

I. Countable / uncountable nouns

GRAMMAR

- **Исчисляемые существительные** имеют форму единственного и множественного числа: *one book — two books — three books* и т. д.
- **Неисчисляемые существительные** не имеют формы множественного числа: *milk, bread, pasta, meat* (Неправильно: *meats*).

Следующие слова используются с соответствующими неисчисляемыми существительными для обозначения количества:

a bottle of: *a bottle of lemonade*; **a glass of:** *a glass of water*; **a carton of:** *a carton of milk*; **a cup of:** *a cup of coffee*; **a bowl of:** *a bowl of rice*; **a bag of:** *a bag of flour*; **a slice of:** *a slice of toast*; **a loaf of:** *a loaf of bread*; **a kilo of:** *a kilo of meat*; **a packet of:** *a packet of crisps*; **a box of:** *a box of chocolates*; **a bar of:** *a bar of soap*; **a pot of:** *a pot of tea*; **a tub of:** *a tub of ice cream*; **a jar of:** *a jar of honey*; **a tin of:** *a tin of soup*; **a bunch of:** *a bunch of bananas*; **a can of:** *a can of cola*

1 Write the plural forms of the nouns.

- 1) a flower _____
- 2) a tomato _____
- 3) an orange _____
- 4) a banana _____
- 5) a strawberry _____
- 6) a cherry _____
- 7) a lemon _____
- 8) a carrot _____
- 9) a cucumber _____
- 10) an onion _____

2 Classify the nouns from the box into the table.

porridge, carrot, lemon, chocolate, cereal, soup, ice cream, carton, milk, bunch, cheese, product, jam, tomato, tea, egg, sugar, sweet, banana

<i>With a/an</i>	<i>Without a/an</i>

3 Match the two columns.

1) a glass of	a) beef
2) a carton of	b) bread
3) a cup of	c) cereal
4) a bowl of	d) cheese
5) a slice of	e) chocolate
6) a loaf of	f) coffee
7) a kilo of	g) crisps
8) a packet of	h) flowers
9) a box of	i) honey
10) a bar of	j) juice
11) a tub of	k) milk
12) a jar of	l) sardines
13) a tin of	m) soda
14) a bunch of	n) sweets
15) a can of	o) yogurt

II. A / An – Some / Any / No

GRAMMAR

- Артикль **a/an** употребляется с **исчисляемыми** существительными в **единственном числе**: *There is a dog. There isn't a cat. Is there a mouse?*
- **Some** употребляется с **исчисляемыми** существительными во **множественном числе** и с **неисчисляемыми** существительными в **утвердительных** предложениях: *I want some oranges and some yogurt.*
- **Any** употребляется с **исчисляемыми** существительными во **множественном числе** и с **неисчисляемыми** существительными в **отрицаниях** и **вопросах**: *Are there any apples in the fridge? There isn't any/is no coffee.*

Примечание: **Some** используется в вопросах для выражения предложения или просьбы: *Would you like some juice?* (предложение).

1 Choose the correct variant.

- 1) Is there **any/some** milk in the fridge?
- 2) There's **no/any** sugar at home.
- 3) Can I have **any/some** water, please?
- 4) The English put **no/some** milk into their tea.
- 5) I've got **some/any** apples. Let's make an apple pie.
- 6) There are **some/no** oranges left. I must go and buy some.
- 7) I'm going to buy **some/any** boxes of chocolate for the birthday party.
- 8) We don't need **any/no** cartons of juice. There are plenty of them here.
- 9) She needs **no/some** fish and potatoes to cook the traditional English dish.
- 10) Are there any sweets, Carly? – Not **some/any**.

2 Fill in **some/any/no**.

- 1) I can't see _____ sugar here. Where is it?
- 2) There are _____ fruit in the basket. Where have they gone?
- 3) Let's get _____ bottles of Coca-Cola.
- 4) Liza has _____ money in the purse.
- 5) I think they can bring _____ packets of crisps for the party.
- 6) Mother thinks we don't need to buy _____ yogurt.
- 7) There are _____ jars of jam in granny's cellar. Go and bring _____ you like.
- 8) Do you have _____ new recipes? — Yes, I've found _____.
- 9) To cook a pizza we need _____ tomatoes, cheese, an onion and some oregano.
- 10) How about _____ chocolate cakes? — Good idea!

III. Quantifiers

GRAMMAR

- **A lot of / lots (of)** употребляется в утвердительных предложениях с неисчисляемыми и исчисляемыми существительными во множественном числе. Предлог **of** опускается, если после a lot / lots нет существительного. *There is a lot of meat in the fridge. There are a lot of sardines in the tin. Were there lots of sardines in the tin? — Yes, there were lots.*
- **Much** и **many** употребляются в отрицательных или вопросительных предложениях. **Much** употребляется с неисчисляемыми существительными, а **many** — с исчисляемыми существительными во множественном числе: *Is there much water in the pot? There isn't much bread left. Do you have many oranges? There aren't many apples left.*
- **How much** употребляется с неисчисляемыми существительными в вопросах о количестве чего-либо:
A: **How much beef do we need?**
B: *A kilo.* (количество)
- **How many** употребляется с исчисляемыми существительными в вопросах о числе людей/предметов:
A: **How many students are there in your class?**
B: *Fifteen.* (число)
- **Too much** употребляется с неисчисляемыми существительными, чтобы показать, что чего-либо больше, чем нужно или требуется: *The neighbours are making too much noise.* (Соседи слишком сильно шумят.)
- **Too many** употребляется с исчисляемыми существительными, чтобы показать, что чего-либо больше, чем нужно или требуется: *Don't buy too many tomatoes.* (Не покупай слишком много помидоров.)
- **A few** означает «немного, но достаточно», и употребляется с исчисляемыми существительными во множественном числе: *We have a few eggs. We can make an omelette.* (У нас есть немного яиц. Мы можем приготовить омлет.)
- **A little** означает «немного, но достаточно» и используется с неисчисляемыми существительными: *Can I have a little milk in my tea?* (Можно мне добавить немного молока в чай?)
- **Few/Little** означает «почти нет», недостаточно и может использоваться с **very** для усиления смысла: *There is (very) little sugar in my tea. I can't drink it.* (В чае слишком мало сахара. Я не могу его пить.) *There are (very) few apples. I can't make a pie.* (У нас слишком мало яблок. Я не могу испечь пирог.)

1 Fill in the missing quantifiers.

countable	uncountable
many	
	a lot of
some / a few	
	little / isn't much
	any / no

2 Write sentences using the words in brackets.

e.g. *He has got pens. (few) – He has got few pens.*

1) She has got brothers. (**some**)

2) They have got friends. (**many**)

3) Nick has got pens. (**many**)

4) We have got sisters. (**no**)

5) Kate and Andrew have got German and French books. (**some**)

6) They need milk to make curds. (**much**)

7) Don't eat junk food. (**much**)

8) There's butter in the fridge. (**very little**)

3 Choose the correct variant.

- 1) There's **no/any** need to be so upset.
- 2) Can we have **few/some** popcorn while watching the film?
- 3) There was **no/any** fresh water in the bottle, only fizzy drinks.
- 4) I'd like to have **little/some** ice cream in the park. What about you?
- 5) How **many/much** money do you have Pete?
- 6) She eats **lots/some** of fish products.
- 7) Are you ready? — Not yet. I need **a few/little** more minutes.
- 8) Would you like **some/a lot of** juice to drink?
- 9) Would you like **any/few** side orders?
- 10) There's **few/little** food left. We must do the shopping.

IV. Too – Enough

GRAMMAR

- **Too + прилагательное/наречие + инфинитив с частицей to**
Too ставится перед прилагательными или наречиями и имеет отрицательный смысл, показывая, что чего-либо больше, чем нужно или требуется: *The tea is **too hot** to drink.* (Чай слишком горячий.)
- **Прилагательное/наречие + enough + инфинитив/enough + существительное**
Enough ставится перед существительным, но после прилагательных или наречий. **Enough** несёт положительный смысл и показывает, что чего-либо столько, сколько требуется или нужно: *Masha is **tall enough** to reach the top shelf.* (Маша достаточно высокая, чтобы дотянуться до верхней полки.) *We have **enough** money to go on holiday this year.* (У нас достаточно средств, чтобы поехать отдыхать в этом году.) *The shoes are **not big enough**.* (Размер ботинок недостаточно большой. = Ботинки малы.) *You are **not walking fast enough**.* (Ты идёшь недостаточно быстро. = Ты идёшь медленно.)

1 Choose the correct variant.

- 1) The potatoes are **too/enough** hot. I can't eat them.
- 2) It's warm **too/enough**, so we can go for a walk.
- 3) The environment is getting **too/enough** polluted.
- 4) The cities are not **too/enough** convenient to live in.
- 5) You're old **too/enough** to understand the rules.
- 6) The rule is **too/enough** complicated to understand.
- 7) I have got **too/enough** food to travel to the farthest point.
- 8) She has got **too/enough** much water and can share it with us.
- 9) Do you have **too/enough** time to listen to my problem?
- 10) There are **too/enough** many people in the room.

2 Fill in **too/enough**.

- 1) I can't see anything. It's _____ dark outdoors.
- 2) This year winter was _____ cold to come out.
- 3) I don't have _____ products to invite my friends tonight.
- 4) The jeans are _____ short for her. She needs size 34.
- 5) She can swim fast _____ to compete with the last-year winner.
- 6) Charlie is tall _____ to take the cat off the tree.
- 7) My MP3 player is _____ old. I need a new one.
- 8) I can't drink the coffee. It's _____ strong and I won't sleep.
- 9) Mum cooks pizza tasty _____ to eat it all.
- 10) The face of the clock is _____ small for my granny to see the time.

V. Infinitive **-ing/to**

GRAMMAR

-ing форма глагола употребляется:

- в роли подлежащего: **Boxing** is my favourite sport.
- после глаголов *admit, appreciate, avoid, begin, consider, continue, deny, dislike, enjoy, fancy, finish, hate, imagine, like, love, mind, miss, prefer, prevent, spend, start, stop, suggest, waste (time, money)* и т. д.: *They **enjoy spending** time at home.*
- после глагола **go**, когда речь идёт о роде деятельности или физической активности: *I often **go jogging** in the mornings.*
- после предлогов: *She's **good at wasting** money.*
- после таких выражений, как: *be busy, it's no use, it's (not) worth, there's no point (in), what's the use of, can't help, can't stand, have difficulty (in), look forward to*: *I **look forward to meeting** you next week.*

Инфинитив с частицей **to** употребляется:

- для выражения цели: *I bought cheese **to make** a pizza.*
- после глаголов *advise, agree, ask, decide, expect, explain, hope, manage, offer, plan, promise, refuse, seem, want* и т. д.: *I **want to buy** a new tablet PC.*
- после словосочетаний **be + прилагательное** (*happy, nice, sorry* и т. д.): *It is nice **to be back** home.*
- после **too/enough**: *It's **too late** to visit her now. She's old **enough** to go shopping.*
- после *would like, would love, would prefer*: *I'd **love to go** to the theatre with you.*

Инфинитив без частицы **to** употребляется:

- после модальных глаголов (**can, may, should** и т. д.): *I **can play** volleyball. You **may eat** some pie. You **should call** your grandmother.*
- после глаголов **make** и **let**: ***Let's go** to the park! You **shouldn't make** her do it.*
- после *would rather (not)/had better (not)*: *I'd **rather stay** out tonight. You **had better not park** here.*

1 Classify the verbs from the box to the table.

like, too/enough, don't mind, it's worth, want, ask, can't stand, look forward to, can't help, like, avoid, imagine, hope, suggest, fancy, enjoy, promise, expect

-ing form	to-Infinitive

2 Choose the correct variant.

- 1) I don't mind (to have/having) a bite.
- 2) She looks forward (to meet/meeting) them.
- 3) I want (to visit/visiting) my grandparents on weekend or holidays.
- 4) I can't imagine her (to get/getting) married to Harry.
- 5) I'd like to make him (work/working) better.
- 6) Let's stop (to eat/eating) at this restaurant.
- 7) We couldn't help (to laugh/laughing) at Robin Williams's acting.
- 8) How do you prefer (to travel/travelling): by train or plane?
- 9) Do you fancy (to eat/eating) out?
- 10) It was difficult enough (to learn/learning) to play the guitar.

3 Put the verbs into the to Infinitive or -ing form.

- 1) She can't _____ (to imagine) him a doctor.
- 2) We don't want them _____ (to disturb) us.
- 3) I don't mind _____ (to open) the window, it's so stuffy.
- 4) He stopped _____ (to smoke). I would like him to stop _____ (to smoke)!
- 5) The story is worth _____ (to retell).
- 6) Would you prefer _____ (to start) with salad?
- 7) She isn't fancy _____ (to go) out tonight.
- 8) It's too difficult _____ (to workout) in such hot weather.
- 9) He promised me _____ (to come) the other day.
- 10) Avoid _____ (to drink) water from rivers. Boil it first.