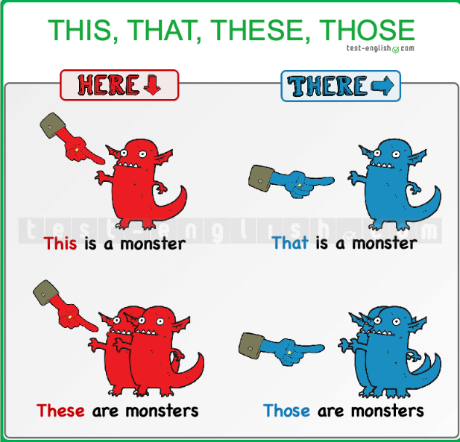
**УКАЗАТЕЛЬНЫЕ МЕСТОИМЕНИЯ. DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS**

**this/these** === *here* **that/those** === *there*

*We use* ***this*** *and* ***these*** *for things that are here (near).* ***This*** *is singular and* ***these*** *is plural.*

*This is my new watch.*

*These are my sisters Anna and Jenny.*

*We use* ***that*** *and* ***those*** *for things that are there (not near).* ***That*** *is singular and* ***those*** *is plural.*

*That man is very strange.*

*I need those boxes over there.*

*We can use* ***this****,* ***that****,* ***these****,* ***those*** *with a noun (this box, that car, etc.) or without a noun.*

*This watch is very expensive.*

*I like that woman in the park.*

*Who is that? (= that person)*

*‘What are those?’ ‘They are old pictures.’*

*We use* ***this*** *is when we introduce people and on the telephone*

*Hi, this is Tim. (Tim on the telephone)*

*Laura: ‘Hi, Sara. This is my friend Paul.’ Sara: ‘Hi, Paul. Nice to meet you.’*

*We use* ***this is*** *... and* ***is that... ?*** *on the phone*

*Hi Sarah, this is David.*

*(this = the speaker)*

*Is that Sarah?*

*(that = the other person)*

***that*** *=== something that has happened*

*I’m sorry I forgot to phone you.' 'That's all right.'*

*That was a really nice meal. Thank you very much.*

***that*** *=== what somebody has just said*

*'You're a teacher, aren't you?' 'Yes, that's right.'*

*'Martin has a new job.' 'Really? I didn't know that.'*

*I’m going on holiday next week.' 'Oh, that's nice.'*

**ONE / ONES**

***Использование –*** *избежание повторений в предложении*

**Использование ONE в качестве заменителя в английском языке**

*Слово* ***ONE*** *мы используем, когда говорим о предмете или человеке* ***в единственном числе****, то есть о чем-то одном.*

*One мы можем использовать:*

***Самостоятельно***

*Мы заменяем им предмет в* ***единственном******числе****. При этом речь идет о любом предмете или мы не знаем, о каком именно. То есть мы используем* ***ONE вместо предмета с артиклем an****.*

*Can you give me a pen? I don’t have one (вместо a pen).*

*Ты можешь дать мне ручку? У меня нет (ручки).*

*Does she have a sister? Yes, she has one.*

*У нее есть сестра? Да, у нее есть (сестра).*

***С прилагательными***

***ONE*** *может использоваться* ***после*** *слов, которые отвечают на вопрос* ***«какой? какая? какое?»****.*

*Если вы говорите о* ***неизвестном*** *собеседнику предмете или* ***любом******предмете****, то используйте a + adj + one.*

*I have an old phone and a new one.*

*У меня есть старый телефон и новый.*

*She has lost her purse. She needs a new one.*

*Она потеряла кошелек. Ей нужен новый.*

*Если вы говорите о* ***конкретном******предмете****, то используйте the + adj + one.*

*I would like to buy the yellow shirt and the black one.*

*Я хотела бы купить желтую рубашку и черную (говорим о конкретных рубашках).*

*May I take the green cup and the blue one?*

*Могу я взять зеленую чашку и синюю (указываем на конкретные чашки).*

***Со словами this (этот), that (тот), another (другое), (the) other (другое)***

*В этом случае мы ставим one сразу после этих слов.*

*That box is bigger than this one.*

*Тот ящик больше, чем этот.*

*This fork is dirty. Could you give me another one?*

*Эта вилка грязная. Можете дать мне другую?*

***Со словом which***

*Очень часто мы используем one, когда* ***просим******сделать******выбор****. Для этого мы ставим one после вопросительного слова which.*

*Here are some candies. Which one would you like?*

*Вот несколько конфет. Какую ты хочешь?*

*Look at these dresses. I don’t know which one to put on.*

*Посмотри на эти платья. Я не знаю, какое надеть.*

**Использование ONES для замены существительного в английском языке**

*Если ONE мы используем, когда заменяем один предмет, то* ***ONES*** *мы используем, когда* ***заменяем несколько предметов****, или предметы, которые имеют только* ***множественное*** *число.*

*Which trousers will you wear? The black ones or the brown ones?*

*Какие брюки ты наденешь? Черные или коричневые.*

***Как использовать ONES?***

*ONES, также как и one, мы можем использовать:*

*При этом мы заменяем несколько предметов. Если мы указываем/говорим о* ***конкретных******предметах****, то ставим* ***артикль******the*** *перед* ***ONES****.*

*Have you got trousers? I have ones.*

*У тебя есть брюки? Да у меня есть.*

*I forgot my scissors. May I take the ones?*

*Я забыла ножницы. Могу я взять эти?*

***С прилагательными***

*Так как мы говорим о нескольких предметах, то можем либо опустить артикль, либо использовать артикль the.*

*They have big bags and small ones.*

*У них есть большие сумки и маленькие.*

*We bought red apples and green ones.*

*Мы купили красных яблок и зеленых.*

***Со словами these (эти), those (те), (the/some) other (другие)***

*Those boxes are heavier than these ones.*

*Те коробки тяжелее, чем эти.*

*These jeans don’t fit her. She needs the other ones.*

*Эти джинсы ей не подходят. Ей нужны другие.*

***Со словом which***

*I have some dresses. Which ones do you like?*

*У меня несколько платьев. Которые тебе нравятся?*

*There are a lot of books. Which ones can I take?*

*Здесь много книг. Какие я могу взять?*

**ОБЩАЯ ТАБЛИЦА ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЯ ONE И ONES В КАЧЕСТВЕ ЗАМЕНИТЕЛЕЙ СУЩЕСТВИТЕЛЬНОГО**



**MUCH, MANY, A LOT OF, A LITTLE, A FEW, NO, ANY, NONE**

***much/many***

***many*** *for* ***plural******countable****,* ***much*** *for* ***uncountable*** *in* ***(?) (-)***

*We use* ***much/many*** *in* ***negative*** *sentences and* ***questions****.*

*We use* ***many******before******plural******countable*** *nouns and* ***much******before******uncountable*** *nouns.*

*We* ***don’t******normally******use*** *them in* ***affirmative*** *sentences.*

*There isn’t much coffee in the jar.*

*Were there many people at the party?*

***too much/too many***

***Note*** *that we don’t normally use much/many in affirmative sentences, but we can use* ***too much*** *and* ***too many*** *or* ***so much*** *and* ***so many*** *in* ***affirmative*** *sentences.*

*There’s too much salt in the soup.*

*You eat too many biscuits.*

*There were so many people that we had to leave.*

*He ate so much cake that it made him sick.*

***how much/how many***

*We use* ***how many + plural nouns*** *and* ***how much + uncountable nouns*** *to ask about* ***quantity****.*

*We use* ***how many*** *and* ***how much*** *to ask about* ***quantity****.*

*How many books did you read last semester?*

*How much coffee do you drink every day?*

*How many concerts have you ever been to?*

*How much coffee have you had today?*

*We can also say* ***How much is it?*** *to* ***ask*** *about the* ***price*** *of* ***an item****.*

*‘How much is it?’ ‘It’s 43 pounds.’*

*‘How much are the trousers?’ ‘They’re 58 pounds.’*

***a lot of / lots of / plenty of***

*Before* ***both*** *countable and uncountable*

*We use* ***a lot of*** *or* ***lots of (more informal)*** *or* ***plenty of*** *before both* ***plural******countable*** *and* ***uncountable*** *nouns to talk about* ***big quantity****.*

*We* ***normally******use*** *them in* ***positive*** *sentences.*

*She spends a lot of time watching TV.*

*We had lots of good moments together.*

*We’ve got plenty of time.*

***quite a lot of***

*We can say* ***quite a lot of*** *to talk about* ***medium quantity***

*With my new job, I have quite a lot of free time.*

*It is also* ***possible*** *to use* ***a lot of*** *in* ***negative*** *sentences and* ***questions****.*

*Do you eat a lot of sugar?*

*I don’t read a lot of books.*

***of before noun; ~~of~~ at the end of sentence***

*We must always use* ***a lot of*** *or* ***lots of*** *including* ***of*** *before a noun.*

*However, we can use the expressions* ***a lot or lots*** *(without of)* ***at the end of a sentence****.*

*‘How many beers did you have?’ ‘I don’t know; I had lots/a lot.’*

*I like her a lot.*

*‘How much coffee did you have?’ ‘A lot.’*

*I don’t want any more cake, thanks. I’ve had plenty.*

***a few/a little***

***a few*** *for* ***countable****;* ***a little*** *for* ***uncountable; all types of sentences***

*We use****a few****before****plural******countable****nouns and a* ***little****before****uncountable****nouns in* ***affirmative****,* ***negative*** *and* ***interrogative*** *sentences* ***to talk about small quantity****.*

*I have to do a few things this afternoon.*

*I always put a little milk in my tea.*

1. ***few / (a) little / a bit of***

***few*** *for* ***countable****;* ***little*** *for* ***uncountable***

*We use* ***(a) few*** *before* ***plural*** *(****countable****) nouns and* ***(a) little*** *or* ***a bit of*** *(more informal) before* ***uncountable******nouns*** *in* ***affirmative****,* ***negative*** *and* ***interrogative*** *sentences.*

*I have to do a few things this afternoon.*

*He always gets good results with very little effort.*

*Can you put a bit of sugar in the tea?*

***few or a few? little or a little?***

***A few*** *means* ***‘some but not many; enough’****.*

***А little*** *means* ***‘some but not much; enough’*** *.*

***Few/little*** *mean* ***‘almost none; not enough’****.*

*Normally, the difference between* ***a few/little*** *(****WITH a****) and* ***few/little*** *(****WITHOUT a****) is that* ***a few/little*** *is* ***positive in meaning****, and* ***few/little*** *is* ***negative.***

*Compare****:***

*There’s little milk in the fridge; we have to buy more. (Not enough; we need more)*

*‘Shall I buy some beers?’ ‘No, it’s OK, there are a few in the fridge.’ (===Enough; we don’t need more)*

*‘Do you speak English?’ ‘No, I speak very little English.’ (===Negative)*

*‘Do you speak English?’ ‘Yes, I speak a little English.’ (===Positive)*

***not many, not much***

*We can also use* ***not many + plural countable*** *or* ***not much + uncountable*** *nouns.*

*The meaning is similar.*

*I don’t have to do many things this afternoon.*

*I don’t put much milk in my tea.*

***no/not…any/none***

*When we want to talk about* ***zero quantity****, we can use no + noun or not…any + noun.*

*The meaning is the same.*

*I have no time today.*

*I don’t have any time today.*

***none***

*In* ***short answers*** *we use* ***none****.*

*‘How much time do you have?’ ‘None.’*

***none***

***None is a pronoun****. It means ‘zero’.*

*We use it in* ***affirmative******sentences*** *as a pronoun to replace countable and uncountable nouns. This means that* ***it’s not followed by a noun****.*

*There were three bottles before we left and now there is none.*

*‘How much cake did you have?’ ‘None.’*

***none of***

*We can also use* ***none of + noun*** *(countable or uncountable).*

*None of the questions were answered.*

***some / any / no***

***some*** *for* ***(+)****;* ***any*** *for* ***(?) (-)***

*We use* ***some*** *in* ***affirmative*** *sentences and* ***any*** *in* ***negative*** *sentences and* ***questions****.*

*Is there any sugar in the cupboard?*

*There isn’t any sugar in the cupboard.*

*Have you got any new friends?*

*I have some questions to ask you.*

***no in (+)***

*We use* ***no*** *in* ***affirmative*** *sentences.*

*There are no biscuits left.*

*I have no questions to ask.*

*With* ***both*** *countable (plural) and uncountable*

***Some****,* ***any*** *and* ***no*** *can be used before* ***countable*** *and* ***uncountable*** *nouns.*

*But* ***if*** *we use them* ***before*** *a* ***countable*** *noun, the noun must be in the* ***plural*** *form.*

*Are there any students in the classroom? (NOT ~~Is there any student in the classroom?~~)*

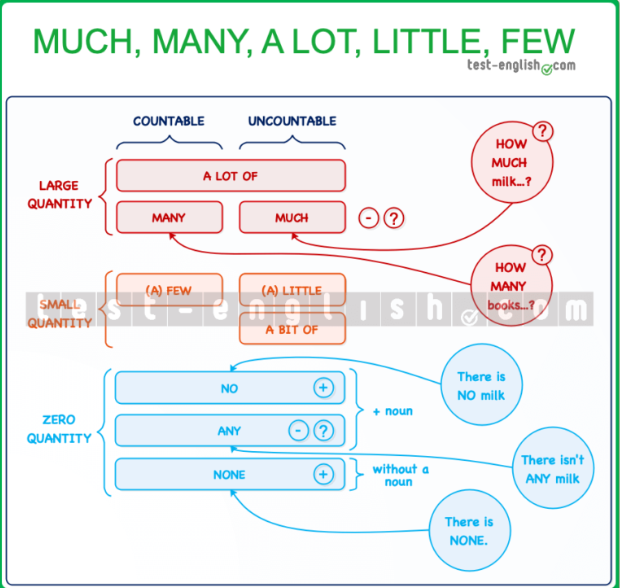
*There are no students in the classroom.*

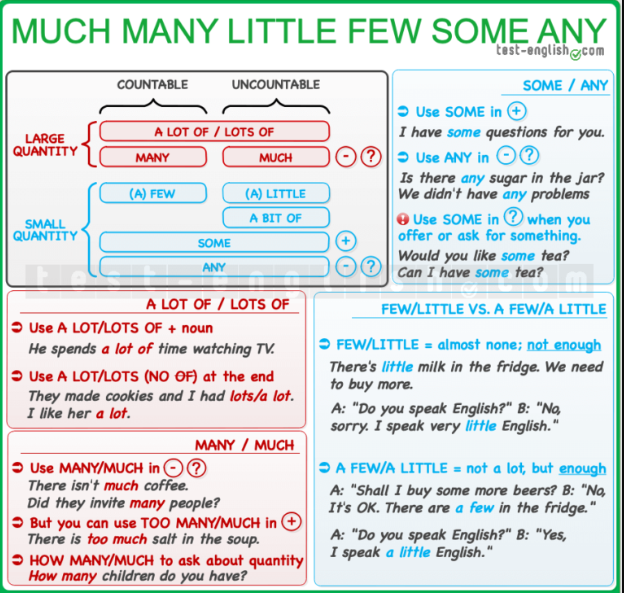
***some*** *for* ***offers*** *and* ***requests***

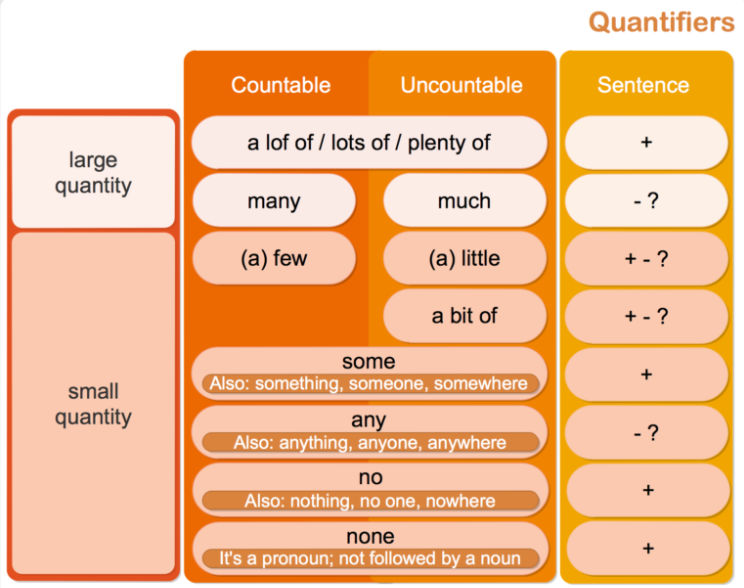
*We use* ***some*** *(NOT any) in* ***interrogative******sentences*** *when we are* ***offering*** *or* ***requesting*** *(===asking for) something.*

*Would you like some help?*

*Can I have some tea, please?*

***GRAMMAR CHART 1***

***GRAMMAR CHART 2***

***GRAMMAR CHART 3***

**SOMETHING, ANYTHING, NOTHING, ETC.**

***some-*** *in affirmative sentences*

*We normally use* ***something, somebody/someone, somewhere*** *in* ***affirmative*** *sentences.*

*Look! There’s something under that chair.*

*Somebody called you yesterday.*

***any-*** *in negative and interrogative sentences*

*We use* ***anything, anybody/anyone, anywhere*** *in* ***negative*** *sentences and* ***questions****.*

*There isn’t anybody in the house.*

*Is there anybody here?*

***request*** *and* ***offers***

***But*** *we often use* ***something, somebody/someone, somewhere*** *in* ***requests*** *and in* ***offers****, i.e. when we ask for something or offer something to someone.*

*Can somebody help me?*

*Would you like something to eat?*

***no-*** *with affirmative verbs*

*We use* ***nobody/no one, nothing, nowhere*** *in sentences with an* ***affirmative verb****.*

*The sun was in my eyes and I could see nobody. (NOT ~~I couldn’t see nobody~~.)*

*‘Where have you been?’ ‘Nowhere.’*

***every-*** *means ‘all’*

*We use* ***everybody/everyone, everything, everywhere*** *when we mean ‘all the people’, ‘all the things’ or ‘(in) all the places’.*

*‘Everybody in my class has passed the exam.’*

*‘From the top of the mountain, we could see everything.’*

*‘There were insects everywhere.’*

***Singular verbs***

*We use* ***singular******verbs*** *with* ***all these words****.*

*Everything is expensive nowadays.*

*Everyone was tired.*

*Has someone seen my glasses*

*Something, anyone, nowhere, etc. +* ***adjective***

*We can use* ***an adjective*** *(nice, wrong, etc.)* ***after something, anything****, etc.*

*Can’t we go somewhere quiet?*

*I didn’t do anything wrong.*

*Something, anyone, nowhere, etc. +* ***to infinitive***

*We can use* ***to + infinitive after something, anything, etc****.*

*We didn’t have anywhere to go.*

*I need something to do. I’m bored.*

***GRAMMAR CHART***



**TOO, TOO MUCH, TOO MANY, ENOUGH**

***too***

***Before an adjective/adverb***

*We use* ***too******before*** *an* ***adjective*** *or an* ***adverb*** *to mean ‘more than we need’ or ‘more than is necessary’.*

*You are too young to enter this club.*

*We arrived too late.*

***too much***

***Before an uncountable noun***

*We can use* ***too******much******before******uncountable******nouns*** *to mean ‘more than we need’ or ‘more than is necessary’.*

*The doctor said that I drink too much coffee.*

*I hate this city. There’s too much traffic.*

***After a verb***

*You can’t take the car. You’ve drunk too much.*

*He talks too much.*

***too many***

***Before a plural noun***

*We use* ***too******many******before******plural******nouns*** *to mean ‘more than we need’ or ‘more than is necessary’.*

*I didn’t enjoy the concert. There were too many people.*

*They lost because they made too many mistakes.*

***enough***

***Before a noun***

*We can use* ***enough + noun*** *to say that something is the correct number or amount.*

*I have saved enough money to go to Rome on holiday.*

*Do you have enough butter to cook?*

*In* ***negative******sentences*** *we use* ***(not) enough + noun*** *to say that something is less than we want or we need.*

*We don’t have enough money to travel.*

*I don’t have enough time to finish my homework before Monday.*

***After an adjective/adverb***

*We can use* ***adjective/adverb + enough*** *to mean ‘sufficiently’.*

*This bed is big enough for the four of us.*

*I think she spoke clearly enough. Everybody understood what she meant.*

*In negative sentences we can use****(not) adjective/adverb + enough****to mean ‘less than we want’ or ‘less than necessary’.*

*You aren’t old enough to enter this club.*

*You aren’t going fast enough. We are going to be late.*

***After a verb***

*We can also use* ***verb + enough****.*

*I didn’t study enough and I failed the exam.*

*I think you don’t sleep enough. You should sleep seven or eight hours a day.*

***too, too much, too many, enough + to + infinitive***

*In English we often use* ***to-infinitive******with*** *the expressions* ***too, too much, too many, enough****.*

*I was too tired to go clubbing.*

*She makes enough money to sustain all her family.*

***Be careful with these common mistakes!***

***Don’t*** *use an* ***adjective******after******too much***

*I’m too tired to study now. (NOT: ~~I’m too much tired~~.)*

***Don’t******confuse*** *the word* ***too*** *(=more than enough)* ***with*** *the word* ***very****.*

*I think she is* ***very*** *beautiful. (NOT: ~~I think she is too beautiful~~.)*

*GRAMMAR CHART*

**ALL, BOTH – QUANTIFIERS**

***all/all the; both/both (the)***