In modern English we often come across more than two nouns in the common case used as attributes:

The winter tennis tournament ended only yesterday. *A London Sunday paper* published curious data concerning oil production in the North Sea.

Exercises

Ex. 1. Supply articles for the nouns modified by nouns in the common case if necessary. Explain your reasons for the use of the articles.

1. Once he passed close to ... troop truck and the lights flashed and he saw their faces fixed and sad in the sudden light.
2. Then they heard the noise of ... hand grenades heavy and sudden in the gay rolling of ... rifle fire.
3. He called ... observation post and he was not there.
4. This was how they

were talking in the sawmill, while Anselmo waited in the snow watching the road and the light in ... sawmill window. 5. There was ... telephone line running!-along the road and its wires were carried over the bridge. 6. During the next few months the cub took every opportunity that came her way to harry elephants and there were many such occasions for ... elephant season was beginning. 7. ... mill hands said that Leslie kept them working all summer in order to be able to take their money away. 8. Then he comes back, crooks his finger, gives you ... cultured pearl necklace he's smuggled in, and you fall into his arms. 9. He came up the street bank by ... Dawson barracks with shivering heart and shaking knees. 10. Now, he drew two large wheels with circles around them and a short line for ... gun barrel. 11. It was necessary that ... Delaney cards should be filled during the third period. 12. "He might have been given ... Nobel Prize at one time," the man in the taxi thought. 13. Anselmo grunted. "I'm going for wine," he told Robert Jordan. Robert got up and lifted the sacks away from ... cave entrance and leaned them one on each side of ... tree trunk. 14. ... school bell was Kenny Stearns' secret love. 15. I had arrived early and had been taken upstairs to admire ... Hale children.

6. MODIFICATION BY PREPOSITIONAL PHRASES

A prepositional phrase consists of a preposition followed by a noun (*at the window, for his children*). A prepositional phrase may be used as a) a limiting or b) a descriptive attribute:

a) As I took the cup from her I was conscious of *the click of a camera*.

b) From one of the bookshelves Julia took *a bundle of her latest photographs*.

A prepositional phrase may contain various prepositions, but the most frequently used is a phrase with the preposition of, or **the of-phrase**, which is a genitive equivalent in modern English. The meanings of the of-phrase are difficult to define and classify. The main identifiable meanings of structures with descriptive of-phrases are as follows:

1. a container with its contents:

a box of matches, a cup of tea, a pot of coffee, a bowl of soup, a glass of water

(Compare with *a matchbox, a tea-cup, a coffee-pot, a soup bowl*, etc., which are used for empty containers.)

2. a certain quantity:

a lump of sugar, a slice of lemon, a pinch of salt

3. measure:

a temperature of 20° C, a height of two hundred metres, a weight of two



pounds, a distance of three miles, a pound of butter

4. origin:

a native of Wales, a man of Kent, a descendant of a good family

6. characteristics of an object:

a woman of great charm, a man of courage, a question of importance, a matter of urgency

6. age;

a man of middle age, a boy of five

7. material a thing is made of:

a box of cedar wood, a coat of mail, a heart of gold (metaphorical use)

Note. In modern English the of-phrase is rarely used to denote material.

As a rule we find an attributive noun in preposition to the head-noun in this meaning: older English, modern English; a ring of gold—a gold ring; a wall of glass—a glass wall.

8. composition:

a herd of deer, a crowd of people, a flock of birds, a bunch of flowers, a sheaf of documents, a pile of papers

9. two objects of the same kind or an object consisting of two parts of the same kind:

a brace of pheasants, a pair of gloves, a couple of apples, a pair of trousers

10. indication of implied analogy:

a beast of a man (i.e. a man behaving like a beast), a peach of a girl (i.e. a girl as beautiful and fresh as a peach), a gem of a housekeeper, a fool of a woman

The of-phrase is a descriptive attribute in a construction called "the double genitive" as it contains the of-genitive and the s-genitive:

a friend of my brother's, a daughter of Mr. Parker's, an opera of Verdi's, a sonata of Britten's

As has been stated above, the of-phrase may have a limiting force as well. Mark the most typical kinds of structures with limiting of-phrases:

the city of Chicago, the sound of the bell, the figure of a man, the position of a teacher, the foot of the hill, the bank of the river, the wife of the local doctor, the number (i.e. the total quantity) of people, the shadow of a tree, the shot of a gun, the face of a woman, the manager of a hotel, the edge of the table, the story of his life

If a head-noun refers to a part or a section of a thing denoted by a noun in the of-phrase, the head-noun may be used either with the definite or the indefinite article:

the (a) leg of the table, the (a) wheel of the car, the (a) door of the car

Note. With animate nouns the genitive case is usually used in similar

cases:

the cat's paw, the man's leg

A prepositional phrase may contain a gerund instead of a noun. Prepositional gerundial phrases are usually limiting attributes:

I heard that he had started off for South Africa in *the wild hope of making a fortune*.

Sometimes a prepositional gerundial phrase is treated as a descriptive attribute, especially when its head-noun is an object of the verb *to have*:

He had *a feeling of missing something important*. She always got her own way. People and events had *a fashion of shaping themselves to suit her*.

Exercises

Ex. 1. Supply articles for the nouns modified by prepositional phrases. Determine whether the prepositional phrases are limiting or descriptive.

1. And if it comes to that, what's wrong with ... people in the hotel? 2. ... man at the control would not give the safe-conduct back. 3. How good to be like ... hand within a glove that stretches out and grows wonderfully cold in the hot sand. 4. When he came into the room, Smith went at once to ... woman in the uniform and bowed to her. 5. He saw ... girl with long hair springing back into two pigtails. 6. We ate in ... pavilions on the sand. 7. He was dressed in ... singlet without arms, and ... pair of duck trousers. 8. Then ... sniper behind the boulder a hundred yards down the slope exposed himself and fired. 9. Aunt Carrie and Julia's mother, Mrs. Lambert, lived in the morning-room, ... long narrow room with Empire furniture. 10. This passenger had come with ...ship from the Baltic state that owned her, but there was something about his appearance, in spite of his clothes, his moustache, that suggested he was really ... native of this island.

Ex. 2. Analyze the use of articles with the nouns modified by of-phrases. Classify the of-phrases according to their meaning.

1. Now, a little chit of fourteen just leaving school expects at least five pounds a week. 2. The Duchess wore a dressing-jacket of the same colour made of velvet and trimmed at the neck and wrists with bands of dark sable. 3. There was always a throng of boys in the closet, though they knew they were not allowed to smoke there. 4. It was a sign of relief that he saw at last the crenellated walls of the lonely Chinese city. 5. Beyond the lighted desks the harbour was a sheet of sparkling silver under the full moon. 6. He had a moment of gloom, as he thought that now Jan was away there was no one in the world to whom he could really talk. 7. Sunday noon Verena came in to look at the table: with its sprawling center-piece of peach-coloured roses and dense fancy stretches of silver ware, it seemed set for a party of twenty;



actually there were only two places. 8. But there is in my nature a strain of asceticism. 9. Magda opened a bottle of scotch. 10. A mile of cotton fields smiled up to a warm sun. 11. This solitary passenger was a man of medium height but of a massive build, square and bulky about the shoulders and thick-chested. 12. A bishop keeps on saying at the age of eighty what he was told to say when he was a boy of eighteen, and as a natural consequence, he always looks absolutely delightful. 13. But when a squad of bearded men came lumbering down the steps, laden with an assortment of stolen articles and she saw Charles' sword in the hands of one, she did cry out.

Ex. 3. Fill in the blanks with articles wherever necessary. Comment on the of-phrases modifying the nouns.

1. Robert Jordan saw ... woman of about fifty almost as big as Pablo, she was as wide as she was tall, in ... black peasant skirt and waist, with heavy wool socks on heavy legs. 2. She was here with the news and was in such ... state of radiant exultation as I'd never seen. 3. He had ... face of one who walks in his sleep, and for a wild moment the idea came to me that perhaps he was not normal, not altogether sane. 4. El Sordo went into the cave and came out with ... pinch bottle of scotch whiskey and three glasses. 5. Just, however, as he reached ... top of the great oak staircase, a door was flung open, two little white-robed figures appeared, and a large pillow whizzed past his head. 6. In the pocket with the wire he felt his players with the two wooden awls for making holes in ... end of the blocks and then, from the last inside pocket, he took ... big box of the Russian cigarettes. 7. He saw my face and stopped; then he came over quickly to stand beside me, giving me ... little smile of reassurance. 8. He slapped ... handful of notes on ... top of the table. 9. Her hair black and curling fell down her back, and she wore ... wreath of scented flowers. 10. You have told your car to wait round the corner so that it should not stand outside the door and by its magnificence affront his poverty, but at the door he says: "You'll find a bus at ... bottom of the street." 11. Their furniture consisted of ... couple of grass-mats on which they slept, ... fragment of looking-glass. 12. She was a native, ... woman of somewhat commanding presence. 13. Lights were flickering on along the wharf, immediately giving the unlit entrances ... sombre air of mystery. 14. A few weeks after this, the purchase was completed, and at ... close of the season the Minister and his family went down to Canterville Chase. 15. He was in the act of adding ... picture of bananas, an apple and ... head of Queen Elizabeth to ... long line of others, when Mary Poppins walked up to him, tiptoeing so as to surprise him.

Ex. 4. Complete the statements.

1. Water boils at a temperature of... 2. Water freezes at a temperature of... 3. The plane was flying at a height of ... 4. They had to walk a

distance of.... 5. He was so strong, he could carry a weight of ... 6. Are you going to the shop? Please, buy a pound of 7. Her brother was a boy of ... 8. George is a friend of 9. Is she a daughter of ...? 10. He told us the story of ... 11. Suddenly we heard the sound of.... 12. He had the reputation of....

Ex. 5. Translate the following sentences from Russian into English using of-phrases as attributes wherever possible.

1. Когда они съели консервированные абрикосы, которыми заканчивался обед, Чинк принес им по чашке чая. 2. Песчаная кромка заводи вырисовывалась как склон холма. 3. Он очень любознательный человек. 4. Май — месяц больших температурных контрастов. 5. «Я просто сидела и наслаждалась тем, что вижу Джейн», — сказала Марри. 6. Она налила ему чашку кофе и подала банку сгущенного молока. 7. Ему было за семьдесят. 8. Она бросила на него взгляд полный ненависти. 9. Выражение (чувство) горя исказило его красивое лицо. 10. Они проехали расстояние в несколько миль. 11. Это был юноша девятнадцати лет, ростом в шесть футов и два дюйма, с сильными мускулами. 12. Он бросил на меня удивленный взгляд. 13. На нем был костюм из прекрасной серой ткани, но не очень хорошего покроя. 14. Через мгновение примчалась толпа взволнованных туземцев, и их крики быстро донесли радостные вести до деревни. 15. Он сделал нетерпеливый жест. 16. Он молодой человек с чувством такта. 17. В нем поднялось чувство негодования. 18. Дома выглядят так, как будто их только что покрыли слоем краски. 19. Когда Рой пригласил автора лестной рецензии на лэнч, он это сделал потому, что был искренне благодарен ему за хорошее мнение, а когда он пригласил автора нелестной рецензии — это было потому, что он искренне заботился о своем мастерстве. 20. Спрингвейл находился на расстоянии трех миль от деревни, поэтому ему приходилось тратить много времени, чтобы добираться туда и видеть Джейн каждый день.

7. MODIFICATION BY ATTRIBUTIVE CLAUSES

Attributive clauses may be limiting or descriptive.

In the following examples attributive clauses are limiting:

She was flattered by *the compliments he paid her*. "So you are *the gentleman who sent me those lovely flowers*" she said with a smile.

In the examples below attributive clauses are descriptive; the choice of the article is determined by the context or the situation:

They managed to get fairly good parts in *a play that had proved a success*.



People who live in glass houses should not throw stones.

The short holiday which he spent in going to the theatre every night was almost at an end.

Note. A descriptive attributive clause may be separated from the noun it qualifies by other parts of the principal clause for stylistic reasons, mainly not to make the beginning of the sentence "heavy":

Then *an incident happened which to Bateman was the most mortifying experience of the evening*.

A limiting attributive clause always follows the headnoun.

Exercises

Ex. 1. Find attributive clauses and determine whether they are limiting or descriptive in the following sentences. Comment on the use of articles.

1. Rosie's eyes travelled to a picture on the wall that for some reason had escaped my notice. 2. The servant who opened the door and showed where to go, gave me an unpleasant look as I passed him and went into a big room where two old gentlemen were sitting, looking at me with interest. 3. I suppose that is why when Roy lectured in some provincial town not a single copy of the books of the authors he had spoken of was ever asked for, but – there was always a run of his own. 4. The proof is that here they have done nothing since the train that Kashkin organized. 5. There was a buzzer by the side of the door that was organized to open it automatically, but it had been broken for a week. 6. I'm not about to have a conference with a young woman whose conscience is probably giving her twinges of remorse. 8. Men have always wanted a personal God to whom they can turn in distress for comfort and encouragement.

Ex. 2. Supply articles for nouns modified by attributive clauses wherever necessary.

1. They were in the cave and the men were standing before ... fire Maria was fanning. 2. There was ... wind that blew through ... battle but that was a hot wind. 3. Below on the slope ... man who had run from the pile of stones to the shelter of the boulder was speaking to the sniper. 4. one of the men turned from ... building that he was doing. 5. Since you all decided that it should be done it is ... service that I can do. 6. This is like ... wheel that goes up and round. 7. ... man who was being pushed out by Pablo and Cuatro Dedos was Don Anastasio Rivas. 8. They turned down ... road that led through the Domain past the Art Gallery. 9. When Don Guillermo stood there ... woman started to scream from the balcony of ... apartment where he lived. 10. There are words for all the vile words in English and there are

... other words and expressions that are used only in ... countries where blasphemy keeps pace with the austerity of religion. 11. At the left, just past the top, there was ... loop of road where cars could turn and there were lights winking in front of ... big stone building that bulked long and dark against the night sky. 12. On paper the bridge is blown at ... moment the attack starts in order that nothing will come up the road.

Ex. 3. Translate from Russian into English trying to use attributive clauses.

1. Это была история, которую я не мог никому доверить. 2. Это была не та аксиома, которая ему была нужна. 3. Это была фраза, которую он мог опустить. 4. Я думаю о вас и о гостинице в Мадриде, в которой я познакомился с несколькими русскими, и о книге, которую я когда-нибудь напишу. 5. Я знаю одну американку, которая меблировала квартиры и сдавала их. 6. Вы любите детей, мисс Блейк? – Как я могу ответить на такой вопрос? – Неужели это вопрос, на который вы не хотите отвечать? 7. Там есть квартиры, которые выходят окнами в парк, и из окон виден весь парк. 8. Есть способ, с помощью которого они могли бы выполнить эту работу хорошо. 9. Роберт Джордан ничего не сказал до тех пор, пока они не доехали до луга, где лошадей привязали к кольям и накормили. 10. Вам надо было либо полностью полагаться на людей, с которыми работали, либо совсем не полагаться на них, и надо было принять на этот счет решение. 11. Из пяти человек, которые добрались до вершины горы, трое были ранены. 12. Он не смотрел на человека, о котором говорил.

8. MODIFICATION BY INFINITIVES

The infinitive may function as a) a descriptive or b) a limiting attribute depending on the context or the general situation:

a) At a time like that there are *things to be glad of*.

The doctor had *a savage desire to tell him the whole truth*.

b) "May be he is *the man to ask about work*," she thought.

The clinic was a world of hope *and the will to recover*.

Ex. 1. Supply articles for the nouns modified by attributive infinitives wherever necessary.

1. She felt herself yielding to ... blinding impulse to run screaming from the building. 2. I believe that I could walk up to the mill and knock on the door and I would be welcome except that they have ... orders to challenge all travelers and ask to see their papers. 3. However, that is not ... point to discuss. 4. He had not yet had ... opportunity to test his judgement and,



anyway, the judgement was his own responsibility. 5. I have ... right to ask him now because I have had to do the same sort of things myself. 6. I tried to breathe, but .. effort to inhale knotted my chest tighter, forcing breath out instead of in. 7. Catching sight of the clock at the Army and Navy Stores, he remembered ... engagement to play golf at his club. 8. Tired with ... desire to escape, she hesitated. 9. He began to read, giving the stranger ... opportunity to recover himself. 10. he felt ... need to talk that, with him, was the sign that there had just been much danger. 11. When she saw him, so slight, with his hectic flush and his blue eyes, so charmingly boyish, she felt a sudden pang and made ... attempt to get up.

9. TESTS

I VARIANT

Ex. 1. Fill in the blanks with articles if necessary.

1. All had survived the crash — Kelly, his wife Margaret, his ten-year-old twin sons, the pilot and co-pilot and ... ten enlisted men. 2. You are ... extraordinary person. You never say ... moral thing and never do ... wrong thing. 3. Then she saw what was in ... main display case, and she forgot where she was or where she had come from. 4. After ...third drink he sat back comfortably in his chair, no longer self-conscious in the luxurious room. 5. ... most remarkable stroke of fortune brought me ... very man that I required. 6. These are just .. usual papers. 7. He is ... very soul of truth and honour. 8. Mrs. Mair says there is ... whole sackful of mail waiting for you at the post-office. 9. She rocked her head on the pillow and for ... first time I saw tears on her cheeks. 10. With ... Gale helping on ... other side, they got Reynolds to Craig's car and pushed him into ... back seat. 11. He didn't ask what ... right way was, in her opinion. 12. She was ... only child. 13. Well, I came down to look and ... only other person on the river was a lady, so I guessed you must be it. 14. He asks all ... right questions. 15. You look exactly ... same wonderful boy who, day after day, used to come down to my studio to sit for his picture. 16. He toyed with the idea of going to bed as ... quickest way of getting warm, but ... second glance at ... bed dissuaded him. 17. When he drove the car out of the gate of the hotel grounds, he turned, out of an old memory, in ... wrong direction, towards Antibes, instead of towards Juan-les-Pins and Cannes. 18. Gilly had been released from San Quentin at about ... same time Fordyce had and ... two were inseparable. 19. But it was always ... wrong thing to laugh at Pat. 20. Her fine black eyes were ... most noticeable thing about her.

Ex. 2. Translate the following sentences from Russian into English.

1. Другим частым посетителем дома был Анерин Риз, управляющий банка, высокий сухой лысый человек, к которому Эндрю с первого взгляда почувствовал недоверие. 2. Предполагалось, что он приедет со мною, но в последний момент он вынужден был остаться в Нью-Йорке. 3. Когда поднялся занавес и были произнесены первые строчки, он испытал странное чувство. 4. Я всегда считал ее очень привлекательной девушкой. 5. Затем он рассказал Бреду о Вирджинии, о письмах, телефонных звонках, последней безумной сцене, происшедшей шесть недель назад. 6. Я предполагаю, что это самый замечательный момент в его жизни. 7. Он был польщен, но в то же время раздражен. 8. Вирджиния улыбнулась точно такой же улыбкой, какой она улыбалась всем остальным. 9. Это единственная проблема, которую я не могу решить. 10. Все повернулись к единственной в комнате женщине, которая молча слушала их спор. 11. Господин Эренхард казался подходящим человеком в данной ситуации. 12. Он приехал другим поездом. 13. Думаю, через несколько недель ты будешь скакать по горам (to prance) с Леонардом и другими ходячими больными. 14. Анна, самое важное лицо в семье, повелительным жестом заставила его замолчать. 15. То был крайне неприятный разговор для всех них.

II VARIANT

Ex. 1. Fill in the blanks with articles if necessary.

1. All the people Ellen had known in Savannah might have been cast from ... same mould so similar were their view-points and traditions. 2. While the Thompsons were operating their Bull's Head Saloon ... most notorious member of the Texas gun-stinging fraternity came to town. 3. Mind you, you have to remember that T. B. is ... most unpredictable disease. 4. Fine indeed, Grant thought, looking down at the map of Paris ... next morning. 5. He might have been M. P. had he chosen. Rannock was of course ... most celebrated man in the Five Towns, and the idol of ... populace. 6. I heard they're all in, and they all took ... same examination Eli did. 7. You are ... most loathsome beast that it's ever been my misfortune to meet. 8. It was maddening having to stay inside when outside ... first snow he had ever seen was falling. 9. I am writing such ... long letter because it is raining like crazy here and we can't finish ... second coat of the deck house.



10. This is ... second Sunday since my return and all day it has been windy. 11. ...next day he had shown Craig his play. 12. Colonel Kelly opened and closed his hands nervously, wondering how he could tell ... fifteen human beings behind the door about the interview with Ri Ying and the lunatic ordeal they were going to have to endure. 13. As they had known what he had been doing at his desk for ... last hour or so, they would have every right, he thought, to come storming out of their cubicals and into his office to tear his checkbook to bits. 14. A deep harsh note boomed under the palms, spread through ... intricacies of the forest and echoed back from ... pink granite of the mountain. 15. That's why I offered to make her ... present of her wedding dress. 16. From her bed she could see the snow flakes falling like ... swarm of white butterflies. 17. She drew ... tumbler of water and dissolved ... large spoonful of white powder in it. 18. They had a mile to walk to reach ... edge of the plateau where they would be able to see some expanse on the lower and sheltered side. 19. He said, "Thanks", and straightened with ... smile of apology, a difficult effort on the long intense face, more an apologetic grimace than a smile. 20. If only they could reach Malaga before dark! There must be a French or British agent in ... port of such importance.

Ex. 2. Translate the following sentences from Russian into English.

1. Он посмотрел на напечатанный список вопросов, которые ему дал Гейл, и прочитал еще раз первый вопрос. 2. Они все могут выйти через ту самую дверь, через которую мы все вышли. 3. В последний момент Уодли увидел его, выпрямился и улыбнулся ему. 4. Разве это не была та самая возможность, о которой говорила Глэдис? 5. «Он очень красивый молодой человек, но недостаточно умен»,— подумала Магда о Барте, когда впервые увидела его на железнодорожной станции. 6. Он сделал ей замечание уже в третий или четвертый раз, с того момента как они сели за стол. 7. Она открыла другую (вторую) дверь и увидела, что она ведет в переднюю. 8. Я думала, что ты видела его в прошлый вторник.— Нет, но я увижу его в следующий вторник. 9. Когда впоследствии он писал о средних слоях общества, он искренне верил, что они составляют основу страны. 10. Как раз в это время стук копыт послышался на вершине холма, и в свете луны показались четыре или пять наездников. 11. Ральф нерешительно приложил узкий конец раковины ко рту и дунул. 12. Когда он объявил о дне своего отплытия, она не могла сдержать радость. 13. «Я просто так выразился, господин Уикс»,— сказал он. 14. Если тебе не нравится идея сесть снова за руль, я могу поехать в Скуон с твоим письмом и забрать тебя

на обратном пути. 15. Они прошли с милю и присели на ступеньках небольшого здания.

10. KEYS TO THE TESTS

I variant

Ex. 1.

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| 1. the. | 11. the. |
| 2. an, a, a. | 12. an. |
| 3. the. | 13. the. |
| 4. a. | 14. the. |
| 5. the, the. | 15. the. |
| 6. the. | 16. the, a, the. |
| 7. the. | 17. the. |
| 8. a. | 18. the, the. |
| 9. the. | 19. the. |
| 10. —, the, the. | 20. the. |

Ex. 2.

1. Another frequent visitor to the house was Aneurin Rees, the manager of the bank, a long dry bald-headed man whom Andrew at first sight distrusted.

2. He was supposed to come with me, but at the last minute he had to stay in New York.

3. When the curtain came up and the first lines were uttered he had an odd sensation.

4. I always thought her a most attractive girl.

5. Then he told Brad about Virginia, about the letters, the phone calls, the last crazy scene six weeks ago.

6. I suppose this is the most wonderful moment in his whole life.

7. He was flattered, yet at the same time irritated.

8. Virginia had smiled at him with exactly the same smile she had given everybody else.

9. That is the only problem it cannot solve.

10. Everyone turned to the only woman in the room, who was listening in silence to the discussion.

11. Monsieur Ehrenhardt seemed to be the right man in this situation.

12. He's come on another train.

13. I suppose in a few weeks you'll be prancing all around the mountains with Leonard and other walking patients.

14. Anna, the most important person in the family, silenced him with an imperious gesture.

15. It was a most unpleasant talk for all of them.



II variant**Ex. 1.**

- | | | |
|--------------|-----------------|-----------|
| 1. the | 8. the.. | 15. a. |
| 2. a | 9. a, the.. | 16. a. |
| 3. a | 10. a. | 17. a, a. |
| 4. —. | 11. the. | 18. the. |
| 5. the, the. | 12. the. | 19. a. |
| 6. the. | 13. the. | 20. a. |
| 7. the | 14. the, the... | |

Ex. 2.

1. He looked down at the typed list of questions rail had given him, read once more the first question.

2. They can all get out of the same door that we all got out of.

3 At the last moment, Wadleigh saw him and straightened up and smiled at him.

4. Was it not the very opportunity of which Gladys spoke?

5. "He's almost handsome young man, but he's not clever enough," Magda thought of Bart when she first saw him at the railway station.

6. It was the third or fourth time he had reprimanded her since they had sat down at the desk together.

7. She opened another door (a second door) and saw that it led into a passage.

8. I thought you saw him last Tuesday. — No, but I'll be seeing him next Tuesday.

9. When later he wrote of the middle classes he sincerely believed that they were the backbone of the country.

10. Just then the noise of the horses topped the rise and four of five riders came in sight in the moonlight.

11. Doubtfully Ralph laid the small end of the shell against his mouth and blew.

12. When he announced the date of his sailing she couldn't contain her joy.

13. "That was only a manner of speaking, Mr. Wicks," he said.

14. If you hate the thought of getting back into the car, I can go on to Scoone with your letter and pick you up on the way back.

15. They walked a mile's distance and then sat on the steps of a little building.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Бармина Л.А. Практикум по английскому языку: Артикли. / Л.А.Бармина, И.П.Верховская—М.: Астрель, АСТ, 2000. — 192 с.
2. Крылова И.П. Грамматика современного английского языка: Учебник для ин-тов и фак. иностр. яз./ И.П. Крылова, Е.М. Гордон. — М.: Книжный дом «Университет», 2005. — 228 с.

Заказ № _____ от « _____ » _____ 200 ____ . Тираж _____ экз.

Изд-во СевНТУ

